4

# GWALIOR STATE GAZETTEER.

---

VOLUME I.—TEXT AND TABLES.

The Central India State Gazetteer Series.

# GWALIOR STATE GAZETTEER.

VOLUME I.—TEXT AND TABLES.

COMPILED BY

CAPTAIN C. E. LUARD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.A.

*Superintendent of Gazetteer in Central India.*

ASSISTED BY

RAI SAHIB PANDIT DWĀRKA NĀTH SHEOPURI,

*State Gazetteer Officer.*

CALCUTTA

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA

1908

***Price Rs. 4-12 or 7 shillings.***

# PREFACE.

THIS volume, the first in the Central India State series, deals with the Gwalior State as a whole.

The information was collected by Rai Sāhib Pandit Dwārka Nāth Sheopuri, Gazetteer Officer, and his Assistants, with great zeal and trouble, and they deserve all credit for the way in which the work has been done.

The account falls into two main sections—Historical and Descriptive, and Statistical.

For the historical portion I am solely responsible. I have in this part of the work purposely given very full references, in order that the Gazetteer may serve as a guide to those who wish to study the history of the State in greater detail, and also in the hope that some one may care to make researches among other sources than those whence the information is drawn and discover fresh facts of interest.

Owing to the want of a library of reference at Indore, almost every book had to be obtained from the Asiatic Society's library at Bombay and abstracted (a tedious process), and probably many references have been omitted. These can be added when the work is revised.

As to the statistical section, the fullest available information has been given everywhere. Even in Gwalior, with a more systematic method of recording statistics than obtains in most Native States, the collection of the figures has been no light task. In a very large number of cases these have had to be

obtained from village registers and compiled. It should be recollected, moreover, that there is no European Collector in each district with a highly trained staff at his back accustomed to statistical returns to assist in the work, and the temporary Gazetteer office thus became responsible for obtaining and combining the figures. The greatest care has been taken to give accurate returns, but mistakes are certain to have occurred which will have to be rectified on revision. Another source of difficulty was the entire reorganisation of all the *zilas* made in 1904 after work had begun, necessitating re-arrangement. The tables have not been printed separately as was first arranged, but blanks have been left for the entry of statistics up to 1920. This will, I trust, be done in at least one official copy in the Darbār office, as it will immensely facilitate revision later on.

There are many directions in which expansion could be made, as in dealing with tribes and castes, peculiar customs, and in *zila* and *pargana* accounts generally.

In conclusion, I have only to repeat that this Gazetteer is the first of its kind, and must not be judged against compilations for British districts with the statistics of many years behind them in former Gazetteers to work on.

My very warmest thanks are due to His Highness Mahārājā Mādho Rao Sindhia for his sympathetic attention to my many importunities. Without his great personal interest in the work and unremitting help in and out of season the work would never have been concluded in so short a time. I may add that His Highness with characteristic enterprise has sanctioned the issue of three supplementary volumes, one

of district maps, a second with photographs of important places, and a third containing a complete village list for the whole State.

To the Gazetteer Officer, Pandit Dwārka Nāth, I would tender my thanks for the excellent and zealous way in which he worked; and my apologies to State officials generally for the extra labour my demands have entailed upon them.

The checking was carried out in their usual careful and painstaking way by Pandit Shridhar Rao, Head Clerk, and the staff of the Gazetteer office at head-quarters.

To the Residents at Gwalior, Colonel C. Herbert, I.A., Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., Mr. H.V. Cobb, I.C.S., and Mr. F. W. Francis, Director of Land Records, my thanks are due for ready assistance on all occasions.

C. E. LUARD, *Captain*,
*Superintendent of Gazetteer in Central India.*

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY:
*Indore, 18th February 1907.*

# CONTENTS.

## Chapter I.

## DESCRIPTIVE.

### Section I.—Physical Aspects.



### Section II.—History.



### Section III.—Population.

## Chapter II.

## ECONOMIC.

### Section I.—Agriculture.

## Section II.—Rents, Wages and Prices.



## Section III.—Forests.



## Section IV.—Mines and Minerals.



## Section V.—Arts and Manufactures.



## Section VI.—Commerce and Trade.

## Section VII.—Means of Communication.



## Section VIII.—Famine.



# Chapter III.

## ADMINISTRATIVE.

## Section I.—Administration.



## Section II.—Law and Justice.



## Section III.—Finance.

## Section IV.—Land Revenue.



## Section V.—Miscellaneous Revenue.



## Section VI.—Local and Municipal. . 109

## Section VII.—Public Works Department.



## Section VIII.—Army.



## Section IX.—Police.



## Section X.—Education. . . 120

## Section XI.—Medical.



# Chapter IV.

# ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND GAZETTEER.



## STATISTICAL TABLES.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY.

***A list of the more important authors consulted.***

E. M. H.—Sir H. Elliott—*The History of India as told by its own Historians*—London, 1867.

Ain—*Ain-i-Akbari*, Translated by H. Blochmann and J. S. Jarrett—Calcutta, 1873.

E. I.—*Epigraphia Indica.*

I. A.—*The Indian Antiquary.*

C. I. I.—*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum.*

J. R. A. S.—*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

J. B. A. —*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

J. B. R. A. S.—*Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

A. S. W. I.—*Archæological Survey of Western India* (Reports).

C. A. S. R.—*Archæological Survey of India*—Edited by Sir A. Cunningham.

A. R.—*Asiatic Researches* (original).

J. A. O. S.—*Journal of the American Oriental Society.*

G. D.—J. Grant-Duff.—*History of the Maharattas* (2 vols.).

Rājasthān.—J. Tod.—*The Rājasthān*, Calcutta, 1894. (Reprint in 2 vols.)

B. F.—J. Briggs.—*History of the rise of the Muhammadan power in India*—London, 1829 (4 vols.).

B. G.—Sir E. C. Bayley.—*The History of Gujarāt*—London, 1886.

B. M.—W. Erskine.—*Babar's Memoirs* (original).

T. P. K.—E. Thomas—*The chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi*—London, 1871.

Blacker's War.—Valentine Blacker.—*Memoir of the operations of the British Army during the Mahratta wars of 1817, 18, 19.*—London, 1821.

R. T.—H. G. Raverty.—*The Tabakat-i-Nasiri* (*Bibliothica Indica*).

S. M.—H. Reymond.—*Seir-i-Mutkherin.*—Cambray & Co., Calcutta, 1902.

Tieff.—*Description historique et Ge'ographique de l'Inde, par le pēre Joseph Tieffenthaler, etc., redigé et public' en français par M. Jean Bernoiulli.*—1786.

Malet, Diary.—G. W. Ferrest.—*Selections from the State papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat, Maratha series, vol. i.*

J. Fergn.—*The History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, 1876.*

Sylvester, J.—*Recollections of the Campaign in Mālwā and Central India*—Bombay, 1860.

Lowe, T.—*Central India during the rebellion of 1857 and 1858*—London, 1860.

Terry, E.—*A voyage to East India*—London, 1777.

Ball, W.—*Tavernier's Travers* (2 vols.).

Capt. Mundy.—*Pen and Pencil Sketches of a tour in India—1832* (2 vols.).

Maj. Archer.—*Tours in Upper India—1833* (2 vols.).

Constable, A.—*Bernier's Travels*—Constable, 1893.

Gleig, G. R.—*Memoirs of the life of Warren Hastings*—London, 1841.

Martin, M.—*Despatches of the Marquess Wellesley (in India), 1836.*

Malcolm, J.—*Memoir of Central India.*—Calcutta, 1880 (2 vols.).

Sleeman, W. H.—*The rambles and recollections of an Indian Official*—Constable, London, 1893.

Broughton, T. D.—*Letters from a Mahratta Camp* —Constable, 1892.

Prinsep, J.—*Life of Amīr Khān*—Calcutta, 1832.

Compton, H.—*The Military Adventures of Hindusthan.*

Compton, H.—*Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne —London, 1907.*

Rhys Davids, T. W.—*Buddhist India* (Stone of the Nations), *1903.*

Smith, V. A. —*The early history of India, 1904.*

McCrindle, W.—*Ancient India, Series*—(i) *Megasthenes,* (ii) *Navigation of the Erythuan sea,* (iii) *Ptolemy,* (iv) *Ktesias,* (v) *Herodotus and Strabo,* (vi) *Invasion of Alexander.*

Hakluyt, R.—*Collection of the Early Voyages, Travels and Discoveries of the English nation—1809* (5 vols.).

Ward.—*The Hindoos.*

Mandelslo, J. A.—*Voyages faits des Perses aux Indes Orientales—Amsterdam, 1719.*

Balwant Rao.—*The history of Gwalior* (*a translation of the Gwalior-nāma*).

Original files of the *Mofussilite* and *Delhi Gazette* newspapers *published in 1857-58.*

*Note*—Other works referred to are given in the text in full.

## ARMS OF THE GWALIOR STATE.



**Arms.**—Tenne ; a cobra passant or ; on a chief azure a civic crown between two towers of the second. **Crest.**[1]—Two globes murrey each charged with a cobra sejant or ; **Supporters.**—Wolves.

**Motto.**—*Alī jāh*, " Of exalted rank."

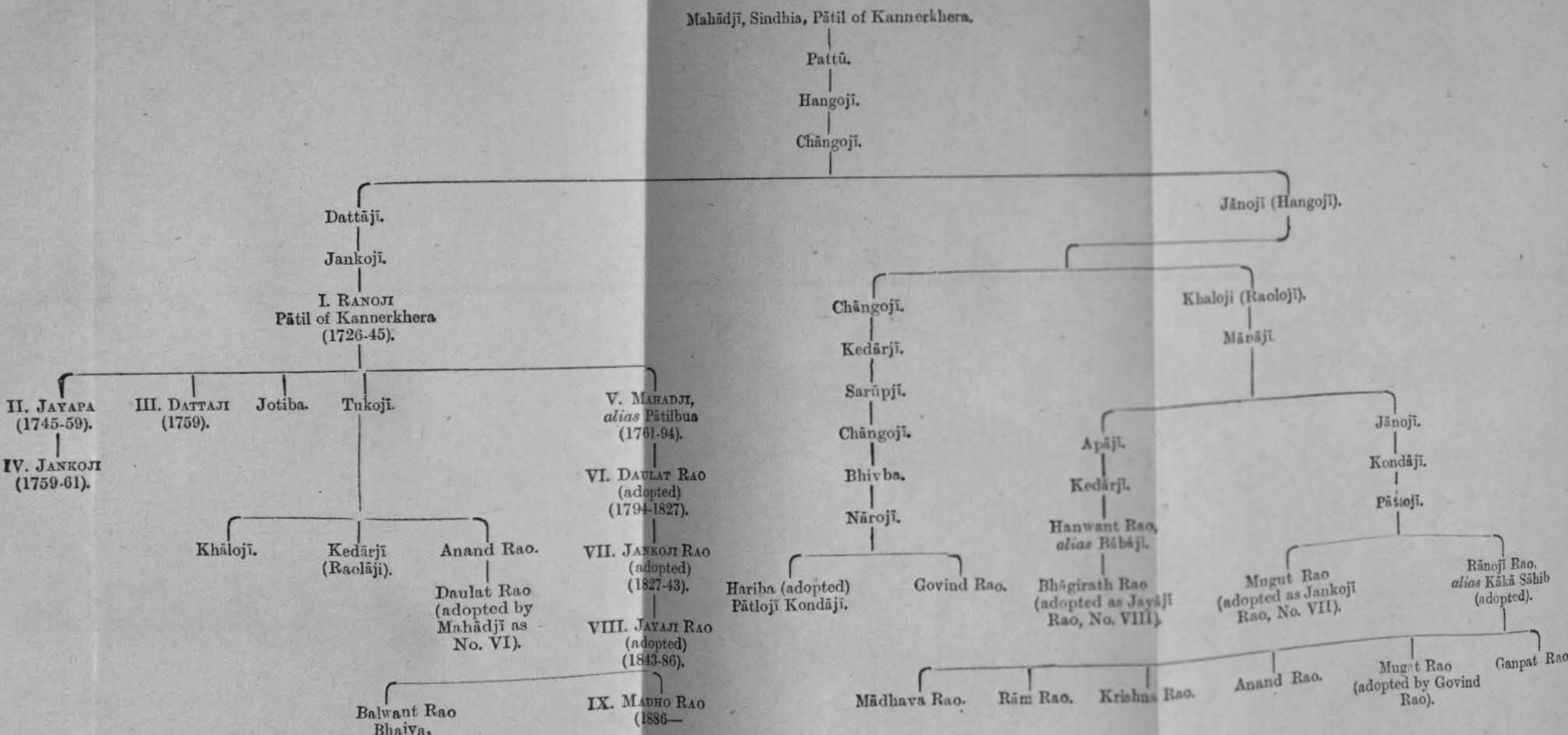
Tenne is the nearest colour in heraldry to the *bhagwa* of the Marāthās.

*Note.*—It is always told of Mahādji Sindhia that in early youth a cobra was seen to protect the sleeping child from the sun's rays by spreading its hood over him, hence the introduction of this animal in the arms. The chief azure was given to Sindhia in 1869 on a banner then presented to him, the colour and civic crown being emblems of his fidelity to us in 1857, while the towers indicate the great fort, the "Gibraltar of India." Wolves are or were very common round Gwalior.[2] The motto is self-evident.

---

1 A single cobra is now used.
2 Rajasthan II, 626.

*Genealogical tree of the house of Sindhia.*




E. I. G.

# CHAPTER I.

## DESCRIPTIVE.

### SECTION I.—PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The Gwalior State, ruled over by the Sindhia family, is the largest in the Central India Agency. The State, which has an area of 25,041 square miles—comparable to that of Greece (24,900)—is composed of several detached blocks, but may be roughly divided into two great sections, the Gwalior (or Northern), and the Mālwā section. A small isolated *pargana* called Gangāpur, with an area of 26 square miles, lies in Rājputāna.

Northern Section.

The Northern section consists of a compact block of territory lying between Lat. 23° 30′ and 26° 49′ N. and Long. 76° 6′ and 79° 38′ E., with an area of 17,020 square miles. It is bounded on the north, north-east, and north-west by the Chambal river, which separates it from the Agra and Etāwah Districts of the United Provinces and the Native States of Dholpur, Karaulī, and Jaipur in the Rājputāna Agency; on the east by the British Districts of Jālaun, and Jhānsi in the United Provinces and of Saugor in the Central Provinces; on the south by the States of Bhopāl, Khilchipur, Rājgarh, and the Sironj *pargana* of Tonk; and on the west by the States of Jhālawār, Tonk, and Kotah in the Rājputāna Agency.

Mālwā Section.

The Mālwā section is made up of several detached districts between each of which portions of other States are interposed, and which are themselves intermingled in bewildering intricacy. This section has an area of 8,021 square miles. In the Mālwā section is included, for administrative purposes, the Amjhera *zila*, which lies, however, mainly out of Mālwā, in the Vindhyan region.

Name.

The State takes its name from the old town of Gwalior, which, though never the actual capital, has always been an important place from the strength of its fort. The name

is a corruption of *Gopādrī* or *Gopāgīri*, "the shepherd's hill," which became gradually Gwāliar, Gwālher, and with Europeans Gwalior.

**NATURAL DIVISIONS AND SCENERY. Plains.**

The State falls into three natural divisions conveniently designated the Plain, or low-lying, Plateau and Hilly tracts. The Plain area occupies the country lying to the north, east, and west of the town of Gwalior, corresponding practically with the Gwalior *gird*, Tonwarghār, Bhind, and Sheopur *zilas* of the State, comprising an area of 5,884 square miles. The elevation averages only a few hundred feet above the sea, the elevation of Gwalior being 697, that of Morār 526, and of Sheopur 859. The climate in the hot season is more oppressive, and in the cold season more severe, than in other parts of the State.

**Plateau.**

From a point about eighty miles south of Gwalior the country rises rapidly towards the south until it reaches the level of the Mālwā Plateau. The average elevation above sea level is 1,500 feet, that of Sīprī being 1,515, Guna 1,617, Bhīlsa 1,546, Ujjain 1,745, and Nīmach 1,616. The climate of this division is very temperate. The area comprised in this tract is 17,856 square miles or over 70 per cent. of the whole State.

**Hilly tract.**

The Hilly tract included in the Amjhera *zila* consists of a medley of hill and valley covered for the most part with thick jungle. It has an area of 1,301 square miles and a mean elevation of 1,800 feet above sea level.

**Scenery.**

From the description already given it follows that the scenery in different parts varies markedly.

From the summit of the lofty fort at Gwalior the eye wanders over an unbroken level plain which stretches north and east up to the valleys of the Chambal and Pahūj. The scenery is unattractive and monotonous, except in the rains, when a green carpet conceals the dull grey alluvial soil which spreads over the whole tract. As it approaches the Chambal the plain loses itself in a tangle of water-worn ravines, lying between hideous barren ridges of silt.

Southwards the scene changes abruptly. The hills which lie round the great fort extend some eighty miles beyond it, in a tangle of forest-clad ridges, that four hundred years ago gave asylum to large herds of elephants, which the Mughal Emperors delighted to chase in their journeys to and from the Deccan. At Kolāras, the hills fall away to the east and west and the country opens out to form the great Mālwā Plateau.

Again the scene changes. Wide rolling downs, covered with a rich black soil and dotted over with low flat-topped

hills, replace the rough hilly country to the north. Magnificent crops of grain or poppy cover the land, while the fallow is clothed with heavy fields of grass, affording ample pasture to large herds of cattle.

The plateau ends abruptly at the great Vindhyan scarp, where hill and ravine once more claim the land. Range succeeds range in wild confusion down to the broad open valley of the sacred Narbadā. Teak, *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*) and *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) cover the slopes and fill the valleys, while the ghostly bare-limbed *karrai* (*Sterculia urens*) clings to every rocky scarp. The inhabitants are mostly Bhīls and others of similar race, whose small grass-thatched huts are sparsely dotted over the country.

The hill system of the State is formed entirely of different branches of the Vindhyas. The main scarp of this range runs through the Amjhera *zila* in the south of the State. HILL SYSTEM

From this scarp three arms strike northward. The most eastern arm, which forms the boundary of the Mālwā plateau, passes through Bhīlsa and continues up to Chanderī, Narwar and Gwalior. At a point midway between Chanderī and Narwar, not far from Kolāras, this arm meets the western branch and forms the hilly region in which the Sheopur, Narwar, and part of the Isāgarh *zilas* lie.

The western arm strikes north from Amjhera and passes up by Nīmach, where it turns eastwards for some distance and then again strikes north until it meets the other branch at Kolāras. This arm and some of its outliers traverse the Nīmach, Agar and Shājāpur *parganas*. The main scarp is formed of basalt, but in the branches, as at Bhīlsa, Nīmach and along the whole line of the eastern arm the sandstone and limestone is free from trap.

The average elevation of the range is 1,800 feet above the sea level, peaks rising in places to about 2,000, the most important being the Shājāpur hill (1,999), Ratangarh (1,834) and one near Malhārgarh (1,894).

The flora does not vary to a very marked extent in different parts of the range. *Terminalia, tendu, Boswellia,* and *Acacias* are more common in the northern section, while *Hardwickia* appears together with these on the basaltic slopes in the south.

The inhabitants in the northern hills are Sahāriās, and in the south Bhīls. These tribes do most of the forest work, and live by the sale of jungle produce.

The watershed is determined by the main line of the Vindhyas, all streams flowing northwards and southwards from this range. RIVER SYSTEM.

The largest rivers lie on the north side, and flow towards the Ganges-Jumna system. The most important are the Chambal and its tributaries, the greater Kālī Sind and Siprā, the western Pārbatī, the Betwā and the Sind, with its affluents the eastern Pārbatī, Pahūj and Kunwārī.

These rivers are very variable. In the rains they become roaring torrents which carry away vast accumulations of silt, but in the cold weather they dwindle down to passive streams, and by the hot season have either become mere brooks flowing down the centre of a wide channel, or have dried up entirely. This property, and the steepness of the banks, make them of very little use for irrigation. For the same reason navigation is impracticable.

The Betwā.

The Betwā was in old days known as the *Vetravatī*. The river rises in the Bhopāl State, in the Vindhyas. It enters Gwalior in the Bhīlsa *pargana* at Parāria (22° 29′ N. and 77° 52′ E.) village and flows through this *pargana* and that of Bāsoda for 50 miles, finally falling into the Jumna. The Betwā receives many streams in its course, the most important being the Besh, Behā, Kapurna, Sāgar or Naraini, and Kethān on the left bank and the Keotan on the right bank. In the Bāsoda *pargana* ferries ply at three places during the rainy season, and in Mungaoli *pargana* near Mahārāj-kherī village. The principal places situated on its banks are Bhīlsa, Bhonrāsa and Malhārgarh.

Though the river is a large one and drains a considerable area it is of no use for navigation or irrigation. In the hot weather only a thin stream winds down the centre of the river bed, though in the rains it becomes a wide and deep torrent flowing with a velocity of from 7 to 9 miles an hour. It is only bridged in two places by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bhīlsa to Jhānsi and on the road between Bhopāl and Saugor.

The Mahī.

The Mahī river rises from a tank in the village of Medha, 5 miles west of Amjhera. After a course of 21 miles in Gwalior territory it passes into Dhār State. The stream flows all the year round, while a stone dam at Sardārpur holds up a considerable supply of water. The river is crossed at Sardārpur by two causeways.

The Sind.

The Sind takes its rise 20 miles south-west of Sironj (Tonk) in Mālwā.

At Pilighāt (24° 40′ N. and 77° 40′ E.) it is crossed by the Guna-Bārān section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by an iron bridge. The stream then takes a north-easterly course, and flowing past Narwar, enters the alluvial tract lying to the east of Gwalior. At Sunāri village (25° 41′ N,

and 78° 14′ E.) it is again crossed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and soon after enters Datiā State. It re-enters Gwalior near Gerwāsa (26° 10′ N. and 78° 52′ E.) village, and finally, after a course of about 200 miles through the State, falls into the Jumna. It is fed during its course by many tributaries, the most important being the Choch, Retam, Chachond, Saon, Besli, Sonāri, Pahūj and Kunwārī.

The high roads from Jhānsi to Sīprī and Narwar to Gwalior cross by bridges, while it is fordable in many places.

From Narwar onwards it is a very large stream, becoming a fierce torrent in the rains, but like all Central Indian rivers is a very insignificant stream during eight months of the year. It is used for irrigation to a small extent but is nowhere navigable.

The Kālī Sind, one of the tributaries of Chambal river, rises in the Thakurāt of Bāglī. It appears to derive its name from its black basaltic bed, which distinguishes it from the Sind river. It enters Gwalior near Unchaud in the Sonkach *pargana* and, after flowing for about 112 miles through the State, forming the boundary between Gwalior and parts of the States of Bhopāl, Narsinghgarh, Dewās, and Indore, leaves its territory. The Kālī Sind.

Its chief affluents are the Lodrī, Lakhūndar and Telar. Two other important streams contribute to its waters, the Newaj and Ghor. These rivers after flowing through Gwalior territory join the Parwān, a large affluent of the Kālī Sind which meets it in Rājputāna.

The Kālī Sind is bridged at Bolai (23° 39′ N. and 75° 1′ E.) by the Bhopāl-Ujjain Railway, at other points it is crossed by causeways and in the rains by ferries. The river is utilised in a few places for irrigation.

The Siprā (more properly *Kshipra* or "milky one") is said to derive its name from the fact that in days gone by it used occasionally to become opalescent. Abul Fazl notes how the miracle of the river flowing with milk had taken place just before he crossed the stream. The Siprā.

At a cave near the temple of Mahākāleshwar Mahādeo in Ujjain a religious fair is held on the full moon of *Baisākh*. On this day a stream of milk is supposed to rise in the cave and flow down the middle of the river.

The Siprā is one of the most sacred rivers in India. Rising in the Indore State, not far from the chief town, it enters the Ujjain *pargana* near Nakbali village (23° 1′ N. and 75° 56′ E.) and flows past the ancient and sacred city of Ujjain, long the capital of Sindhia's dominions, finally joining

the Chambal. The stream winds considerably, being crossed three times by the road from Mhow to Mehidpur.

Its chief tributaries are the Khān, which flows through Indore city, and the Gambhīr, on which Mhow Cantonment is situated.

Along the banks of the sacred stream numerous *tīrths*, or places of pilgrimage, are situated. The Fatehābād-Ujjain section of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway and the Ratlām-Ujjain section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway cross the stream near Ujjain.

The river only flows for eight months of the year. In the rains it rises to a great height, often causing much damage to places situated on its banks. It is not navigable, or of use for irrigation.

The Pārbatī. Known as the Western Pārbatī to distinguish it from the similarly named tributary of the Sind, this river rises in the Vindhyas not far from Ashta in Bhopāl State.

The river enters Gwalior territory near the village of Bamolia Mochali (23° 8′ N. and 76° 53′ E.) in the Shujālpur *pargana* and forms the boundary between that *pargana* and the Bhopāl State. It leaves Shujālpur *pargana* near Muhammadpur (23° 28′ N. and 77° 6′ E.) village, and after passing through the Narsinghgarh State enters Gwalior and separates the Bajranggarh *pargana* from Rājgarh State; it joins the Chambal after a course of 110 miles. It receives several tributaries, the most important being the Tem, the Ahili, and Parna.

The Bhopāl-Ujjain line crosses this stream near Pārbatī station, the Agra-Bombay road by a causeway near Katkia village (24° 20′ N. and 77° 11′ E.) and the Guna-Bārān section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Dharnāoda. It is fordable in many places, except in the rains, when it is crossed by country boats. The river does not flow throughout the year, but pools remain in its bed. During the rainy season it becomes a formidable stream. It is not navigable or of use for irrigation.

The Chambal. The Chambal river, known in ancient times as the Charmanvatī, rises near the town of Hāsilpur in Indore State from the Janāpāo hill on the northern slope of the Vindhya range.

The river enters Gwalior territory in the Digthān *pargana*, leaving it after a course of 16 miles to enter Indore State. It re-enters State territory at Barnagar, and continues to flow partly in Gwalior territory and partly in that of other States until it finally leaves the Mālwā plateau to enter Haraoti. It flows in its course by the *parganas* of Ujjain, Khāchraud and Nāhargarh. It then leaves Gwalior State and enters Rājputāna, but after a course of about

164 miles again enters State territory at Dāntarda village (25° 50′ N. and 76° 3′ E.) and continues to form the north-western and northern boundary of the State, separating it from Rājputāna and British India. After flowing for about 165 miles from Dāntarda to Bhonpura (26° 37′ N. and 79° 0′ E.) it finally leaves the State. The river is joined by numerous tributaries, the most important being the Chāmla, Kurel, the Siprā, on which the ancient city of Ujjain stands, the Son (Sau of the map), which flows through Mandasor, the Retam and Gujālī.

The two Kālī Sind rivers and the Western Pārbatī also go to swell its volume.

Ferries are maintained during the rains at Awari village in Nāhargarh *pargana*, at Makrod village in Bijaipur *pargana*, and at Kaimara Gondoli, Banwara, Atar, and Kheron in Sabalgarh *pargana*. At other times of the year the river is fordable.

The railway crosses the river at Chambal station on the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway and Nāgda on the Ratlām-Ujjain branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, while the Great Indian Peninsula Railway crosses it at Naikpura.

Two spots on its course are of some sanctity. The Triveni, where the Chambal and a *nāla* meet near Piploda village (23° 22′ N. and 75° 29′ E.) and the Rāmeshwar-Sangam, where the waters of the Banās and the Sip unite with those of the Chambal. Religious fairs are held yearly at both places.

The banks as a rule are too steep for the waters to be used in irrigation.

Fishes large and small are found everywhere in the river. It flows throughout the year, hence water is available during a failure of rains although in small quantities. Crocodiles abound at the confluence of the Pārbatī and Banās and at other places where there is abundant water.

The Chambal is the largest river flowing through Gwalior territory. Its volume increases rapidly, and after its second entry into State territory it is of great width and depth. During the hot weather it shrinks through most of its course to a small stream, but in the rains is a roaring torrent, often causing serious floods.

Over most of its course it flows through trap rock, but near Nīmach over sandstone and limestone, and when it approaches Dholpur over a fine gravelly bed.

Geologically Gwalior may be divided into four principal sections: firstly, the country extending between the western GEOLOGY.[1]

[1] By Mr. E. Vredenburg, *Geological Survey of India.*

portion of Bundelkhand to the east, the river Chambal to the west, and the northern part of Mālwā to the south, within which is situated the capital of the State; secondly, the district of Nīmach; thirdly, several large tracts of the Mālwā Plateau, and a portion of the southern scarp of the Mālwā Plateau; and lastly, the country along the Narbadā river.

Northern Gwalior section

The first region, constituting Gwalior proper, is largely occupied by the Vindhyan series, rising in a succession of scarps which strike approximately from north to south except in their northern portion, where the direction gradually changes to north-east, and becomes parallel to the course of the Chambal river. There are four principal ranges capped by massive beds of sandstones, which, taken in order from east to west, belong respectively to the Kaimur, Lower Rewah, Upper Rewah and Lower Bhānder (Bandair) division. The lower slopes of these escarpments are formed by the rocks underlying the sandstones. In the case of the eastern range, it is usually Bundelkhand gneiss directly overlaid by the Kaimur conglomerate and Kaimur sandstones, without any intervention of the lower Vindhyan group that usually occurs in this position. The second range has its underscarp formed by the Pannā shales which underlie the Lower Rewah sandstone.

The Jhiri shales form the lower slopes of the third range which is capped by Upper Rewah sandstone, while the sandstone of the fourth range, that of the Lower Bhānder series, is underlaid in all the scarped hills by the Bhānder or Nāgod limestone, which often rises almost to the summit of the scarp. Beyond the fourth range, towards the Chambal river, the ground becomes largely covered by alluvial deposits which conceal the next division of the Vindhyans, the Sirbū shales. A number of rock exposures appear, however, in the Chambal river, remarkable for the occurrence of the Chambal limestone band, here intercalated amongst the Sirbū shales and not known to occur at that horizon in Bhopāl or in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Vindhyan series is completed by the Upper Bhānder sandstone which forms a fifth scarp beyond the Chambal just outside Gwalior territory. Throughout the ranges the dips are very low; hence the dip-slopes have an almost inappreciable gradient and the sandstone outcrops are of enormous width.

North of latitude 26° N. the Kaimur sandstone no longer rests upon the crystalline rock of the Bundelkhand gneiss, but upon sedimentary rocks belonging to the Bijāwar series. They were originally distinguished as the Gwalior series, but their complete lithological agreement with the Bijāwars of Bundelkhand and with those of Rewah authorises their cor-

relation with that group. These Bijāwar strata are exposed in a series of parallel ranges striking approximately east and west, almost at right angles to the Vindhyan scarp. Each range presents a steep scarp to the south while the northern slope is gentle and corresponds with the dip of the strata. The Bijāwars are very much older than the Vindhyans, and these hill ranges already existed as such before the commencement of the Vindhyan era.

The extremely shallow dips of the Vindhyans show that there has been scarcely any disturbance in this area since the commencement of the Vindhyan period, and consequently the Bijāwar strata lie almost exactly as they did before the deposition of the Vindhyans.

The Kaimur division of the Vindhyans where it overlies the Bijāwars consists of two sub-divisions—a lower one, the Kaimur conglomerate, largely formed of Bijāwar fragments and an upper one, the Kaimur sandstone. The base of the sandstone occurs at a fairly uniform level all along the Vindhyan scarp, while that of the conglomerate is extremely irregular.

Where it fills pre-existing depressions of the pre-Vindhyan surface, the conglomerate extends down to the very foot of the scarp, with a thickness that may amount to over 100 feet, while, wherever it abuts against pre-existing hills, the Bijāwar rocks themselves constitute the greatest portion of the scarp and the Kaimur conglomerate is represented only by a few pebbles intervening between them and the overlaying sandstone that crowns the scarp. This is one of the oldest and at the same time one of the most distinct instances of a former land surface to be found in India, though similar features frequently recur among rocks of various geological ages in consequence of the protracted continental conditions and absence of marked disturbance in the Peninsula.

The Bijāwar strata consist of the same rocks as in the Bundelkhand and Rewah exposures, but as they are less disturbed than in those outcrops their degree of alteration is remarkably slight, shales and sandstones taking the place of the usual slates and quartzites.

The lowest bed of the series is, as usual, a conglomerate of white quartz pebbles overlaid by a mass of sandstone which caps the gneissose scarp forming the southern limit of the most southern and most continuous of the ranges. The sandstone is called the Pār sandstone, from the town of Pār situated at the foot of the scarp, fifteen miles south-west of Gwalior. The overlying rocks, whose aggregate thickness amounts to about 2,000 feet, form the parallel ranges north of the Pār sandstone scarp, and include shales, banded jaspers,

limestones, porcellanites and basic volcanic rocks. Several bands of the latter occur at various horizons. They are well exposed in the hill upon which stands the fort of Gwalior, where they are capped by an outlier of Kaimur sandstone. Some of the shales and jaspers are impregnated with hematite, sometimes to such an extent as to become valuable iron ores. In the angle included between the scarps formed by the Kaimur and Pār sandstones, a considerable area of the Bundelkhand gneiss outcrop is situated in Gwalior territory. The southern continuation of the Vindhyan ranges is greatly concealed by the overflowing Deccan Trap, while to the north they sink beneath the Gangetic alluvium which also covers a great deal of the Bijāwars and gneiss.

The Vindhyan sandstones are largely quarried for building materials, especially those of the Kaimur group which have yielded the materials for the historic palaces and temples of Gwalior. The gigantic Jain figures at Gwalior fort are carved out of the vertical scarp of Kaimur sandstone. The iron ore of the Bijāwars has been largely used, the mines being situated in places where the rocks have been softened by decomposition. Where the rocks are unaltered, the ore is often quite as rich though more difficult to extract.

**Nīmach Section.**

A great variety of rocks occur in the Nīmach area, which has, however, been very little studied. The three great groups of the Upper Vindhyans—Kaimur, Rewah, and Bhānder—are all represented with their characteristic subdivisions, and are here underlaid by typical Lower Vindhyans of great thickness and considerable superficial extent. These rest on crystalline schists and gneisses of archæan age (Arāvalli series), and strata of the Delhi series, whose age is difficult to decide, as it appears to be a heterogeneous group probably consisting partly of true Bijāwar rocks, and partly of newer strata intermediate in age between the Bijāwars and Vindhyans.

**Mālwā Section.**

A considerable portion of Sindhia's territories situated in Mālwā have never been geologically surveyed. They consist largely of Deccan Trap, and it is also known that the Vindhyans occur in the neighbourhood of Bhīlsa.

**Narbadā Valley Section.**

Further south the districts bordering the Narbadā have been geologically famous ever since Keatinge's discovery of cretaceous fossils at Chirākhān, twenty-two miles east of Bāgh, in 1856. This region has been carefully surveyed by Dr. Blanford. The fossil sea-urchins have been studied by the late Professor Duncan, who arrived at the conclusion that the beds containing them are of cenomanian age, approximately corresponding, therefore. with the Upper Green sand in England.

These fossils are found in a series of calcareous strata which, through a misapprehension regarding their geographical situation, have been misnamed the Bāgh beds by Dr. Carter in the first published account of Keatinge's discovery. Both the underlying and overlying beds are sandstones, the whole series being conformable with one another. The lower sandstone is sometimes distinguished under the name of Nimār sandstone. All these strata belong to the Lameta or Infra-Trappean group. The aggregate thickness varies considerably, partly on account of the irregular surface upon which the beds were deposited, and partly owing to the considerable denudation that took place before the advent of the Deccan Trap. Both the limestones and sandstones contain excellent building materials. The Buddhist caves south of Bāgh are excavated in the Nimār sandstone. The town of Bāgh itself, however, is situated on Bijāwars, much of the neighbouring region being occupied by an outcrop of these rocks bordered on all sides by faults. The area includes the usual rocks of the Bijawār series, slates, siliceous limestones, jaspers, and basic volcanic rocks. The lines of fracture are occupied by a siliceous breccia which often contains a large proportion of hematite, and constitutes then a valuable iron ore which was once extensively mined and smelted. The iron industry of Bāgh was still flourishing at the beginning of the 19th century, but has been completely killed by competition with English imports. The same district contains extensive outcrops of gneissose rocks. The gneiss exhibits a great deal of variety, and in this respect differs from the Bundelkhand gneiss, and seems more closely related to the type called Bengal gneiss, which is regarded as newer. The remainder of the district is occupied by Deccan Trap. A most instructive account of these interesting features has been given by Mr. Hackett.[1]

In the northern parts of the Gwalior State the vegetation in waste tracts consists largely of deciduous trees and shrubs, many of which flower when leafless, or nearly so, in the hot season. The principal species of trees are *Bombax malabaricum*, *Sterculia urens*, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, *Acacia Arabica*, *A. leucophlea*, and *A. catechu*. *Anogeissus latifolia* and *A. pendula*, *Cordia Rothii*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Erythrina cuberosa* and *Gmelina arborea*. Further south the hills are BOTANY.[2]

---

1 References—*Geology of Gwalior and Vicinity* in *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, Volume III, pp. 33-42. *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*, Volume VI, part 3. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, Volume XXX, 1865. *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, Volume XX, pp. 81-92.

2 By Lieutenant-Colonel D. Prain, I.M.S., *Botanic Survey of India*.

covered with a low forest containing many shrubs, such as *Grewia*, *Zizyphus*, *Woodfordia*, *Casearia*, *Carissa*, *Capparis*, *Antidesma* mixed with *Butea frondosa*, *Buchanania latifolia*, *Bassia latifolia*, *Diospyros tomentosa*, *Odina wodier* and *Boswellia serrata*, though when the last is plentiful the brushwood undergrowth is generally scanty. In places bamboos are plentiful. In the extreme south the typical forest of the Central Indian Highlands occurs, and contains some teak, *sāj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and other species such as *Ougeinia*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Hardwickia*, *Cochlospermum Schreibera* and *Soymida*, characteristic of the region generally.

**WILD ANIMALS.**

In early days elephants were met with in great numbers in the forests between Narwar, Chanderī, and Sīprī, and also in the neighbourhood of Unchaud (22° 45′ N. 76° 28′ E). Abul Fazl mentions how they were trapped either in *keddahs*, pits called *gad*, or enclosures called *bār*.[1]

In 1564 Akbar returning from Mālwā captured a large herd near Sīprī, which included one animal of unusual size; the next year a large herd was found near Narwar.[2] Lions were common up to a comparatively late date, the last being shot at Chin hill near Guna on Waterloo day 1872.[3]

The wild animals of the State are the same as those found in other parts of peninsular India. The distribution of the larger classes of animal depends on the cover available. In Mālwā and in the country north and east of Gwalior, where jungle is scanty, these animals are rarely seen, while in the country west and south of the same town tiger and *sāmbar* are plentiful, and panther occurs wherever there are hills affording good cover, and a sufficient supply of food is obtainable. The latter in particular cause great loss to the owners of cattle in this region. *Nīlgai* (*Boselaphas tragocamalos*) and the four horned antelope (*Tetraceros quadricornis*) are also found. In the open plains of Mālwā only black buck (*Antilope cervicapra*) and *Chinkāra* (*Gazella benettii*) are common.

Black bear are not infrequently encountered in the hills.

The smaller animals, such as jackal, foxes, wolves,[4] wild dog, and pig, are found in many parts.

**Birds.**[5]

All the birds ordinarily met with occur, including many classes of game bird, such as the grey and painted partridge,

---

1 *Ain* I, 284-618; II, 295.

2 E. M. H. V., 291-294.

3 Gerard—*Leaves from the Diary of a Soldier and Sportsman* (1903), p. 133.

4 To world "wolves" *Rājastān* I, 664.

5 For birds see Lieut. Barnes—*Birds of the Bombay Presidency* (1897).
King—*Birds of the Guna District.*— J. B. A., XXXVII, 208.
Murray—*Avi fauna of India*

sandgrouse, quail, bustard, floriken and green pigeon. O migratory water-fowl several species of goose, pochards, mallard, paintail, gadwall, widgeon, teal, and many other kinds are found on tanks in the cold weather. Among waders the great Sāras crane, snipe, and a variety of other species occur.

The large rivers and tanks abound in fish, *māhser* (*Barbus mosal*), *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*) and *murral* or *sānwal* (*Ophiocephalus punctatus*) being common. **Fish.**

One species, the *Barilius morarensis*, was first found in the Morār river near Gwalior. Fishes are caught by men of the Dhīmar, Bhoi and Kahār castes, of whom 48,182 were returned in the census of 1901.

Among reptilia both the short-nosed *Crocodilus porosus*, and long-nosed *Gevealis gangeticus* are found; tortoises, and various species of iguana and lizards abound everywhere. Snakes are not very frequently seen, the commonest among venomous snakes being the Cobra, Russell's viper (*Daboia elegans*), *Krait* (*Bungarus cereuleus*) and *Echis carinata*. Of innocuous snakes the long *dhāman* or Rat snake (*Zamenis mucosus*) and various *Oligodontes* and *Simotes* are met with. Pythons frequent the jungles and the ghāts. **Reptilia.**

Many kinds of insect nocuous and innocuous are found. Among the former are the locust, of which the red *Phymatea punctata* is the commonest, mosquitoes of several kinds, scorpions both red and black and of the field and house varieties, white ants, and many varieties of the true ant. Among the innocuous insects are dragon flies, many brilliantly coloured butterflies, mantes, and moths. **Insects.**

**CLIMATE.**

The climate varies with the natural divisions. In northern Gwalior the temperature is subject to extremes of heat and cold never experienced in Mālwā. In northern Gwalior in the hot season the *loo* or hot wind blows during most of the twenty-four hours and maintains a high temperature even at night. In the cold weather, on the other hand, the temperature often falls below freezing. In Mālwā the climate is equitable, and the nights always cool even in the hottest time of the year, a fact which has made the *Shab-i-Mālwā* or nights of Mālwā famous throughout India. The temperature in the cold season never falls very low and frosts are of rare occurrence. In the hilly tract the temperature is oppressive in the hot season, and does not cool down to any great extent even in winter, the cold season being a brief one.

**Rainfall. (Table II).**

The rainfall varies somewhat, being about 39 inches in northern Gwalior and 32 in Mālwā. The rainiest months are

July and August. Mālwā is fed mainly by the Bombay current and northern Gwalior by the Bengal monsoon.

---

## SECTION II.—HISTORY.

(Genealogical Table).

Introductory. The history of the State, especially during the time of its greatest Chief, Mahādjī, is so intimately connected with the fall of the Mughal Empire and the events of those days that a brief sketch of the situation at this time will not be out of place.

The Marāthās first rose to power in the time of Shāh Jahān, the nursery of the race being Bijāpur, the sovereigns of that small kingdom employing large numbers of these hardy horsemen to resist Mughal aggressions. Between 1648 and 1680 Sivājī welded them into a nation, and laid the foundations of the predatory system which they afterwards followed with such success.

Alamgīr, bent on subduing the southern Muhammadan States, destroyed the kingdoms of Bijāpur and Golconda (1685-86) as his father had that of Ahmednagar over thirty years before, and thus removed the only remaining check offered to Marāthā depredations, while his reimposition of the hated *jeziya* tax ranged the great Rājput Chiefs against him. To Sivājī there was no worthy successor in his own line, and the rule passed to the family of the chief minister or Peshwā, Bālājī Vishvanāth (1714-20), who was followed by seven others, Bājī Rao, I (1720-40), Bālājī Bājī Rao (1740-61), Mādho Rao, I (1761-72), Nārāyan Rao (1772-73), Raghunāth Rao (1773), Mādho Rao, II (1774-95) and Bājī Rao, II (1795-1819).

But the rule of the ministers soon passed to their great vassals, and in this last change Mahādjī Sindhia played the leading part, being to a very great extent the creator of the events in the midst of which he moved. By 1750 the Marāthās had become absolute masters of Mālwā, and levied *chauth* in distant Bengal. The Delhi Emperor was a mere puppet in the hands of adventurers, and his court was rent asunder by intrigues. Everything favoured the re-establishment of Hindu ascendency in India, when in a single day the fatal battle of Pānipat (1761) broke the power of the Marāthā confederacy, and the hope of a Hindu empire was shattered for ever. From 1761 onwards the great Marāthā leaders, while paying nominal homage to the Poona Court, looked more and more to their own aggrandisement, the

conception of a united Hindu rule was entirely lost sight of, and Hindu and Musalmān, Rājput, and even Marāthā, became alike fair prey; it was the rule of the stronger. In this last development Mahādjī, chiefly by the introduction of a large force of European-led troops, completely altered the conditions of the struggle.

The house of Sindhia traces its descent from a family the members of which had risen to distinction as *silladārs* under the Bāhmini kings, one branch holding the Patelship of the village of Kannerkhera, sixteen miles east of Sātāra. The family claims Rājput descent. In Aurangzeb's day the head of the family received a *mansab* from the Emperor, who also arranged a marriage between Rājā Sāhu, son and successor of Sambhājī, and a daughter of the house. After the accession of Bahādur Shāh, Nimāji Sindhia received a *mansab* of 7,000 and 5,000 horse, two lakhs of rupees, a dress of honour, a drum and an elephant, while all his sons and grandsons were similarly rewarded, their combined *mansabs* amounting to 40,000 and 25,000 horse. Nimāji Sindhia is constantly mentioned by the Muhammadan historians, but his ultimate fate is unknown.[1] History.

The founder of the present Gwalior house was Rānojī Sindhia. The branch to which he belonged had fallen on evil days, and according to a story, still common in Sir John Malcolm's day, Rānojī was driven by poverty to become a personal attendant on the Peshwā Bālājī Bājī Rao, and used to carry his slippers. Whether this story is true or not, Mahādjī had no scruple in making political capital out of it in 1792. The date of Rānojī's birth is unknown.

He rose rapidly in favour, brought to the front by his soldierly qualities. In 1726 Rānojī Sindhia, Malhār Rao Holkar, the founder of the house of Indore, and the Ponwārs, were authorised by the Peshwā to collect *chauth* (25 per cent.) and *sardeshmukh* (10 per cent. over and above the *chauth*) in the Mālwā districts, retaining for their own remuneration half the *mokāssa* (or remaining 65 per cent.).

Rānojī, as soon as he had acquired a footing in Mālwā, fixed his head-quarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, the traditional capital of this tract, which remained the chief town of Sindhia's dominions until Daulat Rao in 1810 founded the present capital of Lashkar. Rānojī (1726-45).

Rānojī took part in all the campaigns of the day, notably in those against Delhi (1736), and against the Nizām, and

1. G.D. I, 338, 353, 360, 376; E. M. H., VII, 362, 408, 453, 499.

the Portuguese at Bassein (1739).[1] In 1745 he died at Shujālpur where his cenotaph still stands.

Jayāpa (1745-59).

Rānojī had three legitimate sons, Jayāpa, Dattājī, and Jotiba, and two illegitimate, Tukojī and Mahādjī, of whom Tukojī had predeceased his father. Jayāpa now succeeded to the Sindhia possessions in Mālwā, estimated at 65½ lakhs revenue. Like his father he was constantly engaged in campaigns, playing a conspicuous part in the war with the Rohillas (1748), the struggles between the sons of Nizām-ul-Mulk (1752) and the expedition against Delhi (1755).[2]

In 1759 he was deputed by the Peshwā to support Rām Singh of Jodhpur against his brother Bije Singh, who was opposing his accession. Jayāpa was besieging Bije Singh in Nāgor, when that chieftain, seeing that his case was desperate, contrived to get Jayāpa assassinated, on which the Marāthā army withdrew.[3]

Dattājī (1759).

Jayāpa, although he left a son, Jankoji, was succeeded by his brother Dattājī. This prince, however, did not long survive his elevation.

He, together with Malhār Rao Holkar, was soon after attacked by the forces of Ahmad Shāh Abdāli and forced to retire. In the retreat Dattāji allowed himself to be surrounded and his force was almost annihilated. He and his brother Jotiba were killed,[4] but Mahādjī and Jankojī just managed to escape with their lives.[5]

Jānkoji (1759-61).

The rule of the Sindhia dominions now passed to Jānkojī. Nothing, however, is known of his administration and it is possible that the disturbed state of the country, and the ascendency of his uncle Mahādjī, prevented his actually taking over the control of the State.

On January 6th, 1761,[6] the battle of Pānipat was fought, and in this contest, so fatal to the schemes of a Marāthā confederacy which was to place all India under Hindu rule, Jankojī was taken prisoner. Shujā-ud-daula pleaded in vain with the Abdāli for his life, and he and Ībrāhim Khān Gārdi, who had been taken at the same time, were executed.[7]

Mahādjī (1761-94).

From this fatal field Mahādji escaped[8] but with a wound that made him lame for life. He was now the only direct

1 G. D., I, 454, 458, 467-8.

2 G. D., I, 536, 539, 553.

3 *Rajasthān*, I, 712 ; II, 120.

4 Some accounts say he was killed at Pānipat.

5 G. D., I, 604 ; E. M. H., VIII, 271.

6 For an account of the famous battle see *Asiatic Researches*, III, 91.

7 E. M. H., VIII, 280-281 ; G. D., I, 619.

8 One account says he was nursed in the Abdāli camp. Francklin — *The reign of Shah Aulum* (1798), page 120.

living descendant of Rānoji Sindhia, three brothers and a nephew having died within three years. Although his illegitimacy was a bar to his succession, his great qualities of leadership marked him out for the position of chief, and the young Peshwā Mādho Rao confirmed him in the family *Jāgīr* in spite of the opposition offered by Raghunāth Rao and the great Marāthā Sardārs, who resented the succession of an illegitimate son.[1]

In 1764 Mahādjī Sindhia was sent to accompany Visāji Kishen, who was marching through Mālwā towards Delhi.[2] To this force Sindhia contributed 15,000 horse. In the expeditions against the Jāts of Bharatpur and the Rohillas Mahādjī took a leading part. The last campaign is significant as emphasising the abandonment of the scheme for a Marāthā confederate power. Each leader henceforth acted entirely in his own interests, and all who were weaker, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, were considered fair prey. Mahādjī, taking every advantage of his position, rapidly re-established and consolidated his power in Mālwā, between 1764 and 1769.

In 1772 Mādho Rao Peshwā died and with him expired the last hope of united action on the part of Marāthās. In the struggles for the Peshwāship which followed on his death, Mahādji took a leading part, and seized every opportunity of increasing his power and augmenting his possessions.

Another event which was soon to have a great effect on current affairs was the assumption on October 21st, 1774, of the general administrative control of British India by the Bengal Council under the leadership of Warren Hastings.

Mahādjī had for a time joined with Holkar in supporting the claims of Raghunāth Rao (Rāghoba) to the Peshwāship, but in 1775 they both deserted his cause, and Rāghoba after many vicissitudes threw himself on the protection of the English and signed the treaty of Surat. The campaign of 1775-82[3] followed. Sindhia during these operations met with numerous reverses in the Deccan at the hands of General Goddard, and in Mālwā from Major Popham, who, in February 1780, took the fort of Lahār,[4] and in August Gwalior, a fort deemed impregnable throughout India. The effect of the last success was enormous. The next year Major Camac entered Mālwā[5] and reduced Sīprī, but allowed himself to be hemmed in by Sindhia's army and was put to great straits. He was forced to retire, and retreated successfully

---

[1] G. D., I, 664.
[2] G. D., I, 678.
[3] G. D., II, 14—162.
[4] G. D., II, 128-131.
[5] *Ibid*, 152.

to Mehidpur, where he obtained supplies and turned on his pursuers. After a running fight Major Camac, at the suggestion of Major Bruce, made a night attack on Sindhia's camp and secured a complete victory, the Marāthās suffering great loss. Though the British force was unable to follow up this success, the news of the victory following on Sindhia's other reverses greatly diminished his prestige, while that of his rival Holkar had been increased by a victory over Goddard. Sindhia's eyes were now opened to the strength of the new power which was entering the arena of Indian politics, and he saw the advantages that he would gain by being the first to come to terms with the British. In November 1781, therefore, he made overtures to Colonel Muir, which were accepted.[1] Mr. David Anderson was then delegated by Warren Hastings [2] to conclude a treaty on the terms proposed, and on May 17th, 1782, the treaty of Sālbai was signed and was ratified by the Peshwā after much delay on 20th December, but not actually exchanged till February 24th 1783.[3] The chief stipulations of this engagement were that Sindhia should retire to Ujjain and the British north of the Jumna, while Sindhia undertook to negotiate treaties with the other belligerents. The importance of this treaty can hardly be exaggerated. It made the British arbitrators of peace in India and virtually acknowledged their supremacy, while at the same time it recognised Sindhia as an independent chief, and not as a vassal of the Peshwā. A Resident, Mr. David Anderson, was delegated to Sindhia's court, the first of a long line of Residents [4] including many whose names have become famous.

This treaty forms the turning point in Sindhia's career. Hitherto he had considered himself as a vassal of the Peshwā and had acted generally in conformity with the commands of his chief. During the next twelve years, however, he becomes the most prominent actor on the stage of Indian history, pursuing with quiet and immovable tenacity his policy of aggrandisement, a policy indeed which to a very great extent determined the general course of events.

---

1 G. D., II, 159-166.

2 Gleig—*Memoirs of the Life of Warren Hastings*, (1841) II, 453.

Hastings was at this time at Benares in imminent danger of his life, but he carried through the negotiations unhesitatingly. He refers with pardonable pride in a letter to his having "conducted a successful negotiation of peace with Mahādji Sindhia when in the most desperate period of my distress." A very interesting account of the conclusion of this treaty is given in Anderson's Letters. See *ibid*, Chapter XII, and *Selections from the Letters and Despatches, etc., in the Foreign Department of the Government of India*, 1772-1785.—G. W. Forrest, Vol. III—923.

3 Appendix A, No. 1.

4 Appendix B,

Sindhia now took full advantage of the system of neutrality pursued by the British Government to establish his supremacy over northern Hindusthān. In accomplishing this he was assisted by the genius of his great French commander Benoit de Boigne.[1] The part played by De Boigne in founding the greatness of Mahādjī Sindhia is seldom estimated at its true value. It is not too much to say that if the treaty of Sālbai gave Sindhia a free hand in establishing an independent principality, it was the army raised and maintained at a high state of efficiency by De Boigne which enabled him to surpass all his rivals in the acquisition of territory and the consolidation of his power. With De Boigne to watch his possessions in northern India, Sindhia knew that he could remain with absolute confidence in the Deccan directing his affairs at the Peshwā's court—a position no other Marāthā chief could command.

The value of European leadership had already been recognised by the chiefs of northern India, the Nawābs of Bengal and Oudh, and the chiefs of Rājputāna, as well as the Emperors of Delhi, having engaged European officers to lead their troops, the best known among them at this time being General Martine in the Nawāb of Oudh's service.

When De Boigne joined Anderson's camp Sindhia was engaged in reducing the fortress of Gwalior then held by the Jāt chief of Gohad, to whom the British had made it over in 1780. De Boigne, incensed at Sindhia's treatment of him, offered his services to Rānā Chatarsāl of Gohad, but his offer was refused by the Jāt chieftain, while a subsequent attempt to enter the Jaipur chief's service also failing, he finally agreed to raise a brigade for Sindhia, who, with this object in view, had approached De Boigne through Mr. David Anderson.

The Empire of the Mughals was now tottering to its fall. From 1773 to 1782 under the strong hand of Mirza Najaf Khān it had still retained some semblance of authority, but on his death the collapse was rapid.[2] Najaf Khān's nephew Mirza Shafi and Afrasiāb Khān, a favourite of the Emperor, disputed the succession to the post of Minister. Finally the Mirza was shot and Afrasiāb succeeded. His task, always a difficult one, was made still more difficult in 1784 when a terrible famine devastated the tracts round Delhi and Agra. Since Najaf Khān's death Sindhia had been carefully noting the course of events at the Imperial Court and awaiting his opportunity. In 1784 he was invited to come to Delhi, ostensibly by Shāh Alam, but in reality by

1 See Appendix C. 2 E. M. H. VIII, 296.

Afrasiāb Khān, who held the actual power. On receiving this request Sindhia at once recalled De Boigne, who was in Bundelkhand, and marched with a large force on Agra, where he joined the Emperor in October. Three days after they had met Afrasiāb Khān was murdered and Sindhia was left master of the situation. The Emperor in his gratitude offered to make Mahādjī *Amir-ul-umra*, but with politic humility he refused the honour, requesting instead the dignity of *Vakīl ul-mutlaq* for the Peshwā, and that of *deputy-vakīl* for himself. These favours were readily conferred, Sindhia being at the same time given command of the Imperial armies and the management of the provinces of Delhi and Agra. Agra and Aligarh soon succumbed to him, and he found himself the real ruler of Hindusthān. Intoxicated with success, he actually preferred a claim for the collection of *chauth* in Bengal, a claim which was curtly rejected by Mr. Macpherson, the Governor-General, and Sindhia, seeing his mistake, hastened to apologise and withdrew his demand.

It is a curious and interesting fact that though ostensibly working to secure Hindu predominance, at this moment, even with the Emperor absolutely in their power, the traditional rule established by the house of Timur was still so strong that the Marāthās did not dare to usurp the throne, and invariably carried out their own schemes in the name of the puppet Sovereign.

In 1785 Mahādjī employed Hamadani Beg to open the road between Agra and his capital Ujjain by sending him to subdue the Khīchī Chauhāns of Rāghugarh. [1]

In 1785 Sindhia, finding himself short of funds, commenced an inquiry into *Jāgīr* rights, and dispossessed several of the great Mughal *Jāgīrdārs*, a step which roused the strongest indignation and ranged the Mughal chieftains against him. At the same time he preferred a claim on the great Rājput States for tribute due to the Emperor, and in 1786 sent a force under Bāpuji Sindhia to Jaipur, which met with a severe reverse. Sindhia then took the field in person. At the village of Lālsot or Tonga the armies of Sindhia met the united forces of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and for the first time in history the flower of Rājput chivalry found themselves in opposition to a disciplined force.

"As they came in sight of De Boigne's two battalions they converged upon the little band rending the air with fierce and exulting shouts of anticipated victory . . . . .

---

1 The Mālwā Kīchīs, represented by the Rāghugarh Chief and some other families, were once a powerful section of the Rājput community, but internal dissensions and Marāthā raids reduced them to their present dependent condition. [*v.* Imperial Gazetteer, *Rāghugarh.*]

as they thundered over the sunbaked plain. Never yet in the history of battle had footmen dared to oppose the might of Mārwār mounted for the fray . . . . . Nearer and nearer came the advancing squadrons until the supreme moment arrived and only a few paces intervened. Then the word of command rang out, and with the precision of the parade ground, De Boigne's front line fell back behind the guns which, before the amazed Rāthors could realise what the movement meant, belched out a murderous discharge of grape into their ranks."[1] Reckless, however, of all save the honour of Mārwār the shattered squadrons rallied and charged again, only to reel back stricken, leaving the field strewn with the corpses of men and horses. This was the turning-point, in the battle, and had De Boigne been supported by his cavalry the day would have been won, but his Mughal allies refused to advance and De Boigne unsupported was forced to retire on Alwar, a retreat which he accomplished with consummate skill.[2]

Meanwhile, during Sindhia's absence, Delhi had fallen into the hands of the brutal and truculent Rohilla adventurer Ghulām Kādir. Ismāil Beg, who on the death of his uncle Hamadāni Beg at Lālsot had succeeded to the command of the Imperial forces, joined the Rohillas and they proceeded to recover the Mughal provinces from the Marāthās. Aligarh at once yielded, but Sindhia's general Lakwa Dāda, who was in Agra, offered a stubborn resistance.

After Lālsot Sindhia had ultimately retired to Gwalior whence he made repeated applications to Poona for troops, but his demands were not complied with. Sindhia's prosperity had thus met with a rude and sudden reverse. Delhi had fallen to his enemies, Aligarh had been wrested from him, Agra—his only stronghold in Hindusthān—was invested, and his rich lands in the *doāb* had passed back into the hands of the Mughals. Mahādjī soon saw that intrigues at Poona had put an end to all hopes of assistance from that quarter, where his discomfiture was viewed rather with pleasure than dismay. He, therefore, determined to act alone and, after forming an alliance with the Jāt chief, concentrated his forces near Bharatpur. Ghulām Kādir and Ismāil Beg at once raised the siege of Agra and advanced on Sindhia. At Chaksāna, eight miles from Bharatpur, the forces met. Sindhia's army was commanded by Rāna Khān,[3] and included

---

1 Compton, 35; *Rājasthān*, I, 714.

2 G. D., II, 204.

3 Rāna Khān is said to have owed his elevation to the fact that he brought his wounded chief safely out of the field of Pānipat. He was one of Sindhia's most competent commanders. His descendants still hold a jāgīr in the State.

De Boigne's battalions and a similar corps belonging to the Jāt chief commanded by a Frenchman called Lestineaux. The Mughal cavalry made short work of the Marāthā horse, who fled at the first onset, leaving the regular battalions to bear the brunt. Again discipline triumphed over sheer valour, and but for want of support victory would have been assured. But with no cavalry to aid them De Boigne and Lestineaux were finally obliged to retreat into the fort. This was the last defeat De Boigne ever suffered.[1]

Differences soon arose between Ismāil Beg and the savage eunuch with whom he was allied, and an invasion of his territory by the Sīkhs, who were encouraged by Rāna Khān, obliged Ghulām Kādir to leave Agra. Sindhia at once ordered Rāna Khān to advance. A battle took place outside the walls of Agra on 18th June 1788, in which Ismāil was routed and obliged to flee.[2]

This victory as re-establishing Sindhia's prestige and Marāthā ascendancy was of the greatest importance.

After his defeat at Agra Ismail Beg joined Ghulām Kādir and they marched on Delhi, which they contrived to enter by employing bribery. Here Ghulām Kādir perpetrated the series of atrocities, culminating in the blinding of the wretched Shāh Alam, which has placed him among the ranks of the most bloodthirsty ruffians in history.[3] Sindhia during the three months occupied by these events had shown a supineness which it is not easy to account for unless he was awaiting the reinforcements which Nāna Farnavīs had at length consented to send under Tukojī Rāo Holkar and Alī Bahādur, on the understanding that all territory acquired north of the Chambal be divided equally between the Peshwā, Sindhia and Holkar.

Rāna Khān was now ordered to advance on the capital, when Ismāil Beg, disgusted with the behaviour of his ally, at once joined them. The advent of the Marāthās was hailed with joy. Ghulām Kādir fled, but was captured and put to death. Mahādjī himself arrived soon after and reinstated Shāh Alam with great pomp, receiving the confirmation of the dignities of *Vakīl-ul-mutlaq* and *Nāib-vakīl* conferred five years before.

At this juncture De Boigne pressed for an augmentation of the regular battalions. Sindhia refused and De Boigne, with characteristic independence, resigned. Sindhia, however, soon discovered his mistake and recalled him early in 1790,

1 G. D., II, 209 ; Compton, 39.

2 Compton, 41.

3 A graphic account is given in the *Ibrat Nā ma*, see E M. H., VIII, 244--66.

engaging him to raise a *Kampu* or brigade or 10 battalions with a suitable complement of artillery and cavalry. This force was ready for service by the hot weather of the same year. The new army was soon employed. Ismāil Beg had now joined the Rājputs and, together with the chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur, appeared in arms in the Ajmer district. Lakwa Dāda was detached to oppose them. On 20th June 1790 the armies met at Pātan Tanwar in the Shekhāwati country. The Jaipur chief, apparently under some understanding with the enemy, held aloof, but the Rāthors and Mughals behaved with consummate gallantry, thrice charging through De Boigne's ranks and cutting down the artillerymen at their guns. The enemy's force comprised 25,000 horse of whom 12,000 were Rāthor cavalry, 30,000 foot, regulars and irregulars, and 129 guns. De Boigne, writing from Pātan on the 24th, says: " Our victory was astonishing. A complete victory gained by a handful of men over such a number in such a position. It may surprise you when I say that in less than three hours' fighting 12,000 round and 1,500 grape-shot were fired by us, and by the enemy much more, as they had two guns to our one. We have had 129 men killed and 472 wounded. The enemy not more, perhaps not so much, as they were entrenched ; but they have lost a vast number of cavalry."[1]

De Boigne next advanced on Jodhpur to wipe out the disgrace of the defeat at Pātan. Mahārājā Bijai Singh had summoned every able-bodied youth and man of Mārwār between the ages of 14 and 60 and they responded eagerly to this appeal. On September 10th, 1792, De Boigne approached Merta and on the 12th, at dawn, he advanced on the Rājput camp in which all lay wrapt in a sleep from which they were suddenly awakened by showers of grape.

The Rāthors arose in confusion and their infantry were already wavering, when a premature advance of three battalions led by a French officer named Rohan nearly caused disaster. The Rājputs seeing the desperate nature of the venture had clothed themselves in the yellow garments of sacrifice, determined to win or die.

" The chief of Ahwa saw the opportunity presented for attack......Standing up in his stirups......he encouraged his clansmen with a few spirited words, calling on them to follow him, and concluding with the pregnant exhortation ' Remember Pātan' ...... and charging straight against De Boigne's three detached battalions ...... drove them back in disorder......' Remember Pātan !' Onward swept thes quadrons of Mārwār, out rang the battle cry, as with uplifted

---

[1] Compton, 53 ; *Rājasthān*, I, 715.

sword and lances poised to thrust they hurled themselves upon De Boigne's battalions. But the genius of the great general had anticipated the danger and prepared to meet it. With incomparable presence of mind De Boigne rapidely formed his men into a hollow square, and as the Rāthors dashed on to them they found a magic change had ranged serried rows of bristling bayonets and long lines of gaping guns ready to receive them at every point . . . . . . Again and again they flung themselves against that hedge of bayonets with merciless madness. . . . . . . . But the disciplined brigade confronted them unmoved as the rocks against which the storm wave are shattered, and they reeled back broken but unbeaten. And so the ghastly sacrifice was consummated until only fifteen remained alive ; and these stood fast to the end, returned for the last time to the shambles of self-immolation and found the death they sought." An officer with De Boigne's force writes : "It is impossible for me to describe the feats of the *Jerd Kopperah wallas* or forlorn hope of the enemy. I have seen after the line was broken fifteen or twenty men return to charge a thousand infantry and advance to within ten or fifteen paces before all were shot."[1]

The power of Jodhpur was broken on the field of Merta and terms were made, including the cession of the province of Ajmer.

To secure his new acquisitions and retain his supremacy Sindhia increased his army till by 1793 it consisted of three brigades of about 30,000 regulars, besides irregulars, 25,000 cavalry and 129 guns.

Sindhia's growing prosperity had roused the jealousy of Holkar. Although Tukojī Rao had taken a very small part in the conquest of Hindusthān, and had contented himself with watching and often even obstructing his rival and colleague he, nevertheless, expected to share equally in the conquered territory. In 1791 he had followed Sindhia's example and raised two regular battalions under a Frenchman named Dudrenec.

In 1792 Sindhia saw that he must return to Poona if he was to regain his ascendancy at the Peshwā's court. He, therefore, gave out that he was proceeding to Poona by the Emperor's orders to present the *sanads* and insignia of *Vakīl-ul-mutlaq* to the Peshwā. His progress was slow, and though he commenced his march in the spring he did not arrive until June 11th. On the 21st the investiture of the Peshwā as *Vakīl-ul-mutlaq* and next day that of Sindhia as

1 Compton, 58, 59, 61 ; *Rājasthān*, I, 716.

his deputy took place with great pomp. Mahādjī, however, overdid his part of the humble servitor. He insisted on being considered as the hereditary servant of the Peshwā, entitled only to carry his slippers and addressed by no higher title than that of *Pātīl*. This affectation failed in its effect as the old Marāthās, while they would have readily acknowledged Mahādjī's new imperial titles, objected to his assumption of the appellation of *Pātīl*, a distinction they considered due only to the legitimate Sindhia *Pātīl* of Kannerkhera.[1]

While these events were proceeding in Poona Tukojī Rao Holkar, taking advantage of Mahādjī's absence, endeavoured to assert his claims to what he considered his share of the conquered districts. Finally, a rupture took place which ended in the battle of Lakherī, described by De Boigne as the most obstinate and bloody he was ever engaged in. The punishment fell on Dudrenec's battalions, which behaved with the utmost gallantry until almost annihilated. Holkar finally made a precipitate flight across the Chambal and retired to Indore, sacking Ujjain on his way.[2]

Before leaving for Poona Mahādjī had entrusted the care of his northern dominions to Gopāl Rāo Bhāu, but becoming dissatisfied with his conduct made over the charge to De Boigne. De Boigne proved himself worthy of the trust, and in spite of the greatest temptations never swerved in his loyalty, and showed by his management of the lands in his charge that he was a good as well as a great man. Certain of the security of his northern possessions under the rule of his general Mahādjī remained at Poona endeavouring to secure the favour of the young Peshwā, and in all probability his efforts would have been crowned with success when death suddenly laid his hand upon him and, on 12th February 1794,[3] in the 64th year of his age, Mahādjī Sindhia, the greatest prince with the exception of Sivājī that the Marāthā nation has ever produced, passed away at Wānaodi near Poona. There can be little doubt that had he lived Mahādjī Sindhia would in a few years time have founded a kingdom which might have ranked with the greatest India has ever seen.[4]

The death of Sindhia was an event of the highest political importance. A man of great political sagacity and a master of intrigue Mahādjī also possessed military talents of a high order, and that insight into character which ensured

1 G. D., II, 253-255 ; Central India, I, 101.

2 Compton, 75-76 ; G. D., II, 258.

3 One account states that he was waylaid by a gang sent by Nāna Farnavīs. He and his escort beat off their assailants, but not before Sindhia had been severely wounded.

4 G. D., II, 261-266.

the selection of agents who would serve him loyally. Mahādjī Sindhia had many characteristics which were superior to those of his contemporaries. Those who came to the front in his day were mostly " rogues or ruffians." Ghāzi-ud-dīn, Ghulām Kādir and Rāghoba were all of this type. With such men Sindhia had nothing in common. " Clear in the conception of reasonable projects, he was bold and prudent in their realisation, without yielding completely to the peculiar temptations of his place and time. In a scene of barbarous anarchy, when all the bonds of society seemed to be unloosed, he was amiable, courteous and free from cruelty...... Sindhia was easily provoked and not easily appeased. But if he seldom forgave an injury he never forgot a benefit..... If he was severe in punishment, when punishment seemed requisite, he was not implacable or given to cause needless pain, while in conferring rewards for service rendered his gratitude admitted neither stint nor oblivion. Consequently he was served with fidelity and affection."[1] His countenance was expressive of good sense and good humour ; but his complexion was dark, his person inclining to corpulence and he limped from the effects of the wounds received at Pānipat.[2] He could write, was a good accountant and understood revenue affairs well.

Mahādjī Sindhia left no son. His own brother Tukoji had left three sons ; Kedārji, who had died without issue ; Raolājī, who left two sons, and Anand Rao who left one. Mahādjī before he died expressed the desire that Daulat Rao, the son of Anand Rao, should succeed, although he had never been formally adopted. To this Lakshmī Bai, Mahādjī's chief widow, objected, but she was overruled, and Daulat Rao, then scarcely fifteen years of age, succeeded.

Daulat Rao (1794-1827).

Born in wealthy surroundings, brought up among foreign troops from whom he had learnt to despise those of his own country, the possessor of a dominant military organisation and of vast territories which included two-thirds of Mālwā and all the land between the Satlaj and Allahābād, Daulat Rao looked upon himself as an independent prince and not as a vassal of the Peshwā.

The first important event in which Daulat Rao took a part was the battle of Kardla. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis had invited the Peshwā and the Nizām as parties to the treaties of 1790, to join in a treaty of mutual guarantee by which the peace of the Deccan would be ensured. The Nizām at once acceded to the proposition, but the Peshwā, who had already designed to subjugate the ruler of Hyderābād,

1 H. G. Keene, *Mādhava Rao Sindhia.*
2 E. M. H., VIII, 156.

refused and put forward a claim for arrears of *chauth* said to be due from the Nizām, and finding that Sir John Shore, who had succeeded Cornwallis, was not the man to support his ally by anything but his good offices, he assembled the Marāthā chiefs and advanced on Hyderābād. The battle of Kardla was fought on 12th March 1795. It is curious that, although little or no fighting took place, this victory is always regarded by Marāthās with exaggerated complacency as a splendid achievement, even the Peshwā was constrained to exclaim: "I grieve to observe such degeneracy as there must be on both sides, when such a disgraceful submission has been made by the Mughals and our soldiers are vaunting of a victory obtained without an effort."[1]

The most noteworthy feature of this campaign was the large assemblage of European-led troops in the Marāthā army, amounting to 40,000 men, to which Sindhia contributed De Boigne's brigade under Perron, Michael Filose's corps of 6 battalions, Hessing's of four battalions, and a large force of cavalry.

In October 1795 the young Peshwā, driven to desperation by the thraldom in which he was held by Nāna Farnavīs, suddenly committed suicide, requesting with his last breath that his cousin Bājī Rāo, the son of Raghunāth Rāo, should succeed him.

Mādhava Rao's death was followed by scenes of anarchy and intrigue unsurpassed in the history of India. Nāna Farnavīs was at first opposed to Bājī Rao's succession, while Bāloba Tāntia, Sindhia's minister, supported him. After a complicated series of plots and counterplots, however, the Nāna became Bājī Rao's supporter. Sindhia was then won over to this side by the grant of the town of Ahmednagar and territory worth ten lakhs revenue. This negotiation was carried out through Sakhārām Ghātke Sarje[2] Rao of the Kāgal family, a man destined to be the evil genius of the young chief for the next fifteen years. Sarje Rao's influence over Daulat Rao was augmented by Sindhia's desire to marry his daughter. Finally, in December 1796, Bājī Rao was securely seated on the *gaddi* of the Peshwās.

It is necessary to note here an event of the greatest importance to Sindhia which had taken place in December 1795. In that year De Boigne, whose health had begun to fail after 18 years of strenuous work in the plains without a holiday, retired. He was succeeded by Perron, a man of very different stamp, whose desire for personal aggrandisement overcame his

---

1 G. D., II, 283-288.

2 His name is more correctly Ghādge, but is usually written Ghatke.

loyalty to the detriment of the force he commanded and the aims of his employer. His determined favouritism of French officers in defiance of all claims to promotion produced discontent in the regular corps and impaired their efficiency.

In August 1797 Tukoji Rao Holkar died, and Daulat Rao, who had been to a certain extent restrained by the counsels of the older chief, was left to his own devices. A contest arose between the sons of Tukojī in which Sindhia sided with the eldest, Kāshī Rao, and thus for a time united the interests of the Holkar house with those of his own family. To rid himself of the former he persuaded Sarje Rao that until the Nāna's influence was destroyed he would never become Sindhia's minister. Sarje Rao then contrived to arrest Nāna Farnavīs and confine him at Ahmednagar. The Nāna being removed Bājī Rao then sought for a means of ridding himself of Sindhia.

Sindhia's marriage with Baiza Bai, the daughter of Sarje Rao, in March 1798 was solemnised with splendid pomp and great expense, and Daulat Rao, finding himself short of funds, pressed the Peshwā for the payment of the 2 crores secretly promised him in return for his support. At the suggestion of Sarje Rao Ghātke the Peshwā permitted him to exact money from the rich men of Poona—a proceeding which led to the commission of the greatest atrocities.[1] Bājī Rao then arranged to murder Sindhia in *darbār*, but at the last moment his courage failed him.

In 1798 a new trouble arose. Mahādjī Sindhia had left four widows for whom Daulat Rao had undertaken to provide adequate allowances. These ladies were still residing in his camp. Allegations for which there were no foundations whatever were made by the elder ladies, that Daulat Rao had criminal intercourse with the youngest widow Baghīrathi Bai.[2] Sarje Rao undertook to interpose, but the widows declined to see him. On this the miscreant had them dragged from their tents and flogged. The Shenwi Brāhmans, who had held the chief official appointments under Mahādjī, took the part of the Bais, and Sindhia ultimately promised them asylum at Burhānpur. When they started for that town it was discovered that they were in reality being taken to Ahmednagar. Their retainers, however, rescued them and they returned to Sindhia's camp. Sarje Rao now urged Sindhia to use coercive measures, but the ladies were warned in time and fled to the camp of Amrit Rao, the Peshwā's brother.

On June 7th five of Sindhia's battalions led by a Frenchman, du Prat, attacked Amrit Rāo's camp but were replused

---

1 G.D., II, 319.

2 For her marriage and death, see Broughton's *Letters*, 141.

with loss. Finally, Sarje Rao attacked it during the *Dasahra.* This act was considered as an insult to the Peshwā, the Bais not then being in the camp at all. The Peshwā then joined with Holkar and the Nizām, and Sindhia, thoroughly alarmed, appealed to the Resident, Colonel Close, to mediate for him while he released Nāna Farnavīs on the payment of a fine of ten lakhs. Sarje Rao, meanwhile, seized several of Sindhia's officers said to be supporters of the Bais and tortured them, but this was going too far and Sindhia roused, had his father-in-law arrested and confined. In April 1798 Lord Mornington (afterwards Lord Wellesley) succeeded as Governor-General, and a marked change at once became visible in the attitude of the British Government towards the Marāthās. The destruction of Tipu Sultān's power, and the conclusion of the treaty between the Nizām and the English, the increased opposition of the Bais who, supported by Lakwa Dāda, had raised a large force [1] and opposed Sindhia, and the ravages of Jaswant Rao Holkar, then engaged in plundering Sindhia's districts in Mālwā, made that chief anxious to settle his affairs and return to northern India. He, therefore, released Bāloba Tāntia, who came to terms with the Bais.

In March 1800 Nāna Farnavīs died and left Sindhia without a competitor at Poona. But affairs in Mālwā had become critical. Jaswant Rao Holkar was rapidly devastating all Sindhia districts, and in November he quitted Poona leaving Sarje Rao to look after his interests, supported by five battalions of regular infantry and 10,000 horse.

Sindhia advanced slowly northwards and Holkar, hearing of his approach, concentrated his forces in the neighbourhood of Ujjain intending to plunder it. Sindhia at once detached four battalions, commanded by George Hessing, to protect his chief town. The rains had broken and the country was under water, but Hessing with astonishing rapidity reached Ujjain by the end of June. Sindhia was, however, still nervous about his capital, and a few days later detached Lieutenant McIntyre with two more battalions, and three days later two additional battalions under Captain Gautier, crowning his imbecility by despatching a park of artillery and two battalions under Brownrigg a few days later. Jaswant Rao at once saw his opportunity and proceeded to attack these isolated parties in detail. He passed by Hessing, fell on McIntyre at Neori and forced him to surrender. He then pushed on and attacked Brownrigg and Gautier who had joined forces at Satwās. Here he met with a reverse and retired to Indore, but was induced by Amīr Khān to return and attack Hessing. On July 2nd, 1801 Holkar, and Amir Khān advanced on Hessing's battalions, which were

1 G. D., II, 342-4; Compton, 244.

drawn up under the walls of Ujjain. Amīr Khān dispersed the Marāthā horse, and then opening a heavy cannonade on the battalions threw them into confusion. Hessing, a half-caste son of John Hessing, fled precipitately to Bhairongarh and left his subordinates to oppose Holkar's brigades under Fleury. Though Hessing's officers and men fought to the last with the utmost gallantry, they were overpowered and almost annihilated by a charge of the Pathān horse led by Amīr Khān himself. Of 12 European officers engaged 8 were killed, and 3 wounded and made prisoners, Hessing alone escaping. Hessing's camp was plundered and the next day Ujjain was subjected to a heavy fine; but by Jaswant Rao's orders was not plundered.[1] Sindhia on receiving the news of this defeat called up Sarje Rao with the troops from Poona, and ordered Perron to send reinforcements at once. For three months he waited in vain for the arrival of Perron 's troops, and at last determined to advance with those he had with him, now augmented by the arrival of Sarje Rao. Crossing the Narbadā on September 24th, 1800, he reached Indore on October the 13th. The next day, after a severe fight, Holkar was defeated and the city of Indore delivered over to the mercies of Sarje Rao, who committed every conceivable atrocity on its inhabitants until he had extracted the last farthing.[2]

Sindhia did not follow up this victory, and Holkar, recovering with extraordinary rapidity, marched on Poona devastating Sindhia's districts as he went. On October 25th, 1802, he met and defeated the combined armies of the Peshwā and Sindhia near Poona, and thus drove the Peshwā to fly to the protection of the British and sign the treaty of Bassein, on the last day of the year. The treaty of Bassein, by establishing the British supremacy, gave great offence to Sindhia and he at once commenced to form an alliance with the Berār Rājā and Holkar to frustrate it, while Bājī Rao on hearing of this compact secretly sent envoys to announce his support. Holkar agreed to join Sindhia on the condition that his family dominions should be restored to him. This condition was at once accepted, but Holkar, as soon as he saw Daulat Rao involved in hostilities with the English, held aloof, and even commenced plundering his brother chiefs' districts.

It is unnecessary to detail here the events which followed as they are part of the history of British India. The Resident withdrew from Sindhia's camp on August the 3rd, and war began. The capture of Ahmednagar (August 12th), the battles of Assaye (September 23rd) and Argaon (November 28th), and the fall of the forts of Asīrgarh (October 21st) and

1 Compton, 255, *Central India*, I, 11.

2 Compton, 266 ; G. D., II, 361

Gawilgarh [1] (December 15th) completed Sindhia's discomfiture in the south ; while the loss of Aligarh (September 4th), the occupation of Delhi (September 11th) and Agra (October 10th) and finally the crushing defeat at Lāswāri (November 1st) destroyed his power in northern India.

The effect of these successes was immense. In August 1803 Daulat Rao had an army of 72 regular battalions, numbering 43,650 men, 35,000 cavalry and 464 guns : in twelve weeks this vast army had been routed. But this had not been achieved without a fierce struggle. The old battalions of De Boigne supported the great traditions of their past, and at least one-third of them were left killed or wounded on the field in this final struggle. Lord Lake in his secret despatch to the Governor-General, written on the field of Lāswāri, says : "These fellows fought like devils, or rather heroes, and had we not made a disposition for attack in a style that we should have done against the most formidable army we could have been opposed to, I verily believe from the position that they had taken we might have failed." There is no doubt that the regular battalions suffered from the loss of their European leaders, many of whom had taken advantage of Lord Wellesley's offer of commissions in the Company's service before the outbreak of the war. Lord Lake indeed says himself in the despatch already quoted that if the battalions had been led by their French officers the result of the affair would have been very doubtful.

Sindhia was now obliged to submit, and on 30th December he signed the treaty of *Sarji Anjangaon.*[2] By this treaty he ceded all his territories lying between the Ganges and the *doāb*, and those north of the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the fort and territory of Ahmednagar and Broach and its dependencies. He at the same time relinquished all claims on the Nizām, Peshwā and Gaikwār, the allies of the British. In 1804 he entered into a defensive alliance by the treaty of Burhānpur undertaking to maintain a subsidiary force of 6,000 infantry with artillery to co-operate with the British, the force to be cantoned in British territory near Sindhia's border.[3]

When the list of places to be surrendered and of chiefs over whom he was to relinquish his rights was presented, four

---

1 Unusual interest attaches to this capture from the fact that the Rājput garrison committed *jauhār*, the last time in all probability that it has ever been practised. On this occasion it was not completed or too hurried as many of the women were only wounded or mutilated. See Wellington's *Indian Despatches* (Gurwood) 1839, Volume II, 540, note.

2 Much interesting information is given in *Wellington's Indian Despatches*, Volume II, 563 to 571, and memorandum at page 580. *See Letters* of February 17th, 1804, Volume III, page 73.

3 Appendix A, No. 3.

months after the signing of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, Daulat Rao was highly incensed to find the fortress of Gwalior and the Rānā of Gohad included in it. He at once represented the matter and his representation was supported by General Wellesley and by Colonel Malcolm, then acting Resident with Sindhia.[1] The former affirmed that Daulat Rao had subscribed the treaty on the distinct understanding that Gwalior would remain with him, and that its cession and the declaration of the independence of the Gohad Rānā were due to misunderstanding. With regard to Gwalior General Wellesley wrote to Malcolm: "I would sacrifice Gwalior, or every frontier of India, ten times over, in order to preserve our credit for scrupulous good faith and the advantages and honour we gained by the late war and the peace; and we must not fritter them away in arguments drawn from overstrained principles of the laws of nations which are not understood in this country. What brought me through many difficulties in the war, and the negotiations for peace? The British good faith, and nothing else."[2] But the Governor-General persisted.

The soreness caused by this loss and the successes gained by Holkar at this time induced Sindhia to league himself with Jaswant Rao, Amīr Khān and the Bharatpur chief. He even went so far as to plunder the Resident's camp, at the suggestion of Sarje Rao, and detained Mr. Jenkins a prisoner. He was, however, disuaded from actual hostilities and was given a grant of money, of which he was badly in need. He then retired to Sabalgarh where he was joined by Holkar and Amīr Khān, who at ance commenced to press him for funds and, at the suggestion of Sarje Rao, he gave up Ambāji Inglia to their mercy, from whom they exacted 55 lakhs.

But Sarje Rao's atrocities had at last decided Sindhia to remove him from power and, at the instance of Holkar, Ambāji Inglia was appointed minister in his place. Under the pacificatory policy of the new minister a settlement was on the point of being concluded when Lord Wellesley was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis, who at once reversed the policy of his predecessor. He died within four months, but his successor, Sir George Barlow, followed in his footsteps. By a treaty made on November 22nd, 1805,[3] Gwalior and Gohad were restored to Sindhia, the Chambal river was made his northern boundary, certain claims on the Rājput States were relinquished, while the British Government undertook

---

1 Despatches, Volume III, 101, 139, 149 to 52, 171, 173, 267, 270.

2 *Ibid*, 151.

Appendix A, No. 4.

not to enter into any treaties with the States of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah or other chiefs in Mālwā, Mewār or Mārwār, tributary to Sindhia. The results of this policy of non-interference were soon visible. Holkar at once took up arms but was defeated and brought to terms. The Marāthās then proceeded to ravage Rājputāna, left defenceless by the withdrawal of our support, while the whole country became overrun by marauding bands,[1] especially those of the Pindāris.

In February 1809 Sarje Rao contrived to become re-installed as minister, but on July 26th he was murdered in open *darbār*. Sarje Rao had been putting certain propositions before Daulat Rao to which he would give no definite replies, and interrupted by ordering his equipage that he might go and see an elephant fight. Sarje Rao, who was a man of hot temper, seized his skirt in order to detain him. Some attendants thrust him back, and Sindhia left the tent ordering his detention. Had Sarje Rao quietly submitted nothing would have happened, but he seized his sword and resisted apprehension. His own and the Mahārājā's attendants drew their swords and a struggle commenced. Sarje Rao managed to reach his tents, but was followed and his tents cut down upon him. He was then dragged out and killed by two *sardārs*, Anand Rao Sindhia and Hamaji Phakray. The Resident concludes his report by saying that his fate was not a cause of general regret.[2]

Sarje Rao is described as a "stout square-built man not more than five feet high, his features coarse and large, especially his eyes, which are grey and uncommonly penetrating. His countenance is just what his character would lead one to expect—strongly marked, and expressing in legible characters cunning, cruelty and daring ferocity; yet there is a certain quickness in his address and manner of speaking that indicate talents and genius. His complexion is fair; and what little hair he has is quite grey" (this was written six months before his murder).[3]

1 That this was a danger to be guarded against had been insisted on by General Wellesley in 1804, when he noted that employment should be found for the disbanded troops. He writes: "I have no apprehension of any future foreign wars.... But I think we run a great risk from the free-booter system.... Conceive a country in every village of which there are from twenty to thirty horsemen who have been dismissed from the service of the State and who have no means of living except by plunder . . . . No inhabitant can well remain to cultivate until he is protected by an armed force stationed in his village"—*Wellington's Despatches*, III, 90 464.

2 Resident's report of July 27th, 1809. Broughton's letter, 50 C. I. A. *Records* No. 18.

3 Broughton's letters, p. 167.

months after the signing of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, Daulat Rao was highly incensed to find the fortress of Gwalior and the Rānā of Gohad included in it. He at once represented the matter and his representation was supported by General Wellesley and by Colonel Malcolm, then acting Resident with Sindhia.[1] The former affirmed that Daulat Rao had subscribed the treaty on the distinct understanding that Gwalior would remain with him, and that its cession and the declaration of the independence of the Gohad Rānā were due to misunderstanding. With regard to Gwalior General Wellesley wrote to Malcolm: "I would sacrifice Gwalior, or every frontier of India, ten times over, in order to preserve our credit for scrupulous good faith and the advantages and honour we gained by the late war and the peace; and we must not fritter them away in arguments drawn from overstrained principles of the laws of nations which are not understood in this country. What brought me through many difficulties in the war, and the negotiations for peace? The British good faith, and nothing else."[2] But the Governor-General persisted.

The soreness caused by this loss and the successes gained by Holkar at this time induced Sindhia to league himself with Jaswant Rao, Amīr Khān and the Bharatpur chief. He even went so far as to plunder the Resident's camp, at the suggestion of Sarje Rao, and detained Mr. Jenkins a prisoner. He was, however, disuaded from actual hostilities and was given a grant of money, of which he was badly in need. He then retired to Sabalgarh where he was joined by Holkar and Amīr Khān, who at ance commenced to press him for funds and, at the suggestion of Sarje Rao, he gave up Ambāji Inglia to their mercy, from whom they exacted 55 lakhs.

But Sarje Rao's atrocities had at last decided Sindhia to remove him from power and, at the instance of Holkar, Ambāji Inglia was appointed minister in his place. Under the pacificatory policy of the new minister a settlement was on the point of being concluded when Lord Wellesley was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis, who at once reversed the policy of his predecessor. He died within four months, but his successor, Sir George Barlow, followed in his footsteps. By a treaty made on November 22nd, 1805,[3] Gwalior and Gohad were restored to Sindhia, the Chambal river was made his northern boundary, certain claims on the Rājput States were relinquished, while the British Government undertook

1 Despatches, Volume III, 101, 139, 149 to 52, 171, 173, 267, 270.

2 *Ibid*, 151.

Appendix A, No. 4.

not to enter into any treaties with the States of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah or other chiefs in Mālwā, Mewār or Mārwār, tributary to Sindhia. The results of this policy of non-interference were soon visible. Holkar at once took up arms but was defeated and brought to terms. The Marāthās then proceeded to ravage Rājputāna, left defenceless by the withdrawal of our support, while the whole country became overrun by marauding bands,[1] especially those of the Pindāris.

In February 1809 Sarje Rao contrived to become re-installed as minister, but on July 26th he was murdered in open *darbār*. Sarje Rao had been putting certain propositions before Daulat Rao to which he would give no definite replies, and interrupted by ordering his equipage that he might go and see an elephant fight. Sarje Rao, who was a man of hot temper, seized his skirt in order to detain him. Some attendants thrust him back, and Sindhia left the tent ordering his detention. Had Sarje Rao quietly submitted nothing would have happened, but he seized his sword and resisted apprehension. His own and the Mahārājā's attendants drew their swords and a struggle commenced. Sarje Rao managed to reach his tents, but was followed and his tents cut down upon him. He was then dragged out and killed by two *sardārs*, Anand Rao Sindhia and Hamaji Phakray. The Resident concludes his report by saying that his fate was not a cause of general regret.[2]

Sarje Rao is described as a "stout square-built man not more than five feet high, his features coarse and large, especially his eyes, which are grey and uncommonly penetrating. His countenance is just what his character would lead one to expect—strongly marked, and expressing in legible characters cunning, cruelty and daring ferocity; yet there is a certain quickness in his address and manner of speaking that indicate talents and genius. His complexion is fair; and what little hair he has is quite grey" (this was written six months before his murder).[3]

---

1 That this was a danger to be guarded against had been insisted on by General Wellesley in 1804, when he noted that employment should be found for the disbanded troops. He writes: "I have no apprehension of any future foreign wars.... But I think we run a great risk from the free-booter system.... Conceive a country in every village of which there are from twenty to thirty horsemen who have been dismissed from the service of the State and who have no means of living except by plunder . . . . No inhabitant can well remain to cultivate until he is protected by an armed force stationed in his village"—*Wellington's Despatches*, III, 90 464.

2 Resident's report of July 27th, 1809. Broughton's letter, 50 C. I. A. *Records* No. 18.

3 Broughton's letters, p. 167.

In 1810 Daulat Rao pitched his standing camp near Gwalior on a spot still called Lashkar, or the camp which gradually developed into the chief town, superseding the former capital of Ujjain.

In 1813 Lord Hastings became Governor-General. He found the whole of Mālwā in a state of anarchy and endeavoured to impress the necessity for vigorous action on the India House. Not till 1816, however, was permission to act accorded. During this period large additions had been made to Sindhia's territory, chiefly by Jean Baptiste Filose. In 1815-16 this commander carried out a regular campaign of ' mulkgiri " (land-grabbing), in which among other places he seized the Sabalgarh district from the Karauli State and Chanderī from Mor Prahlād, and then attacked the Rāghugarh chief and seized Bajranggarh and Bahādurgarh (Isāgarh).

Sindhia was at once called on by Lord Hastings to support the force operating against the Pindārīs. For a time it was doubtful if he would comply, but Lord Hastings marched towards his capital and Sindhia signed the treaty of Gwalior in November 1817, promising the fullest co-operation. He did not, however, act up to his professions and connived at the retention of the fort of Asīrgarh required to be ceded under the treaty. In 1818 a fresh treaty was concluded by which a re-adjustment of boundaries was effected, Ajmer and other lands being exchanged for territory round Gwalior, Narwar, Sīprī and certain Mālwā districts. The next ten years were uneventful. On March 21st, 1827, Daulat Rao died at the age of forty-eight. A touching account of his death is given by Major Stewart, the Resident.[1]

Daulat Rao was neither a general nor an administrator, while his early training had made him impatient of failure and opposition and unable to wait for the proper moment to strike. He was intellectually unequal to the task of controlling the vast possession to which he had succeeded, or maintaining the political ascendancy created by his predecessor. He took no pains to behave with courtesy towards the Peshwā, interfered most unwarrantably in the affairs of the Holkar family, and finally, with almost an inconceivable blindness, proceeded to extremities with the British and wrecked the great name of his house. His appearance in 1809 is thus described : " He is turned of thirty ; about five feet five inches in height ; and inclined to be fat, but not largely made. His complexion is rather dark, and his features agreeable ; but his whole appearance strongly indicates a debauchee, and in so doing does not most certainly

[1]J. Sutherland—*Sketches of the relations obtaining between the British Government in India and the different Native States*—(1863).

belie him. He was dressed very plainly in a purple turban, an old yellow silk robe called an Ilkhālik,[1] and a faded lilac shawl thrown carelessly over his shoulders. He wore several strings of valuable pearls and uncut emeralds round his neck; of the former he is particularly vain; and even affects to be styled *Moti wālā* or the Man of Pearls."[2]

**Jankojī Rao (1827-43).**

Daulat Rao, in spite of the Resident's appeals,[3] died without adopting an heir, and the right of naming the future chief fell to his widow, Baiza Bai, the daughter of Sarje Rao Ghātke. In accordance with what were believed to be the wishes of Daulat Rao a boy called Mugat Rao, belonging to another branch of the family, was adopted and succeeded as Alī Jāh Jankojī Rao Sindhia, the ceremony of adoption taking place on June 27th, 1827.

The Regency was entrusted to Baiza Bai, the daughter of Sarje Rao, who was an ambitious and unscrupulous woman. She purposely kept the young chief uneducated, and did her utmost to unfit him to hold the reins of power. Had she added kindness to her treatment of the boy in all probability her plan would have been successful, but she possessed an overbearing and ungovernable temper and soon began to behave towards him with insolence and cruelty. Unable to bear her thraldom the young chief, in October 1832, suddenly fled to the Resident. The Resident then interposed and a truce was patched up. In December 1832 Lord Bentinck visited Gwalior, and both sides urged their claims. The Governor-General, however, would not promise more than that Jankojī Rao would be supported by the British as the future ruler of Gwalior. This policy of non-interference had the usual result, and things went from bad to worse until the young chief again fled for protection to the Resident. The next day the troops broke into open mutiny against the Bai, and she was in her turn obliged to seek refuge in the Residency. She was soon after removed from Gwalior territory and the chief granted administrative powers. The same attitude was assumed by the British Government, which stated that, so long as peace was preserved, it was immaterial who held the reins of power at Gwalior. The Bai was not idle and continued to annoy and obstruct

---

1 *Alkhālik*—a long quilted garment, with sleeves fastened with buttons and not strings.

2 Broughton's Letters, p. 28.

3 Major Stewart, writing on December 4th, 1826, says that Daulat Rāo's objection to adopting an heir was due to his strong views that the Deccan was his home, and his northern territories merely military possessions.

4 Mugat Rao was the son of Patoba Sindhia, his grandfather Rānoji and Daulat Rāo being of the same generation and cousins.

those responsible for the administration in every way. She had a private fortune of over 3 crores which she devoted to fomenting intrigues and attempting to overthrow the Māhārājā. Finding all her efforts fruitless, however, she finally desisted, applied for leave to return to Gwalior and lived peaceably there until her death in 1862.

Jankojī Rao was a weak ruler and utterly unable to control his turbulent army, or put an end to the feuds and intrigues of his court. He selected as his minister his maternal uncle, known as the Māma Sāhib, a man with no administrative capacity who was quite unfitted for the post, and as incompetent to control the constant feuds and disturbances of the court as his nephew. The wretched condition of the state in 1835 and the indifference of the ruler to the sufferings of the *ryots* are graphically depicted by Colonel Sleeman[1] who eight years later became Resident. Jankojī Rao's loyalty and rectitude, however, were unimpeachable. In 1830 he gave the most active support to the suppression of Thagi and Dacoity, and in 1838, when envoys from Nepāl arrived with disloyal propositions, he at once arrested them, and in 1839 gave up to the Resident a messenger sent with similar propositions by the Afghān Chief Dost Muhammad. In 1840 Lord Auckland visited the State. The only important measure carried out in the time of Jankojī Rao was the reorganisation of the Gwalior Contingent in 1833. Under the fourth article of the treaty of 1817 the strength of this force had been fixed at 5,000 horse, but after the conclusion of the war it had been reduced to 2,000. By this reorganisation a cash contribution was made for its maintenance. Some territorial exchanges were also effected at this time.

**Jayājī Rao (1843-1886.)**

On 7th February 1843 Jankojī Rao died. Like his two predecessors he left no heirs. His widow Tāra Bai, herself only thirteen, adopted a boy of eight, by name Bhāgīrath Rao, the son of Hanwant Rao Sindhia, who succeeded as Jayājī Rao.

Both the boy and his adoptive mother being very young, the Māma Sāhib, the late chief's maternal uncle, was appointed regent with the approval of the British Government.

The choice was an injudicious one. Such power as the Māma Sāhib had possessed in the time of the late chief depended on his master and had died with him. Tāra Bai soon fell into the hands of Dāda Khāsgi-wāla, the

---

1 *Rambles and Recollections.* I—313—66.

Comptroller of the Household.[1] He managed to poison the young Mahārānī's mind through one of her attendants, while he bribed and cajoled the army and several of the nobles to support his designs. There would be no profit in endeavouring to follow the complicated series of intrigues which ensued and finally resulted in the dismissal of the Māma Sāhib, who fled from the State.[2] A curious feature of these intrigues was the precipitate marriage of the young chief to the Māma Sāhib's daughter on the 19th May 1843, two days before he was formally dismissed by the Māhārānī and forced to fly for his life. Dāda Khāsgi-wāla then became minister, the Māhārānī herself acting as Regent, the Governor-General refusing to support the return of the Māma Sāhib, who was obviously unfitted for the post.

Unfortunately the Khāsgi-wāla was not only an unscrupulous scoundrel but a coward as well, and the army to which the party in power owed its superiority, now an overgrown and undisciplined rabble, laughed the civil authority to scorn. The Dāda in terror of the military element attempted to curry favour with them by dismissing all who were known to have leanings towards the British and a rule of order. Finally, an attempt was made to attack Sironj, where the Māma Sāhib was living. Lord Ellenborough then determined to act, considering it highly dangerous to have a mutinous rabble such as this in his rear when war was impending in the Punjab.

In August 1843, therefore, Sir Hugh Gough received orders to be ready to move on Gwalior at short notice. Colonel Sleeman had become Resident at Gwalior about this time,[3] and he at once reported that the Dāda was the root of all the mischief and must be removed. Disturbances continued, and as a mark of displeasure the Resident was withdrawn and retired to Dholpur. The Resident then wrote to the Māhārānī, in answer to a letter begging him to return, stating that the banishment of the Dāda was an indispensable preliminary. The Dāda, however, intercepted and withheld this letter. This act Lord Ellenborough considered an unpardonable insult, and insisted on the immediate surrender of the Dāda. Finally, three chiefs who were anxious for peace contrived to arrest him, but the Darbār refused to surrender him. On this the British force

---

1 This man, Colonel Sleeman states, was a great coward but an unscrupulous intriguer. Whenever he suspected danger he concealed himself in the women's apartments.

2 The whole of this very involved episode is fully dealt with in Thornton's History, Volume VI, page 466.

3 Colonel Spiers, the Resident, had been removed for acting contrary to Lord Ellenborough's instructions.

advanced. The Dāda was then made over to the Resident The Governor-General, however, now considered that the surrender of this man was insufficient and that more drastic measures were required before the evil could be eradicated. He, therefore, informed the Mahārānī that "the movement of the British armies could not be arrested until the Governor-General had full security for the future maintenance of tranquillity upon the common frontier." He then joined the force himself, declaring his intention of settling everything at a personal interview with the Mahārānī.

The Governor-General decided to hold this meeting in Gwalior territory. The Darbār, however, represented that if the army crossed the frontier before the interview with the Mahārānī took place it would be impossible to restrain the troops, who would consider it in the light of a hostile action. Colonel Sleeman wrote in similar terms. The Governor-General, however, declined to alter his plan and the 26th December was fixed for the interview which was to be held at Hingona. The war party had, however, gained the ascendency and refused to let the Mahārānī and the young chief leave Gwalior. The British force after waiting two days advanced. Sindhia's army took up a strong position at Mahārājpur, unknown to the Commander-in-Chief, who had entirely underrated the force he was dealing with. On the morning of the 29th the British force, without taking the most ordinary precautions, accompanied by the Governor-General and the family of the Commander-in-Chief on elephants, advanced leisurely on Mahārājpur, where they proposed to breakfast. As they neared the village a masked battery opened fire and in a few moments the engagement became general.

Victory was at length achieved by sheer hard fighting, over 800 men in the British force being killed and wounded. The State troops fought with the greatest determination, and the Commander-in-Chief in his despatch admitted that he had not done justice to the gallantry of his opponents. A minor engagement took place at Panniār on the same day.

The State now lay at the disposal of the Governor-General, who with great political foresight made no attempt to curtail its territory or lower its status. A treaty[1] was concluded on the 13th January 1844 by which the administration during the chief's minority was entrusted to a Council of Regency which was to act upon the advice of the Resident, the army was limited in future to 9,000 men of whom not more than 3,000 were to be infantry, with 32 guns and

---

[1] Appendix A, No. 5.

200 gunners. The Contingent force was reorganised and fixed at 10,000 men, forming a compact force of all arms commanded by British officers.

The Mahārānī, who had been removed from the administration, was granted an allowance and retired into private life.

The course of events was an even one for the next twelve years. In January 1853 the chief was granted powers of administration. About the same date Dinkar Rao, afterwards Rājā Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., one of the ablest native statesmen India has ever had, became minister. Under his rule the State made rapid strides in progress and prosperity. He reformed every branch of the administration, repressed lawlessness with a high hand, and when the mutiny came proved to the full his strength and loyalty.

Sindhia was still a young man when the mutiny broke out, and it was a question of the greatest importance what he would do. Sindhia was young and impulsive and the feelings of his court were strongly anti-British. But he had two strong councillors at his side—Major Charters Macpherson, the Resident, and Sir Dinkar Rao—whose tact and firmness proved to Sindhia that the British arms would triumph in the end, however much things appeared to be against them. Sindhia at once offered his own body-guard to Mr. Colvin at Agra.

On June 14th the Contingent troops mutinied at Morār and the Resident was obliged to retire to Agra, but before he left he made his way to the palace and impressed on Sindhia the urgent necessity for keeping his State troops and the mutinous Contingent within Gwalior territory, thus achieving "a political triumph without which India could hardly have been saved." From Agra Macpherson continued to correspond daily with the Mahārājā and Dinkar Rao, and the chief had such faith in the Resident that he patiently withstood the insults and reproaches of his troops who were urging him to lead them against the British.

On May 30th Tāntia Topī and Lachmī Bai, "the Rānī of Jhānsi," appeared before Gwalior and called on Sindhia to join them. Jayājī Rao not only refused but, without waiting for the column on its way from Agra, lead out his troops against them on June 1st. But his army, except the Marāthā body-guard, went over *en masse* to the enemy, and he and Dinkar Rao fled to Agra.

On the 16th June Sir Hugh Rose arrived at Gwalior and, after a fight lasting two days, occupied the fort and town of Gwalior and the city of Lashkar.

On the 20th Sindhia, accompanied by Sir Hugh Rose and Major Macpherson, was reinstated in his capital.

For his services in the mutiny lands worth 3 lakhs a year revenue were made over to him, while he was allowed to increase his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men and his artillery from 32 to 36 guns.[1]

In 1860 and 1871 various territorial exchanges were made, lands still held by Sindhia in the Deccan being exchanged for other land of equal value along the Narbadā and Pahūj rivers.

In 1859 differences arose between the Chief and his minister, and Dinkar Rao resigned. A writer who saw him in 1858 says: "I have seldom seen a man of greater intelligence and refinement of manners. ......... There was that in his serene, half-sad yet intellectual countenance which would have made a noble study for *Fra Angelica*: the face was as spiritual as those of his *confrères* were earthly."

In 1861 Jayājī Rao was created a G.C.S.I. In 1862 he received a *sanad* of adoption. In 1872 and again in 1873 a sum of 75 lakhs of rupees was lent for the construction of the Agra-Gwalior portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Indore-Nīmach section of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway, respectively. In 1877 Jayājī Rao was granted a personal salute of 21 guns and made a Councillor of the Empress, and later on became a G.C.B. and C.I.E. In 1882 land was ceded for the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In 1886 Gwalior fort and Morār Cantonment, which had been held by British troops since 1858, were restored to him in exchange for Jhānsi.

**Mādho Rao (1886— ).** Mahārājā Jayājī Rao died on 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief Mādho Rao Sindhia, who was then in his tenth year. A Council of Regency was appointed which conducted the administration until 1894, when the Mahārājā was granted powers. The Council of Regency introduced reforms into every branch of the administration. A settlement and survey were carried out, the judicial, police, educational, medical and public works departments were reorganised and great improvements made in all directions. The Mahārājā takes a deep

---

1 For Mutiny see Sylvester.—*The Campaign in Central India.* Kaye and Malleson.—*The Indian Mutiny.* Macpherson.—*Memorials of Service in India.* Holmes.—*The Indian Mutiny.* Official narrative of events during the Mutiny of 1857-58. Coopland.—*A Lady's Escape from Gwalior.* Duberly.—*Campaigning Experiences in Rājputāna and Central India.*

and active interest in the administration of his State, having a clear and comprehensive grasp of the work done in each department. The great strides made in the last 13 years in improving the administration are entirely due to his energetic personal conduct of affairs.

In 1887 the Darbār undertook to maintain troops for Imperial Service. In 1897-98 the Imperial Service Transport took part in the Chitrāl and Tirāh campaigns. In 1900 the Mahārājā went to China during the war, at the same time presenting a hospital ship for the accommodation of the wounded. During the South African war 300 horses were sent from the State Artillery. They drew the first batch of pompoms to Pardeberg. In 1895 he received the G.C.S.I.; in 1898 was made Honorary Colonel in the British army; in 1901 Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor. In 1900 he received the gold Kaisar-i-Hind Medal and in 1903 the G.C.V.O. He attended the coronation in London and received the Honorary Degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University. In 1905 the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Gwalior, and the Chief was made Honorary Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Skinner's Horse, originally raised by Colonel Skinner, one of De Boigne's officers.

His Highness married in 1891 Mahārānī Chinku Rājā, daughter of Mādho Rao Mohite. Of His Highness's three sisters Tāra Rājā was married to Krishnājī Rao Ponwār, Rājā of Dewās, Senior Branch, Gunwanta Rājā, to Ramchandra Narsingh Rao Sitole and Mannu Rājā to Appa Sāhib Sitole Anklikar.

Colonel, His Highness, Mukhtār-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul- Iktidār, Rafi-ush-Shān, Wāla Shikoh, Mohta Sham-i-daurān, Umdat-ul-Umara, Mahārājādhirāj, Alījāh, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Mahārājā Srīnāth, Mansur-i-Zamān, Fidivi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darj a-i-Inglistān. (*Personal*) G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D and A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. *Salute*—19 guns; 21 guns within his own territory. [1] Titles.

Gwalior State contains many places of archæological interest. Ruled over successively by Rājput prince, Pathān king, Mughal Emperor and Marāthā chief, the State has its past recorded in many an ancient building, crumbling monument, and ruined shrine. The great forts at Gwalior, Narwar and Chanderī, the ancient cities of Bhīlsa and Ujjain, the Buddhist caves of Bāgh, and many other forts and fanes less famous, are connected with great events in Indian history or half-forgotten tales of the splendour and valour of some local chieftain and demi-god. Archæology.

Except old Ujjain, which requires to be excavated before its relics can be properly examined, the earliest remains are those round Bhīlsa, at Beshnagar and Udayagiri, where Buddhist remains of the first century B.C., and early Hindu relics of the fourth and fifth centuries A.D., are to be seen. At Bāgh a series of fine rock-cut Buddhist *vihāras* exist, dating probably from the seventh century. Mediæval Hindu and Jain architecture is represented at Baro, Gwalior, Gyāraspur, Narod and Udayapur, while the best Muhammadan work is found at Chanderī, Mandasor, Narwar, Gohad and Gwalior. Besides these, the most important remains, old shrines and buildings are found in many localities, few places, indeed, of any size being without some such relics of the past. Most of the remains are those of Hindu and Jain temples of the tenth to the thirteenth centuries. At Kutwār or Kamantalpur ten miles north-east of Nūrābād (26° 24′ N., 78° 6′ E.), and Paroli and Parāvalī, 9 miles north of Gwalior, are remains which date back to the fifth and sixth centuries, perhaps even earlier. Rājāpur, near Terāhi, contains the remains of a *stūpa*, probably of late date. Terāhi, Kadwāha close by, Dūbkund near Sheopur and Suhānia, 25 miles north of Gwalior, all show signs of having once been places of importance, especially Suhānia, which appears to have been a large city. At Kaliādeh near Ujjain there is a curious water-palace.

## SECTION III.—POPULATION.

(Table III, IV, V, VI.)

Enumerations.

Three enumerations of the State have taken place in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Census of 1881 & 1891.

In the two earlier enumerations a modified schedule was used, and all available information for districts and villages was not published.

In 1881 the population numbered 2,993,652, and in 1891 3,378,774, representing a density to the square mile of 119 and 135 persons. The number of inhabited towns and villages on each occasion amounted to 9,800 and 9,574, respectively.

Census, 1901.[1]

On this occasion the full British India schedule was used and information was recorded both for districts and villages. The population amounted to 2,933,001, giving a density of 117 persons to the square mile. The decrease of 445,773, or 13 per cent. on the figures of 1891, was due

[1] See *Census Report for Gwalior State,* 1901, by J. W. D. Johnstone.

in the main to the severe famine of 1899-1900 which caused a great diminution in the population of the Mālwā districts, and from which the country had not recovered before the Census was taken.

**Density and variation.**

The density in the natural divisions varied markedly. In northern Gwalior it amounted to 186, in Malwā to 90, and in the hilly tract of Amjhera to 74 persons to the square mile. The most thickly populated *zila* (omitting urban area) was Bhind, with a density of 245 to the square mile.

**Towns and villages.**

In 1901 the State contained 9,563 inhabited towns and villages. Of 25 places classed as towns seven had a population of over 10,000, including the capital town of Lashkar (89,154), and Ujjain (39,892). The distribution of the towns is unequal, as of the nine towns in northern Gwalior four—Lashkar, Brigade, Gwalior and Morār—are within four miles of each other, while sixteen, lying in Mālwā, are scattered throughout the district. Of the 9,538 inhabited villages returned 8,368 had a population of under 500, the mean population per village for the whole State being 273 persons, for the plateau 224 and for northern Gwalior 424—a marked difference. In every 100 square miles there are 38 villages.

As these figures imply, the urban population is low and only amounts to 11 per cent. of the whole.

**Migration.**

Migration has no very marked effect on the population. The table of birthplace shows that 89·91 per cent. of the population was born in the State, while 3·86 per cent. came from other states in the Agency. Of those coming from British India and plăces outside the Agency most belonged to the United Provinces which contributed 24·65 per cent. of these immigrants, Udaipur sending 5·84 per cent. and Jaipur 4·73 per cent.

Emigration takes place mainly to neighbouring states and British Districts. Of the total number of emigrants 63·49 per cent. went to states in the Agency, and 22·09 to the United Provinces. The net result of both movements is a gain to the State of 55,504 persons or 1·89 per cent. on the population of 1901.

**Sex and civil condition.**

Of the total population in 1901, 1,538,858 were males, and 1,394,143 females, giving 906 females to every 1,000 males. The ratio is not the same in all parts, being highest in the hilly tract, where it amounts to 984 females to 1,000 males, the plateau coming next with 938 and northern Gwalior last with 857. The defect in the number of females returned at each Census has steadily diminished, being in 1881, 244,066, in 1891, 229,594 and in 1901, 144, 715.

Turning to civil conditions, the ratio of wives to husbands is for the whole State 977 wives to 1,000 husbands ; in northern Gwalior 991 ; in Mālwā 966, and in the hills 981.

Religions.

Classified by religion the population showed 2,484,207 Hindus, or 84 per cent. of the population, 171,520 Musalmāns, or 6 per cent., 54,024 Jains, or 2 per cent., 222,336 Animists, or 8 per cent., 866 Christians and 48 others.

The Christian population has increased but is still infinitesimal, only amounting to 0·03 per cent. of the whole population.

Missions.

The only important mission in the State is the Canadian Presbyterian[1] Mission, with stations at Nīmach and Ujjain, and an outstation at Jāwad. The mission has an educational and a medical as well as an evangelistic branch. This mission now works in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India, and is included in the Presbytery of Mālwā together with the United Free Presbyterian Mission of Rājputāna and the Gujarāt (Irish) Mission. It is also associated with the Mid-India Mission Association and the National Missionary Society of India.

The number of communicants and baptised non-communicants was as below[2]:—

| Stations. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nīmach . . | 188 | 272 | 260 |
| Ujjain . . | 111 | 60 | 59 |

Hindu sects.

Among Hindus the *Smārt* sect predominates (68,326), its members being found chiefly in northern Gwalior, Vaishnavas (37,251) follow, then Shaivites (102,947) and lastly a host of minor sects and sub-sects.

Bāba Khubat.

Two sects may be mentioned as peculiar to the State. One is that of Bāba Khubat (163). Bāba Khubat was a Dhobi who lived in the Narwar *zila* and who is said to have had the power of transforming himself into a tiger, and finally ate his wife. He became deified and is worshipped mostly by Dhobis and low castes generally. The other

Kāras Deo.

sect is that of Kāras Deo (3,985), a deity specially revered by the Gūjars and Ahīrs.

Musalmān sects. Bāba Kapūr.

Among Musalmāns, Sunnis (132,746) and Shias (21,362) predominate. A peculiar sect, that of Bāba Kapūr, also exists among them, or is rather supported by both Hindus and Muhammadans. According to the *Muntakhāb-ul-tawarīkh*,[3] Bāba Kapūr (or Shaikh Kapūr) was a Hussaini Sayad.

1 The head-quarters are at Indore.

2 Reports of the Mission for 1903, 1904, 1905.

3 Persian text (Calcutta lithograph) 57.

He was at first a soldier, but, being seized with religious mania, left the army in order to minister to the wants of *parda* women, to whom he used to carry water. Later on, he became insane and retired from public life, passing much of his time in a cave in the hill on which the fort stands. He is credited with many miracles. One night in A.H. 979 (A.D. 1571) he was startled by a snake, and in endeavouring to escape from it fell off the roof of his house and was killed.

Among Jains the Digambaras (750) are the most numerous, Svetambaras following (421), the Dhundias being the least numerous. Jain sects.

Including English, 36 separate languages were returned in the Census. The commonest forms of speech were Mālwī, spoken by 25 per cent. of the population, Hindusthānī (Urdu) by 19 per cent., and Bundelkhandī by 18 per cent. Language.

As regards residence 99 per cent. of those speaking Mālwī live on the Plateau, and 70 per cent. of those speaking Bundelkhandī in the country east and south-east of Gwalior, which lies topographically in Bundelkhand.

Peculiar forms of speech are Jādomatī, Tonwarghārī, and Sikarwārī, spoken in the districts lying to the north-west of Gwalior.

Literacy does not hold a high place. Of the whole population of both sexes only 24 in 1,000 were literate, 23 males and 1 female. Hindī claims 16 literate in every 1,000, Urdu 4 and Marāthī 2. English was known to 8 in every 10,000 literates. Classified by religions, Muhammadans, stand first with 6 literate in every 1,000 of the religion, then Christians with 3 and last Hindus with 2. Literacy.

A large number of castes, tribes and races were returned at the Census which it was by no means easy to sift and classify. The predominant castes among Hindus were Chamārs (319,517), Brāhmans (309,940) and Kshatriyas or Rājputs (297,051). Castes, tribes and races.

The Muhammadan community returned Shaikhs (59,000), Pathāns (47,000), Sayads (12,000) and Mughals (5,000), besides numerous trade groups such as Rangrez, Sikligar, etc. Musalmāns.

Among those classed as Animists, Kirārs (62,000), Mīnas (61,000), Bhīls (41,000), Sahārias (35,000), and Bhilālas (17,000) were the most numerous. Animists.

Agricultural and pastoral occupations necessarily employ most of the people, 55 per cent. being engaged in such occupations. OCCUPATIONS.

The majority of the population belong to the agriculturist caste, while Brāhmans, Rājputs and Thākurs not

infrequently depend on agriculture. As a rule, however, these classes consider it derogatory to their caste to put their own hands to the plough, employing servants to carry out this part of the work.

According to the Census of 1901 actual workers numbered 1,378,927, males 987,371 and females 391,556, while dependents of both sexes totalled 1,550,694. Of these 491,018 males and 213,596 females supported themselves by agricultural or pastoral occupations, having 904,218 dependent on them. Of those supported by agriculture, the great majority were actual cultivators, while 268,610 were agricultural labourers, of whom 20 per cent. were regular farm servants. Personal and domestic service supported 299,208 persons, and 436,204 were engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances. Of these 70,382 supplied vegetable food and 21,570 were engaged in providing drink, condiments and stimulants. The number of persons occupied in supplying firewood and forage was 14,983, of whom 8,453 sold grass and 6,500 firewood and charcoal. Of 87,970 persons engaged in occupations connected with textile fabrics and dress, 55,069 followed cotton cleaning, pressing, ginning, weaving (hand industry), spinning and other processes, and 26,536 persons were engaged in the preparation of dress, of whom 12,624 were tailors. Workers in metal and precious stones numbered 28,566, of whom 13,142 were workers in gold and precious stones, 15,424 in iron and hardware; and 30,085 in earth and stoneware. The number of persons engaged in connection with wood, cane and leaves was 27,281, of whom 14,139 were carpenters and 2,107 dealers in timber and bamboos and 4,311 in baskets, mats and brooms. Of the 86,167 returned as engaged in occupations connected with leather 57,531 were shoe, boot and sandal makers. The population engaged in commerce was 88,977, being composed of 8,196 bankers money-changers and testers 10,312; general merchants 2,764 and shopkeepers (unspecified) 43,208. The professional classes numbered 37,715, including priests and ministers, 2,602 temple and other servants, 14 native medical practitioners and 413 midwives. The professions of music and dancing were followed by 5,093, who included 3,642 actors, singers, and dancers, the majority being in Gwalior *zila* and the Bhīl tracts. Manual labour supported 136,751, while 130,725 lived by mendicancy. The majority of the first two classes were returned in urban areas.

**Social Characteristics.**

The customs followed by the people have undergone a marked change in the last 30 or 40 years except in the most remote parts of the State. Western education has affected dress, the daily life, food and even marriage customs.

This advance is in great part expressed by the proverb *Yatha rājā tatha praja*, or "the subjects follow the ruler."

Dress. Hindus before the influence of Western ideas had affected them wore the *dhotī* or loin-cloth, *mirzai* or *bandī*, a short coat reaching to the waist, *pagrīs* or turbans; and *angarkhas*, the long coat, *paijāmas*, *changoshi* and other garments borrowed from the Muhammadans; now the use of European coats, trousers, Jodhpur riding breeches, shirts, collars, etc., is usual, the head-dress being commonly a *sāfa* or piece of delicately-tinted muslin folded like a *pagrī*.

In rural areas and among the poor classes in towns the males wear the loin-cloth known as *dhotī*. In Northern Gwalior they wear coloured *dhotīs* dyed a red or ochreous colour (*hirminji*). This garment is about 15 feet long and 4 feet broad, and is worn from the waist downward. A short jacket reaching to the waist called a *mirzai*, in northern Gwalior, and a *bandī* in the Mālwā, made of coarse country cloth, called *khādi*, covers the upper part of the body; the usual head-dress in northern Gwalior is the *sāfa* (a piece of cloth wound round the head) and in Mālwā, the *pagrī* (or made-up head-dress). Both sections use country shoes, those of the Bundelkhand side being peculiar for their high flaps in front and behind. The well-to-do classes also wear the *dhotī*, but of superior cloth, or else trousers, coats of various styles, *sāfa* or a coloured *pagrī* and English shoes. Elderly persons usually carry a *dupatta* or sheet hanging over their shoulders. The younger generation, however, now prefer to wear caps instead of *sāfas* or *pagrīs*, while the use of English shirts, coats, waistcoats, trousers, socks and boots is becoming very common in towns. The hair also is very often dressed in the English fashion.

In Mālwā and northern Gwalior the women wear a coloured *lehenga* (petticoat) and a *choli* (bodice), called a *Kānchlī* in Mālwā, on the upper part of the body, a piece of cloth called the *orhnī* being used to cover the head and shoulders. On the Bundelkhand side females use coloured *dhotīs* in place of *lehengas* and *orhnīs*.

Food. In northern Gwalior meals are generally taken thrice, in the early morning before going to work which is called *kaleū*, in the midday and in the evening, which is called *biārū*. In Mālwā people generally take their meals twice, at midday and in the evening, called *anthaū*.

Well-to-do men in both the tracts take some light refreshment in the morning, in cold weather tea, in the hot weather milk, or hot milk with a *jalebī*, and in the afternoon fruits and sweets. The ordinary food of the rich and middle classes consists of *pūrī*, *kachorī*, *halwa*, milk, *ghī*, *khīr*, *phulki*

or cakes, meat, vegetables, rice (plain and sweet) curries, *baṛa, phulori, dāl, dahī* (curds) with sugar and salt, and sweetmeats of various kinds. No local Brāhmans or Baniās eat flesh. Among the poorer classes those living in northern Gwalior take *bājra* and *jowār* bread with vegetables and *dāl* in the winter. In summer and the rainy season they eat bread made of gram, wheat and barley, and gram with onions, *dāl* and vegetables, and sometimes with only salt and chillies. In winter those who have cows and buffaloes eat a kind of porridge made of *jowār* or *kodon* cooked in buttermilk, called by some *maheri* and by others *rābri*. In Mālwā the people generally eat bread made of *jowār* and maize with pulses, vegetables, onions or garlic and *rābri* or maize porridge. People in northern Gwalior on the Bundelkhand side use the flowers of the *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*) as a luxury, the fresh flowers being eaten in the hot season and the dried flowers at other times. The latter are parched and ground and then made into a form of bread. The Bhīls and Sahārias live on maize, *jowār* and a large number of jungle roots and plants. The *mahuā* flower and maize are looked on by them as a great delicacy.

**Houses.**

The huts of the agricultural classes in northern Gwalior in the district of Bhind and part of Tonwarghār are of mud, the roof sometimes thatched with grass sometimes covered with wooden planks and mud. In Gwalior itself and other places where sandstone can be had, houses are mainly constructed of this material. In towns houses of several storeys are common.

In Mālwā the houses are of brick or of stone. A plinth of basalt is first laid upon which a frame-work of wood is placed, the intervals of the frame being filled up with bricks or mud. The roofs are either tiled or thatched; occasionally flat roofs of cement are met with in big houses. In Mandasor and Ujjain the upper storeys are often ornamented by picturesque carved wooden balconies and projecting windows.

The huts of Sahārias and Bhīls are made of grass and leaves.

**Disposal of dead.**

The dead bodies of Hindus are burnt except those of *Sanyāsīs* and infants, which are buried. Cremation takes place by the side of a stream, the ashes being, if possible, conveyed to a sacred river; otherwise they are committed to some local stream. Sometimes the larger half-calcined main bones are placed in an earthen pot and buried under a *pīpal* tree until they can be taken by a travelling party going to the Ganges. On their return a ceremony called *Gangoj* is celebrated to commemorate the committal of those

ashes to the sacred stream. The people of Málwá usually throw the ashes after cremation into the nearest stream. Muhammadans bury their dead in regular cemeteries.

Amusements and festivals.

Children have many games such as *gili danda* or tip-cat, *ankh-michi* or blindman's buff, various games with balls such as *anta-goli*, *salah-goli*, etc. In colleges and all big schools the European games of cricket, hockey and football have been introduced. Indoor amusements are *shatranj* or chess, *chaupar*, various card games (*ganjīpha*) such as *chang* and *dashāutārī*. Cock and partridge fighting are also favourite pastimes in the capital among the nobles. In large towns theatrical performances are not uncommon, while recitations by *bhāts* of family deeds and incidents from the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyana are eagerly listened to. The *nāch* and singing and *satār* are the rich man's amusements, the two former being also used in marriages and other ceremonies.

Festivals.

The public holidays observed in the State are given below :—

*List of Holiday*.

| Name of Holiday. | No. o' days and date. |
|---|---|
| | HINDU. |
| 1 Mak'r Sankrant . . . | 1 day, 15th day of the dark half of *Māgh* (January). |
| 2 Maha Sheorātri . . . . | 1 „ 14th day of the dark half of *Māgh* (February). |
| 3 Holī . . . . | 6 days, commencing from 15th day of the bright half of *Phāgun* (February). |
| 4 Gudi Parwa . . . | 1 day, 1st day of the bright half of *Chait* (March). |
| 5 Rām Naumī . . . . | 1 „ 9th day of the bright half of *Chait* (March). |
| 6 Yearly memorial day of J yājī Rao Sindhia. | 1 „ 4th day of the dark half of *Jeth* (June). |
| 7 Rākhi Pūnam . . . | 1 „ 15th day of the bright ha of *Sāvan* (August). |
| 8 Ganesh Chauth . . . | 1 „ 4th day of the bright half of *Bhādon* (September). |
| 9 Janma Asthami . . . | 1 „ 8th day of the dark half of *Sravan* (September). |
| 10 Anant Chaudas . . . | 1 „ 14th day of the bright half of *Bhādon* (September). |
| 11 Sarvapitri Amāvaz . . | 1 „ 15th da of the dark half of *Bhadon* (October). |
| 12 Dasahra . . . . | 2 days, 10th and 11th day of the bright half of *Kunwā*, *Ashwin* (October). |

*List of Holidays*—contd.

| Name of Holiday. | No. of days and date. |
|---|---|
| HINDU—*contd.* | |
| 13 Diwali . . . . | 4 days, 14th and 15th days of the dark half of *Kunwár* and 1st and 2nd days of the bright half of *Kārtik* (November). |
| 14 Birthday of Present Mahārājā | 1 day, 5th day of the bright half of *Kārtik* (November). |
| 15 Sun's eclipse. . . . | 1 „ Whenever visible. |
| MUHAMMADANS. | |
| 16 Id-uz-zuha . . . | 2 days, 10th day of *Zilhaj.* |
| 17 Muharram. . . . | 6 „ 7th day of *Muharram.* |
| 18 11th Rabi-us-sāni . . | 1 day, 11th day of *Rabi-us-sāni.* |
| 19 Shah-i-barāt . . . | 1 „ 14th day of *Shāban.* |
| 20 Last Friday of Ramzān . | 1 „ Last Friday of *Ramzān* (September). |
| 21 Idul-fitr . . . . | 2 days, 1st day of *Shiwal.* |
| CHRISTIANS. | |
| 22 New Year's day . . . | 1 day, 1st day of January. |
| 23 Queen's Memorial Day . | 1 „ 24th May. |
| 24 Birthday of King Edward VII. | 1 „ 26th June. |
| 25 Christmas . . . . | 1 „ 25th December. |

Of these five are important, the *Dasàhra, Diwālī, Holī, Muharram* and birthday of the Chief.

Dasàhra.

This festival falls on the bright half of the month of *Ashwīn* (September-October) the tenth (*dasahra*) day being the most important. It is essentially a military feast, as it marks the end of the rains and the opening of the season when the Marāthās and Rājputs in former days recommenced their forays. Traditionally it commemorates the day on which Rāma set out on his campaign to Lanka to recover Sīta from the clutches of Rāvan.

The nine days, or *nau-rātrī*, before the tenth day are spent in religious ceremonies and solemnities, the tenth day being that of rejoicing.

Feudatories, officials, etc.

A *darbār* attended by all the feudatories, officials, etc., is held, and the Chief goes in procession from the old Mahārājwārā to the field in front of the Victoria College. Troops line the road and take part in the procession. One incident of the feast is the hacking to pieces of a live buffalo by members of the military classes. Arms and all the appurtenances of war are exhibited and worshipped on this occasion.[1]

(1) For the observation of the festival in Daulat Rao's time (see Broughton's *Letters*, 212).

Diwāli. The *Diwāli* festival commences from the 14th day of the dark half of *Ashwīn* (October-November). It is the chief festival of the commercial class. All merchants close the accounts for the year and open new books on this occasion. Lakshmī, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped, and gambling is practised by all classes for three days. The festival closes with a display of fireworks, while every house is illuminated by rows of little lamps.[1]

Holī. The *Holī*,[2] or spring festival, is celebrated on the 15th day of the bright half of *Phāgun*. The observances pertaining to the celebration of this festival are to a large extent highly indecent, especially the songs sung. In this feast the female element of the population takes a prominent part. A familiar feature of the celebration is the sprinkling of the red powder *abīr* or *gulāl*, either dry or dissolved in water, over everything and everybody. Convivial parties called *sail* are the order of the day. Among the lower classes various games are indulged in. A wooden post is fixed in the ground, and some jaggery is placed in a piece of cloth and fastened to the top. This post is carefully guarded by a body of women armed with bamboos, whose object it is to prevent the youths of the village from climbing the pole and seizing the jaggery. Any one bold enough to approach is unmercifully belaboured. The youth who is successful once in seven times is counted a victor and is rewarded with the gift of a new *pagrī* by the village headman.

Another custom obtains among the Sirwīs. A large iron vessel, capable of holding 10 *pakhāls*[3] of water, filled to the brim, is guarded by a number of women armed as before with bamboos. The youths of the village attempt to upset the vessel, the successful one being given a reward.[4]

Ganesh Chaturthī and Gangor. The Ganesh Chaturthī and Gangor are special festivals among the people of Mālwā.

Muharram. The Muharram is the most important Musalmān feast. In the feast, although Sunnīs predominates, *tāzias* are borne in procession, being sent by all important personages, Hindus as well as Muhammadans, including the Chief.

Nomenclature. Surnames are unknown, except among the Marāthās and Deccanis. Hindus are called after gods or famous personages of the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyana and also receive fancy names such as Mādho Rao, Dāmodar, Manohar, etc. The nomenclature is sometimes suggested by the special occasion of a birth the time, appearance, size of

---

1 See Broughton's *Letters*, 230.

2 See J. B. A., XVII, 805, XIX, 311.

3 Leather-water-bag carried by bullocks.

4 See Broughton's *Letters*, 65.

the infant, etc. If a child is born on the *Diwāli* or *Holī* he will be named *Diwāri Lāl* or *Hori Lāl* and so on. Rustics often name their children after months: one born in Jeth is called Jaithu, in Chait Chaita, and so on. A child born on Sunday is commonly named Sūraj Nārāyan or Sūraj Prasād, on Monday, Chānd Nārāyan or Bihāri, etc., on Tuesday, Mangal Prasād, on Wednesday, Budhsen, on Thursday, Gur Narāyan, and so on. A black coloured child is named Kallu or Kalua in northern Gwalior and Bhonria in Mālwā. And a fair coloured infant Gore in northern Gwalior and Bhuria in Mālwā. If a new born child's face appears to resemble that of a monkey he is named Mallu. Men of short stature are often named Chhote or Nekse.

Hindus have mostly two names, one called the *janma rāshi nām* being given according to the *rās* or sign of the zodiac which happens to be in the ascendant at the time, and the other his *bolta nām*, or that ordinarily used. The *rāshinām* is always used when the horoscopes are drawn up.

Muhammadans name their children after *Pīrs, Aulias* and persons of note, and end them with Alī, Khān, Ahmad, Beg, Baksh, etc. Sometimes their names are also suggested by special occasions and time. A child born on the *Shabibarāt* is called Shabrāti, on the *Id*, Idu and on Friday (*Jumma*) Jumman. The names Chānd Khān and Ramzāni are given to male children born on Monday, or in the month of Ramzān, respectively.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health of the State has been generally good, and until the advent of plague in 1903-1904 and again in 1904-1905, no epidemics of a severe kind have been recorded. An epidemic of cholera occurred at the *Sinhast* fair held at Ujjain in 1897, and local outbreaks followed on the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.

Plague.

The Gwalior State was free from plague till August 1903, except for a suspicious case which occurred in 1897 in a village near Gwalior when all houses were burnt. In 1903 infection was introduced from Nimbāhera in Tonk State; subsequently additional cases were brought in from Ratlām, Indore and Dewās. The first place to be attacked was Nīmach, where the disease appeared on 23rd August 1903. It gradually spread to almost all the towns of the Mālwā *prānt* on the railway line, and finally affected the interior of districts such as Amjhera, Agar, Sonkach and Shājāpur. It lingered on till the end of January 1904. Both the bubonic and pneumonic forms of the epidemic appeared simultaneously, though in some places, as at Nīmach and Agar, pneumonic

plague appeared first which afterwards assumed a bubonic character.

Information regarding the total mortality previous to 1904 is not available. In 1904 the total attacks and deaths were 6,394 and 5,576; in 1905, 1,058 and 822; and in 1906, 2,156 and 1,834, respectively. Improvement in the sanitary condition of the places; detention for ten days of passengers from infected areas; medical examination every alternate day for a fortnight of persons discharged; and constant inspection of *muhallas* were the means adopted to prevent importations and check the disease. Evacuation; removal of persons attacked to a plague hospital or an isolated place; inocculation and disinfection were adopted in infected places.

No real opposition was made to these remedial measures, though some people looked upon the plague as a divine punishment for sins committed, while others thought that in the economy of nature the population required to be checked and the plague had been sent by God to keep down population.

---

# CHAPTER II.

## ECONOMIC.

## (TABLES VII TO XV, XXIX AND XXX.)

### SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

(Tables VII to X.)

The general conditions vary with the soil, rainfall and class of inhabitant met with in different parts of the State. General conditions.

The great alluvial plain lying to the north and east of Gwalior has a level of only 700 feet above the sea, a climate subject to severe extremes of heat and cold and a rainfall of between 40 and 45 inches. The soil is of only moderate fertility, and artificial irrigation is required in order to obtain the best results. The inhabitants are chiefly cultivators.

In Mālwā conditions are entirely different. On this plateau, 1,600 feet above sea level, the climate is temperate, the soil some of the most fertile in all India, and the cultivators skilled in raising the delicate poppy plant. Artificial irrigation is required only with poppy, sugarcane or garden produce, and the soil is capable of bearing two good crops in the year.

Of the hilly tracts little need be said. The climate is less temperate than that of Mālwā, the soil, except where a collection of detritus forms a fertile bed, is of poor quality, and the Sahārias, Bhīls and Gonds who inhabit the region are but little inclined to cultivate.

The rainfall in this tract averages 23 inches according to the returns of the last nine years.

The peasant classifies his soils according to their quality and position. Soils.

The chief kinds of soil classified according to quality are *mār*, called *kālī-matti* in Mālwā and black cotton soil by Europeans. It is a rich black loamy soil with an extraordinary power of retaining moisture; *kābar* a similar but inferior soil with lower power of retaining moisture; *parua*, a greyish sandy soil found chiefly in the alluvial plains of northern Gwalior; *dumat* similar to the last but of a more clayey consistency; *karamatia*, a grey or brown soil, used chiefly for growing rice when irrigable; *pāthal* considered a form of *mār*, being the detrital soil which collects at the foot of hills; *bhūra* or *balua*, a yellow coloured soil, used for crops of millet and other inferior grains; *kachhār* the rich alluvial soil deposited in *nālās*, along the sides of the rivers and streams, and in the beds of tanks; *rānkar* the stony soil commonly found at the base of hills and in the gneissic area; and *dānda* a similar poor, stony soil.

The first two soils are used for both the autumn and spring crops without irrigation, the remaining soils for autumn crops only; *rānkar* can be sown only once in three years. These soils are all subdivided according to depth and relative power of retaining moisture.

Soils are classed by position as *gohankhera* or land near a village, and thus easily manured, *bāra*, *i. e.*, within the precincts of a house, and the like.

Soils are also classed as wet or irrigated and dry. In Mālwā the terms *pīyat*, or irrigable and *aphīm-zamīn*, poppy-land, are practically synonymous, the high rates charged on such land being invariably levied with regard to the cultivation of poppy. This is not the case in northern Gwalior

Seasons.

The agricultural year contains two seasons, the *kharīf* or *shiālu*, the autumn crop season, and the *rabi* or *unhālu*, the spring crop season. The first season lasts from about May till October and the latter from October to March. The more important food crops such as *jowār* and maize are sown in the autumn season and the more valuable revenue-paying crops such as poppy, wheat and gram in the spring.

The light soils which do not retain moisture well are sown after the rains commence, and the richer soils later. Rānkar is sown as soon as it has been sufficiently moistened to ensure germination.

Cultivated area and variation.

As no returns exist for the alienated area, all figures discussed, therefore, relate exclusively to the *khālsā* area or land directly under the Darbār.

The total cultivated area in 1904-05 amounted to 5,618 square miles, or 29 per cent. of the total *khālsā* area. In 1900-01 it amounted to 5,458 square miles, in 1901-02, 5,288, in 1902-03 to 5,722, in 1903-04 to 5,769 and in 1904-05, 5,618. The cultivated area was thus lowest in 1901-02, the year following the great famine in Mālwā, and highest in 1903-04. The diminution of cultivation in 1904-05 was due to insufficient rain which curtailed the *rabi* sowings.

The figures for irrigated land were for the same periods; in 1900-01, 331·9 square miles, in 1901-02, 377·4, in 1902-03, 361·5, in 1903-04, 401·2, and 1904-05, 426·5. The *zila* figures owing to the recent redistribution of area cannot be examined.

Ample room for the extension of cultivation exists; but it is impossible to hope for any great increase in this direction unless the population rises considerably, especially in Mālwā, where, owing to a very sparse population, the finest soil is lying fallow. Every effort is being made to attract cultivators from outside, but they show no readiness to leave British India, and but little success has been met with in this direction.

Agricultural practice.

The operations in different parts of the State do not vary materially. All operations are carried out in reference to the rainfall. In Mālwā fields are first broken up and cleared of weeds by means of the *bakkhar*, a sort of harrow or weeding plough. Ploughing (*hālna*) for the autumn crops then commences about the end of May. In northern Gwalior the *bakkhar* is not used, the soil being broken with the plough itself after the rains set in. As soon as sufficient rain has fallen to moisten the soil the field is sown (*boni*). The spring crops are not sown till October, the ground being ploughed several times in order to enable the land to absorb as much moisture as possible.

In Mālwā small seeds such as sesamum, linseed and poppy are sown broadcast, but the larger classes of seed such as *jowār* and maize are sown through a *nāi* or seed drill attached to a plough. In northern Gwalior, however, all seed is sown broadcast except wheat, which is sown through a drill. The next process is weeding (*nindāi* or *dorni*). This is done when the crop is quite small by means of a *khurpa*, and later on, when the grain is about two feet high with a *dora* or small plough, which is passed down between the rows of standing grain so as to remove foreign growths and loosen the soil at the roots.

This process is called *khurapna* in northern Gwalior. The plants are then thinned out (*galnī*) if necessary. The final field process is reaping (*katani*).

Different crops are gathered in different ways. *Jowār* in Mālwā is cut by men standing, but in northern Gwalior by men sitting; only the upper part of the plants is taken in the former case; wheat and most other crops are cut close to the ground by persons stooping; gram is pulled up by roots.

The crops are then taken to the threshing floor (called *khālā* in Mālwā and *khaliān* in northern Gwalior) where they are either trodden out under the feet of oxen or threshed with a flail (*mogrī*). The former process, called *dāwan*, is in Mālwā employed in the case of most crops, threshing with a flail (*kūtna*) being employed only in the case of *tūar* and a few other grains. In northern Gwalior the grain is often threshed with a flail first and afterwards trodden out. The grain is then winnowed (*khalna*), and collected.

Double cropping. (*Dufasli.*)

In Mālwā most soils are capable of bearing two crops, but in northern Gwalior double-cropping is in most cases only possible where the soil can be irrigated.

In irrigated *dumat* land rice is sown in the autumn and gram, peas or rape seed in the spring. In irrigated *mār*, *parua* and *kābar* soil, *sāmān*, *kānkun* or *rāli* is sown in the autumn followed by gram, barley or rape seed in the spring. In Mālwā maize is usually followed by poppy, garden produce or other grains being sometimes substituted.

Mixed sowings. (*Bejara*).

Mixed sowings are common *jowār* sown in the same field with *tūar*, maize with *urad* or *ambārī*, and wheat with linseed. In Mālwā the commonest mixed sowing is that of poppy and sugarcane. The poppy ripens in three or four months, while the sugarcane takes twelve to come to maturity; neither crop is, however, so good as when sown separately. In northern Gwalior, where sugarcane is an important crop, it is sown separately, and the *gur* produced from it is superior to that of Mālwā. It is sown in *Māgh* (January-February) and irrigated in *Jeth* (May).

Rotation (*Panwa.*)

Rotation is not very systematically practised, although the cultivator is well aware of the exhaustive nature of some crops, and the recuperating effect of others.

Virgin soil in Mālwā is usually sown first with gram, and in northern Gwalior with *til*, followed in the former case by wheat, *jowār* and finally cotton, and in the latter case by

*kodon*, *kutki*, *jowār* and *rāli*. The rotation usual in different classes of soil is given in the appended table:—

| Classes of soil. | Irrigated or dry. | First year. | Second year. | Third year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mār* and *Kābar* | Irrigated . | Wheat with rape seed. | In Mālwā poppy; in Northern Gwalior sugarcane or *gānja*. | Wheat and rape seed. |
| Ditto . . | Dry . | Wheat or gram, or linseed and gram together. | *Jowār* and *tūar* (*arhar*), or cotton with *ambāri*. | Wheat or gram or gram with linseed. |
| *Parua* . . | Irrigated. | Wheat and rape seed. | Poppy in Mālwā; in northern Gwalior sugarcane or *ganja*. | Wheat and rape seed. |
| Ditto . . | Dry . | Gram or gram with barley and rape seed. | *Jowār* or *bājra* with *tūar* (*arhar*) or cotton. | Gram or gram with barley and rape seed. |
| *Dumat* . . | Irrigated. | Wheat and rape seed. | Poppy (in Mālwā only) or sugarcane. | Wheat and rape seed. |
| Ditto . . | Dry . | Gram . . . | *Jowār* or cotton; or *tūar* (*arhar*) with *jowār*. | Gram. |

Manuring is, as a rule, only practised on fields reserved for special crops such as poppy, sugarcane and garden produce in Mālwā and wheat and barley in northern Gwalior. Manures.

The commonest form of manure is cowdung and village sweepings. It is placed in pits where it is allowed to rot for 12 months before being spread on the fields. Manure is also obtained by herding goats and sheep on a field at night. Green manure is very often applied to poppy fields; in such case *san* or *urad* is sown and then ploughed into the soil while in flower. Night soil is seldom used except in the vicinity of large towns.

The only crops systematically irrigated in Mālwā are poppy, sugarcane, betel and vegetables. On the less fertile soils of northern Gwalior, where poppy is not grown, wheat, barley, sugarcane, rice, vegetables and spices are all irrigated. Irrigated crops.

The commonest disease is the rust or blight called *geruā*. The pests which do most damage are rats, who invariably swarm in the fields after a year of deficient rainfall, and locusts which appear occasionally. Frost seldom does damage, but in 1905 it entirely ruined the poppy crop, and almost completely destroyed the wheat and gram. Diseases and pests.

The implements are all of the simplest and are much the same as those which have been used for centuries. The most important are the *hal* or plough driven by a pair of yoked oxen, the *bakkhar* or harrow (used only in Mālwā), *dora* or Implements.

weeding harrow and *nai* or seed drill, a hollow bamboo surmounted by a cup which is attached to the plough. The *phāora* or spade, *khurpa* or hoe and *darānta* or sickle may also be mentioned.

CROPS. (TABLE X.)

Of the total area sown *kharīf* crops occupied 2,094,578 acres in 1904-05; in 1901-02 they occupied 2,698,000 acres. The *rabi* crops covered 1,707,610 acres in 1904-05 and 1,134,000 in 1901-02.

*Comparative statement of Northern Gwalior and Mālwā crops in square miles:—*

| Years. | Northern Gwalior. | | Mālwā. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Kharif.* | *Rabi.* | *Kharif.* | *Rabi.* |
| 1900-01 . . . | 2491·5 | 1354·9 | 1724 | 416·9 |
| 1901-02 . . . | 2430·5 | 1447 | 1374·7 | 353·1 |
| 1902-03 . . . | 2816·1 | 1427 | 1640·5 | 292·8 |
| 1903-04 . . . | 2504·5 | 1916·7 | 1630·2 | 404·1 |
| 1904-05 . . . | 2013·5 | 2125·6 | 1262·2 | 40·8 |
| Average. . . | 2450·24 | 1653·84 | 1526·3 | 401·54 |

From these figures it will be seen that the effects of the famine of 1900 in Mālwā are gradually passing away, and the area under *rabi* crops has risen considerably in the last two years. The result of the famine was to make cultivators sow *kharīf* instead of *rabi* crops. In northern Gwalior the increased *rabi* area is due to the extension of artificial irrigation.

Food crops.

The chief food crops sown at each season are given below :—

*Kharīf* crops.—*Makka* or maize (*Zea mays*), *bājra* (*Pencillaria spicata*), *jowār* (*Sorghum vulgare*), *dhān* or rice (*Oryza sativa*), *tūar* or *arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), *s'mān* (*Panicum frumentaceum*), *kutkī* (*P. miliare*), *kodon* (*Paspalum stoloniferum*), *kākun* (*Setaria italica*), *urad* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), *mūng* (*P. mungo*), *moth* (*P. aconitifolius*).

*Rabi* crops.—Wheat or *gehun* (*Triticum aestivum*), gram or *chana* (*Cicer arietinum*), barley or *jau* (*Hordeum vulgare*, *masūr* (*Ervum lens*), *mūngphalī* (*Arachis hypogea*) *batla* (*Pisum sativum or arvense*).

Of these the most important are at the *kharīf*, rice occupying about 52,000 acres, *jowār* 432,000, maize 126,000 and *bājra* 40,000; and at the *rabi*, gram 643,000, wheat 505,000 and barley 26,000.

Of subsidiary food crops *urad*, *mung*, and *moth* and pulses cover about 37,300 acres, peas and *masūr* 21,000 and *mūngphalī* 3,000. Subsidiary food crops.

The oils-seeds are *tilli* (*Sesamum indicum*), *alsi* or linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) and *rameli* or *rāmtilli* (*Guizotia oleifera*). *Tilli*, the most important, covers about 219,000 acres and linseed 74,000. Oil-seeds.

These are cotton or *kapās* (*Gossypium indicum*), *san* or hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*) and *ambārī* or *pātsan*, Deccan hemp (*Hibiscus cannibinus*). Cotton covers some 159,000 acres: the area over which the others are sown is insignificant. Fibres.

Poppy is practically grown in Mālwā only, as the Bhīlsa and Isāgarh *zilas*, which are for administrative purposes included in northern Gwalior, belong topograhically to Mālwā. Poppy and drugs.

The area sown in 1900-01 amounted to 50,000 in 1901-02 to 34,000, in 1902-03 to 41,000, in 1903-04 to 56,000 and in 1904-05 to 36,400 acres.

In 1893 the area amounted to 113,711 acres. The great diminution which has taken place in the area sown is due to several causes. Over-cultivation between 1840 and 1870 and consequent depression in trade during the succeeding decade, difficulties regarding exchange, which affected the export trade, an increase of poppy cultivation in China, the principal consuming country, a series of years of indifferent rainfall, culminating in the famine of 1899, which has seriously affected the supply of labour, and the increased employment of adulteration in the manufactured drug which has caused a depreciation in its market value.

Poppy cultivation appears to have started in the *doāb* of the Chambal and Siprā rivers,[1] whence it spread over the whole of Mālwā and, wherever the soil was suitable, across into Rājputāna. It does not appear to have been introduced before the Muhammadan conquest. The Afghān and Mughal warriors used the drug in lieu of the wine forbidden by the Kurān, and the Rājput rapidly adopted the habit and is now the principal local consumer of this article.

A mild climate, fertile soil and good supply of water are essential to its proper cultivation, and Mālwā is thus specially adapted for its production. A field near a village is usually selected as it facilitates manuring and watering. The land is usually sown with maize in the *kharīf* season. When this crop has been cut the ground is ploughed several times until the soil is thoroughly broken up. It is then manured

---

[1] *Rājasthān* II, 601.

either with cow dung or green manure and again ploughed so as to thoroughly incorporate the manure with the soil. This ploughing is carried out seven or nine times. It is then divided up into small square beds in which the seed is sown broadcast, the young plants being afterwards thinned out to above five inches apart. The crop is regularly irrigated : seven waterings are always given and occasionally nine.

The first watering is given immediately after sowing; the penultimate watering is called the *phūlwān*, as it is given when the flower (*phūl*) appears ; the last watering is given after half the petals have fallen, and causes the remainder to drop. The capsules are scarified as soon as they become covered with a brown pubescence.

The scarification consists in making slits in the epicarp and pericarp, whence the juice called *chīk* exudes and is collected in small iron scrapers called *charpala*, in which a little linseed oil has been placed It requires about ten men per acre to carry out the scarification and collection. The empty heads are then gathered and the seed extracted, part being kept for sowing and the rest sold.

Gānja and bhāng.

Gānja is sown in the Antrī, Sīprī and Kolāras *parganas* and the Pahārgarh *jāgīr* in Tonwarghār *zila*, the acreage in the last five years standing at 1900-01, 14; 1901-02, 95; 1902-03, 111; 1903-04, 157 ; and 1904-05, 41. No other drugs of any importance are cultivated.

Garden crops.

Wherever irrigation is available near villages and towns gardens are always to be met with in which fruit, vegetables and flowers are cultivated.

The commonest fruit trees are the plantain (*musa sapientum*), shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), guava *Psydium guava*), custard apple (*Anona Squamosa*), and mangoe (*Mangifera indica*); the commonest vegetables are gourds of many varieties, potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, carrots, cucumber, the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*), *methī* (*Trigonella foenum graecum*), *pālak* (*Rhinacanthus communis*) and garlic.

Little is to be recorded under this head as regards either improved methods of agriculture or improved implements Steam ploughing has been restored to during 1906 in the Shājāpur *zila* of the Mālwā *prānt* in order to break up the large amount of good black soil land that is available for cultivation; the practice has been much appreciated by the people of Berar, who have lately settled in the Shujālpur *pargana* and have acquired much land in that neighbourhood. Atempts to introduce foreign seeds and implements have met with little success owing to the deeply-rooted prejudice

with which they are regarded by the peasant. In Mālwā the iron *mot* is to some extent taking the place of the leather *charas* (water-lift), owing to the rise in the price of hides, and the iron roller sugar-mill has been long used in place of the old stone press or *kolhū*.

With regard to necessity for irrigation the State falls into two sections. In Mālwā, including in this term the *zilas* of Isāgarh, Bhīlsa, Ujjain and Nīmach, irrigation is only employed with crops of poppy and sugarcane and in gardens, while in the *zilas* of Gwalior *gird*, Narwar, Sheopur and Tonwarghār in northern Gwalior it is practised with sugarcane, wheat, barley and occasionally gram crops. IRRIGATION.

The figures for the irrigated area are given in the appended statement, in acres :—

| | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Gwalior | 72,481 | 113,936 | 107,653 | 169,165 | 206,840 |
| Mālwā [1] . . | 137,072 | 125,800 | 121,627 | 83,542 | 62,221 |
| TOTAL . | 209,553 | 239,736 | 229,280 | 252,707 | 269,061 |

These figures show that the irrigated area in Mālwā has decreased considerably in the last five years, while in northern Gwalior it has increased. The cause of the decrease in Mālwā is to be found in the diminution of the area sown with poppy, the only important irrigated crop in that tract. In northern Gwalior, however, where wheat and barley are irrigated, the area is steadily increasing. The total irrigated area has risen by 28·4 per cent. since 1900.

In the Amjhera hilly tract the irrigated area was in 1900-01, 2,838 acres, in 1901-02, 1,816 (after the famine of 1899-00), in 1902-03, 2,130, in 1903-04, 4,122, and in 1904-05, 3,894 acres. This irrigation is practised chiefly in the northern part of the *zila*.

The rivers in the State, though many are of large size, are not suitable for irrigation. Irrigation is carried out principally by lift, and to a lesser extent by storage methods. The main sources of water-supply are, therefore, wells and tanks, the former being the commonest form in Mālwā. The water is raised in the Narwar, Bhilsa, and Isāgarth *zilas* of northern Gwalior by the Persian wheel, but in Mālwā almost entirely by the *charas*, or leather-bag lift, worked by a pair of oxen. Sources of irrigation.

1 The figures given here being for Mālwā as a natural division, and not as an administrative unit, will not agree with those given underthe Malwa *prānt* account, where the Amjhare *zila* has notbeen excluded.

The *charas* is of two kinds—that known as the *sundia charas* has a long tube at the bottom through which the water passes out into channels, while the other kind consists simply of a bag which the man in charge inverts on its arrival at the top of the well. The *sundia charas* can be worked by one man: the other requires two men. In the case of shallow wells or *orhīs* (as the wells cut in the sides of *nālās* are termed) the *denklī* is often employed. This is a counterpoise lift consisting of a lever, at one end of which a weight is attached, and at the other an earthen jar which is dipped into the source of supply: it is worked by one man. Another method in use in shallow places is the *dobrī*, which consists of a wicker-basket slung on a string and worked by two men, the water being scooped up and emptied into channels leading to the fields. The total number of wells and tanks (1904-05) is, respectively, 55,122 and 2,268. (Table IX A.)

These figures give an average for the whole State of 1·1 tanks and 28·3 wells to every ten square miles. In northern Gwalior there are 251 wells and 15 tanks to every 100 square miles, in Mālwā 381 wells and 4 tanks, and in the Amjhera *ila* 175 wells and 1 tank.

The cost of digging wells varies necessarily with the soil, but on an average the cost varies from Rs. 50 to 200 for a *kachha* or unbricked well, and from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 for a *pakka* or bricked structure. In Sheopur the rocky nature of the soil makes well-sinking almost entirely prohibitive.

Irrigation Department.

The irrigation department is managed by the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation. Though a branch of the State Public Works Department it is administered independently of other branches, being entirely under the control of the Superintending Engineer-in-charge. The department has three sections, the Gwalior, Isāgarh and Malwā divisions, which are subdivided into the Gwalior *gird*, Sabalgarh, Narwar and Guna subdivisions.

Important works.

The important irrigation works carried out in the last ten years are :—

| Name of work. | Position. | | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Latitude.N | Longitude.E | Rs. |
| 1. Bīrpur tank . . . | 26° 8′ | 77°11′ | 25,500 |
| 2. Jawahirgarh new tank . | 26° 9′ | 77 21′ | 53,300 |
| 3. Kemera tank . . . | 26°13′ | 77°15′ | 25,000 |
| 4. Kunwarpura tank . . | 25°35′ | 77°38′ | 44,600 |
| 5. Sabalgarh tank . . | 26°15′ | 77°27′ | 73,800 |
| 6. Tonga tank . . . | 26°16′ | 77°30′ | 62,562 |
| 7. Bīrkheri tank . . . | 26°28′ | 78°32′ | 2[illegible],010 |
| 8. Dhobini tank . . . | 26 12′ | 77°23′ | 62,800 |

The works projected and under construction at present are the Sānk and the Besli river irrigation schemes.

The average yearly expenditure on the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department in the last ten years is 12 lakhs.

The most important local breed of cattle is the Mālwī which, as its name implies, is reared in Mālwā. These cattle are of medium size, generally of a grey or silver-grey colour, and very strong and active. In Narwar and Sheopur another local type is bred which is said to be hardy and make useful plough oxen. CATTLE.

Buffaloes, goats and sheep are bred in all villages of any size. The milch-buffaloes reared in the Kunu river in the Sheopur *zila* are considered of superior breed. The cows and goats of Bhind and the goats of Tonwarghār have a considerable local reputation. Other animals.

The cultivators name many diseases which attack their animals. The commonest is *khasith* or *roga*, foot and mouth-disease. Others are *chakkarpāni*, in which the animal is seized with fits, and *leda*, in which swellings appear on the neck. In all cases firing is a favourable remedy. Herbs are also administered and, in serious cases, the astrologer or priest is called in to exercise the evil influence at work. Disease.

A young cow sells for from Rs. 10 to 25, an ox Rs. 25 to 60, a milch-buffalo from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65 and a male from Rs. 10 to 20. The value of milch-cattle and goats is calculated on the yield of milk—thus a cow is valued at 3 to 5 rupees per seer of milk given ; a buffalo at Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, and a goat at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Sheep cost from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10, goats from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8, and a good donkey about Rs. 15. Prices.

The chief cattle fairs are held at Koteshwar, near Gwalior, Morena village, near Morena Railway station, and Bajranggarh near Guna. Cattle fairs. Table (XXVIII).

The pasture lands in Mālwā are more than ample for the needs of local cattle, and large tracts of grass land go to waste yearly. In northern Gwalior, however, this is not so, and *karbi* (the dried stalks of *jowār* or *bājra*) is given to supplement the grass. This subject is now being taken up seriously by the Darbār, and arrangements are being made to cut and press the extra grass-supply in Mālwā for use in other parts of the State. Pasture lands.

Of the total population 57 per cent. is agricultural in northern Gwalior and Mālwā, and 47 per cent. in the hilly tracts. But it should be added that most, if not all, classes Agricultural population.

are directly or indirectly connected with the land either as landlords, artisans who manufacture agricultural implements and those who advance funds to the cultivator. The chief castes engaged in these occupations are in northern Gwalior Ahīr, Kirār, Lohār, Mīna and Kurmi; and in Mālwā Ahīr, Kirār, Lodhī, Gūjar, Mīna, Sirwi, Kunbī Bhilāla and Ajna.

Size of holdings.

The average size of a holding in northern Gwalior is about 10 acres per plough and in Mālwā 15 acres.

Indebtedness.

Every cultivator was formerly deeply in debt both to the State and the local banker. The indebtedness to the State was due to the fact that in early days remissions of revenue were unknown, and arrears continued to accumulate from generation to generation. This system has now been abolished by the present Chief, and all debts which were heavy or of such long standing as to make their recovery impossible have been remitted. To the local money-lender, however, most cultivators are still deeply indebted, the debts being in many cases family debts of long standing. The local banker supplies seed and food grain, called *khād-bīj*, as well as cash, recovering his money at the harvest. A series of bad and indifferent years and one very severe famine have caused considerable loss to the local money-lender and have made him less ready to advance money. The State has now come forward and established agricultural banks in every *pargana* at which the cultivators can obtain loans for seed grain and the purchase of cattle. Even so, however, little hope exists of entirely freeing the cultivator from debt until he learns to save. At present a good harvest only means greater extravagance at marriages and festivals, and no substantial gain to the peasant.

No figures are available, unfortunately, to show the relation of indebtedness to the area cultivated, but it is admittedly very high, most cultivators having hypothecated the results of their labour to the local banker for years to come, while many are struggling with family debts generations old which can never be liquidated. Indebtedness, however, does not weigh on the cultivator's mind so long as he can obtain the yearly loan required to enable him to sow his fields for the next harvest.

Tākkāvi.

Since 1901 agricultural banks have been established in all the *parganas* for the advance of loans to cultivators. These loans are freely made for the purchase of seed, plough-oxen, manure and the construction of wells. The *kamāsdārs* of *parganas* are in charge and responsible that the loans are made only on adequate security.

Any cultivator can, on showing reasonable security, obtain an advance. In the case of loans for the purchase of seeds and manure interest is charged at 4 per cent. per annum, the loan being repaid at the gathering in of the harvest for which the loan was taken. On loans for the construction of wells and the purchase of oxen 6 per cent. is charged, the loan being repayable in the case of wells in 5 years and in the case of oxen in 3 years. If the cultivator repays the amount within one year, however, interest at 4 per cent. only is charged.

The *sar-sūbah* of Mālwā *prānt* and the Secretary to the Revenue Board in northern Gwalior are the supervising officers of these depôts, the *sūbahs* being auditors and the *kamāsdārs* managers. The *kamāsdārs* are authorised to advance Rs. 200 for each village for the purchase of seed and manure, and also Rs. 200 for each *nawān* for the constructions of wells.

If the *kamāsdār* considers a sum exceeding Rs. 200 should be given he obtains the *sar-sūbah's* permission for an additional advance of Rs. 100—any larger advance has to be referred to the Darbār for sanction.

*Nambardārs* of villages are required to produce a list of all cultivators requiring loans for the purchase of seed and manure.

When sanctioned a bond is executed on stamped paper by which preference is given to the payment of this amount over all other debts. Cultivators requiring loans for construction of wells make an application through the *pargana* office, while those who wish to purchase oxen represent their case personally to the *kamāsdārs*.

The system of *pargana* depôts has proved of inestimable benefit and is gradually ousting the local bankers, the cultivators fully appreciating the readiness and the easy terms on which the money is lent.

---

## SECTION II.—RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

(Tables XIII and XIV.)

Generally speaking rents are not levied in the State as between landholder and the Darbār, the money paid by the cultivator to the Darbār as sole proprietor of the soi being, in accordance with official phraseology, revenue and not rent. Since 1898, however, a few cultivators have been granted proprietary rights. This subject is dealt with under Land Revenue. Rents.

Wages.

No regular returns for wages are kept, and the subject can only be dealt with on general lines.

Wages in kind.

This system of payment in kind is still in general use for the payment of agricultural labour. In cases where the labourer is a more or less permanent hand payment is usually made partly in cash and partly in kind. The village servants and artisans are also paid in kind, receiving a regular share of the village produce at each harvest.

Cash wages.

Cash wages are, however, rapidly becoming more popular and will in time replace wages paid in kind. In towns this change is already marked.

In the last 20 years wages have risen from 25 to 50 per cent. In Mālwā the carpenter and blacksmith who used to be content with 4 annas a day now require 8 annas or 10 annas, and the agricultural labourer 6 annas instead of 3. In northern Gwalior the rise has not been so great.

Prices.

Prices have also risen, but are much steadier. The average price for staples in 1880 and 1905 are given below in seers to the rupee :—

| Staples. | 1880. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Jowār . . . . . | 34 seers | 15 seers. |
| Maize . . . . . | 57 ,, | 21 ,, |
| Bājra . . . . . | 28 ,, | 15 ,, |
| Wheat . . . . . | 24 ,, | 13 ,, |
| Gram . . . . . | 49 ,, | 14 ,, |

MATERIAL CONDITION.

The material condition of the people is in general greatly improved. Up to 1818 the whole State was the scene of continued anarchy and rapine. The Rājputs, ousted from their homes, raided from the fastnesses in which they had taken refuge, and devastated their former possessions in order to render them valueless to Sindhia. Holkar's bands constantly swept through the land levying toll with a cheerful disregard of the possessions of friend and foe. The great armies of Daulat Rao, in which discipline had grown lax since the departure of De Boigne, when passing even through their own territory, levied a regular blackmail from the villages along their route, in return for which they were protected from plunder.

Only a small area was cultivated, no man daring to till fields far from his village, while peasants were constantly being driven from their homes, either by the raids of enemies or the oppression of governors.

After the establishment of peace the country recovered rapidly, up to a certain point, and the position of all classes of the community improved.

The Rājputs, under the guarantee of British protection, returned to their homes and settled down as cultivators and landlords. This community is not a rich one. The lands they originally held have been diminished, and their habits of extravagance and a hereditary indisposition to any form of business militates against any marked improvement in their condition. Rājputs.

The merchant community is undoubtedly the most prosperous. The establishment of peace, followed by the institution of a regular administration, has given full opportunity for the development of trade, and many merchants resident in the State are possessed of great wealth. Merchant community.

Similar improvement, though not to so marked an extent, has taken place in the professional community. Professional community.

The middle class, of whom the clerk is a typical member, however, is not well off. His pay is small, while his profession requires him to appear decently dressed before his superiors. His family, unlike that of the cultivator and artisan, has to be maintained up to a late age before its members can hope to assist in contributing an income. Added to this marriages and other ceremonies are invariably carried out with an absolute disregard of any relationship between income and expenditure, which invariably plunges all who have daughters to marry off hopelessly into debt. Middle class.

The cultivator and landholder is far more prosperous than he was in the wild days which preceded the establishment of the British supremacy, his fields are safe from rapine, and he is now assisted systematically in times of distress and famine, a form of relief absolutely unheard of in former days. Agricultural class.

Although his possessions are not many, and he is usually burdened with debts, some hereditary and others due to extravagant expenditure on ceremonials, the cultivator now dresses better than he used to, and is able to indulge in small luxuries unheard of by his forefathers. Until however, he learns to save, and can break from extravagant expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies which custom makes imperative, little hope exists of his permanently bettering his lot.

The condition of the landless day-labourer has improved lately owing to the diminution in the populattion caused by plague and famine. Rates for rural labour now rule high, and during the harvest season he can demand almost any

wage. But, as in the case of the cultivator, an increase in pay only goes to the local banker in payment for ancient debts or is squandered at a feast.

The general tendency to require luxuries almost or quite unknown forty years ago is most noticeable, especially in towns. Men whose fathers were proud to drive in a gaily coloured *shigram* with its pair of trotting oxen, jingling their silver bells, now glide past in rubber-tyred carriages, while the more advanced whirl by in motor-cars.

## SECTION III.—FORESTS.

(Table IX.)

The forests lie mainly in the Gwalior *Gird*, Sheopur, Isāgarh, Narwar, Bhīlsa, Shājāpur, Amjhera and Mandasor *zilas*. In 1896 some control was instituted over them, but they are not yet worked commercially, and no regular reserved areas have been marked off. The forest produce is auctioned yearly to contractors who supply the public. A conservator of forests has lately been appointed, and has introduced systematic management. A revenue of about Rs. 72,000 is at present derived from this source, giving a profit of Rs. 13,000.

Trees. The commonest trees with the local names are given below:—

| Vernacular name. | Botanical name. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|
| Akila or Samar. | *Alangiu Larmarckii.* | Fruit and leaves in medicine and its oil. |
| Anjan. | *Hardwickia binata.* | |
| Aonla. | *Phyllanthus emblica.* | Fruit eaten, and used to make ink. |
| Babl. | *Acacia arabica.* | Wood used in implements, gum also used. |
| Bahera. | *Terminalia belerica.* | Fruit in medicine and to make ink, leaves in dyeing. |
| Bāns. | *Bamboos (various).* | |
| Bar | *Ficus indica.* | Leaves given to elephants. |
| Bel. | *Aegle marmelos.* | Fruit in medicine and wood in furniture. |
| Bor | *Zizyphus jujuba.* | Fruit eaten; wood in furniture. |
| Bhilāwa | *Semecarpus anacardium.* | Fruit eaten; and for making ink. |
| Bija. } Biya. } | *Pterocarpus Marsupium.* | Wood for implements and drums. |

| Vernacular name. | Botanical name. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|
| Chichalya (Siras). | *Albizzia Odoratissima.* | General use in carpentry . |
| Chile. | *Casearia Tomentosa.* | Wood for implements. |
| Chironji. | *Buchanania latifolia.* | Fruit eaten. |
| Chiula or Dhak. | *Butea frondosa.* | Wood used for structures in water; seed in medicine. |
| Dhāman | *Grewia vestita.* | Wood for implements and charcoal. |
| Dhāwa. | *Anogeissus latifolia.* | Wood in building, etc. |
| Dhawai. | *Woodfordia floribunda.* | Bark in medicine; and flower in dyeing silk. Wood for implements. |
| Dudhi | *Wrightia tomentosa.* | Wood for charcoal; and is used medicinally. |
| Ghanta. (Mokha) | *Schrebera swietenioides.* | Wood in implements. |
| Ghent. | *Zizyphus xylopyra.* | Fruit in tanning; wood in charcoal. |
| Gūlar. | *Ficus glomerata.* | Fruit eaten; wood furniture and charcoal. |
| Haldu. | *Adina cordifloria.* | Wood in building and implements. |
| Har. | *Terminalia chebula.* | Fruit eaten; and used in medicine. |
| Jamrasi. | *Eleodendron Roxburghii.* | Wood in houses and implements. |
| Jāmun (Jāmbu). | *Eugenia jambolana.* | Fruit eaten; wood implements. |
| Kahu (Koha). | *Terminalia arjuna.* | Wood for implements. |
| Kaim. | *Stephegyne parviflora.* | Wood for implements and building. |
| Kalla. | *Cochlospermum gossypium.* | Its gum (*katira*) is used in medicine. |
| Kardı. | *Cordia myxa (?).* | Wood for implements. |
| Kari. | *Capparis aphylla.* | Ditto. |
| Karonda. | *Carissa carandas* | Fruit eaten. |
| Khair. | *Acacia catechu.* | Catechu extracted, bark used in tanning and wood for implements. |
| Khajūr. | *Phœnix sylvestris.* | Date palm; fruit eaten. |
| Kirvars or Amaltās | *Casia fistula.* | Dye extracted from bark; used in medicine as a purgative. |
| Kumbi. | *Carey arborea.* | Ditto; and bark in medicine. |
| Kurra. | *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* | Seeds in medicine; wood in implements. |
| Kusam. | *Schleichesa trijuga.* | Wood for sugarcane presses; lac thrives on it. |
| Mahuā. | *Bassia latifolia.* | Fruit eaten; flowers used to distil liquor; oil from seed. |

| Vernacular name. | Botanical name. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|
| Mainar. | *Rhamnus dumetorum* | Fruit eaten; wood for implements. |
| Makor. | *Zizyphus oenoplia.* | Fruit eaten; charcoal from wood. |
| Nīm. | *Melia azedarach.* | Wood for implements. |
| Parkar. | *Ficus infectoria* (and F. *Rumphii*). | Wood in implements. |
| Papra. | *Gardenia latifolia.* | Wood in furniture. |
| Pīpal. | *Ficus religiosa.* | Leaves given to camels. |
| Rinjda. | *Acacia leucophlœa.* | |
| Rohan. | *Soymida febrifuga.* | |
| Roini | *Mallotus phillipensis.* | Fruit given a crimson dye; wood as fuel. |
| Sādad. | *Terminalia tomentosa.* | |
| Sāg, Sāgun (Teak) | *Tectona grandis.* | Wood in building. |
| Saija. | *Lagerstroemia parviflora.* | Wood in building and implements; bark in tanning. |
| Sāj. | *Terminalia tomentosa* | Wood in building and implements. |
| Saliya. | *Boswellia serrata.* | Used for implements; gum (rai) used. |
| Semal. | *Bombax malabaricum* | Wood used; silk of pods used to stuff cushions. |
| Shivan. | *Gmelina arborea.* | |
| Siras. | *Albizzia Lebbek.* | Wood in implements. |
| Sītāphal | *Anona squamosa.* | Fruit eaten. |
| Sandan. | *Santalum album.* | Sandal wood oil is extracted. |
| Shisham. | *Dalbergia sissu.* | Wood in building. |
| Sirsson. | *Diospyros tomentosa* | Fruit eaten; wood in building. |
| Tendu. | | |
| Tinas, Tinach. | *Ougeinia dalbergiodes.* | |

## SECTION IV.—MINES AND MINERALS.

(Table XII.)

The known mineral deposits of the State are few and, except building stone, are not of any great commercial value. It is possible, however, that systematic examination may disclose other mineral products of value.

Iron. Iron in the form of hematite and magnatite occurs in vast quantities in the rocks of the Vindhyan series in the shales and jaspers at Pār (26°2′ N., 78°5′ E.) near Gwalior, while the ore found in rocks of the Bijāwar series in this region and also in the south of the State near Bāgh are rich in iron. The Bāgh mines were worked up to the beginning of the 19th Century. A languishing industry is still carried on

at Santao (26°6′ N., 78°10′ E.), Panniār (26°6′N., 78°4′ E.), Magronī (25°42′ N., 77°58′ E.), Amola (25°24′ N., 77°5′ E.), and Karia (24°14′ N., 78°3′ E.); while the remains of old workings show how flourishing the industry formerly was. The Lohārs still manufacture *kadhāīs* (frying pans) and *tawās* (baking pans) of wrought iron from metal smelted locally. Imported metal is, however, killing the industry.

Manganese of an impure kind is found in small quantities in the Pichhor and Gwalior *gird parganas*, but is not extracted for commercial purposes. Manganese.

The laterite which occupies a large area of the State, especially at Nīmach, Guna, Kolāras and Sīprī, is said to contain a large proportion of aluminium in the form of bauxite. The economic development of this product still awaits the introduction of suitable means for the extraction of the metal. Aluminium.

The rocks of the Vindhyan series provide in their sandstones and limestones building materials of the highest class, while the coralline limestone of Bāgh has claims to be placed among the most ornamental stones employed in building. The use of these stones for building purposes is universal along the outcrop of Vindhyan rocks. Building-stone.

The old fort, temples, mosques and tombs at Gwalior as well as modern houses, the buildings in Bhīlsa, Gyāraspur and many other places, all testify to its extensive use from an early period. The stone used consists of both sandstone and limestone.

The sandstones are quarried wherever they occur, and at Gwalior itself at Sāgar Tāl, Bāmora (26°22′ N., 78°9′ E.) near Gwalior, Sakroda (26°35′ N., 78°27′ E.), Renhat (25°59′ N., 77°52′ E.), Mitloni (25°25′ N., 77°56′ E.) and Kuleth (26°16′ N., 78°7′ E.) important quarries are situated. The thickness of the strata is in many cases unknown, but very large blocks have been used in many of the old buildings. Much ornamental work is made of this stone, the cutting and craving in Gwalior being executed by the Chamārs. The industry is not controlled though the workers are charged a small royalty of Rs. 4 a head per annum.

The limestones of the Vindhyan series also afford valuable materials, the rock often being of great thickness. Between Sabalgarh, Kolāras and Sīprī large deposits are met with and in the country round Nīmach, the stone being usually spoken of as Nīmach-stone, from its occurrence in that locality. The limestone of Kolāras is used for lithographic plates. Limestone.

At Gohara (26°7′ N., 77°24′ E.) a hard ornamental limestone, coloured green, blue and yellow or spotted, is extracted and largely used for floors, while the coralline limestone already mentioned as being found at Bāgh is highly ornamental.

Lime and cement.

From some of the limestones excellent limes and cement are obtained; *kankar* or nodular limestone is found in almost all districts, and is burnt for lime.

Pottery clay.

Good clay for pottery work is found at Bijaipur, Antrī, Chanderī, Bāgh and in the Gwalior *gird pargana*. The black pottery made at Chorpura (25°45′ N., 77°47′ E.) is held in high estimation.

Good fire-clay is said to occur near Chanderī, Sessarām (25°54′ N., 77°40′ E.) and Ghāzigarh (25°48′ N., 77°32′ E.).

Slate.

Slate is met with 8 miles south of Mohna (26°17′ N., 29°1′ E.), which is of fair quality.

Mica.

Mica of good quality is found at Gangāpur. It is of a clear white colour and can be extracted in plates from six inches to a foot square. The ore occurs as muscovite in veins of Pegamatite which traverse bands of micaceous schist.

Saltpetre.

Saltpetre of an impure kind is manufactured in small quantity from the effloresence of this mineral found near Gwalior and in the *parganas* of Bhind, Tonwarghār and Sheopur.

Other minerals.

Of other minerals Fuller's earth is said to occur in the Chanderī and Sabalgarh *parganas*, lead near Antrī and copper at Mohona.

Salt.

In accordance with an agreement made in 1878 the production of salt is limited to 54,000 maunds (38,571 cwts.), the export of such salt being prohibited (see Miscellaneous Revenue).

Salt is manufactured in the *zilas* of Gwalior *gird*, Bhind, Tonwarghār and Nīmach (a small quantity). The salt is obtained in hollows known as *behār* along the sides of streams. This crude salt is collected by men of the *kumbhār* or potter caste and re-crystallised by evaporation. It is not of high quality and is chiefly given to cattle.

---

## SECTION V.—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Hand Industries Cotton.

In all villages of any size weaving with country yarn is carried on, the coarse *khādī* cloth so produced being used by the cultivators. Central India has always been noted for its fine muslins, and those of Chanderī above all others. The industry is unfortunately dying out, the demand for the

delicate gold and silver embroidered cloths with their magnificent borders having diminished with the disappearance of so many native courts and the increased use of European dress.

Woollen.

Printed cloths are produced at Mandasor and Bhairongarh.

Metal-work.

Blankets of the rough kind used by the peasants are made in all villages where sheep are plentiful. Carpets are made in jails, but not by the villagers.

Beyond the manufacture of the ordinary implements of husbandry and household utensils no special industry in metal-work exists in the State. The iron utensils of Magronī and the *sarotas* (for cutting betel-nut) made at Gohad have a certain local reputation.

Lacquer.

Lacquer-work on wood is a special industry at Sheopur, Sabalgarh and Khāchraud, the legs of beds, toys, and playing cards, both for *Changganjīpha* and *Dashāutārī*, being made there. Chessmen are also produced as Sheopur and Sabalgarh.

Pottery.

The usual earthen pots are made wherever clay is obtainable. The black pottery of Chorpura near Sīprī and the red ware of Bāgh are considered of superior quality.

Carving.

Wood carving is practised in many places, the carvers of Ujjain having a great reputation and being in demand all over Mālwā to carve the wooden balconies and windows so common in towns of that tract. At Gwalior a stone carving industry has long flourished, as the old temples in the fort and the magnificent lattice windows of Ghaus Muhammad's tomb testify. It is still a living industry of some importance. Ivory carving was once a flourishing industry at Susner, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining tusks it has almost disappeared.

Opium.

The manufacture of opium is still a most lucurative industry, although not in so flourishing a condition as formerly.

The collection of the crude opium or *chik* has been already described. The *chīk* soaked in linseed oil is kept for six months in a dark room in bags of double sheeting until much of the oil has drained off. In the beginning of the rains the *chīk* is kneaded in large receptacles called *chāk*. When it reaches a proper consistency it is placed in a series of flat copper pans called *parāt* and again kneaded until it can be made up into balls. The balls weigh about 40 *tolas* (1 lb.) each. These balls are dipped into a solution of waste opium liquor called *rabba* and then placed on shelves,

covered with broken poppy leaves, to dry. A month later they are cut open and re-made to ensure homogeneity. These balls are packed in "half-chests" of 70 lbs. each for export to China.

Gins, Factory Industries. (Table XI.) Mills.

Ginning factories and cotton presses have been erected at Morena, Ujjain and Bhind, a press at Bagāna, and ginning factories at Shājāpur, Mandasor, Sonkach and Agar. A private spinning mill has been opened at Ujjain, where on an average 500 hands are employed at wages varying from 2 annas a day to Rs. 60 a month. A European engineer is in charge. On an average 75 maunds of cotton are spun daily, the annual outturn being 168,000 *panserias* (15,000 cwts.). The yarn is exported to Cawnpore and Agra.

At Morār a State leather factory has been established, which turns out saddlery for the troops, and other work. The Central India tailoring company under European management has lately been started at the same place.

---

## SECTION VI.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

History.

In early days commerce was but little developed. Ptolemy (A. D. 150) mentions that Ujjain was a centre whence onyx, porcelain, fine muslins and mallow tinted cottons (probably dyed with *āl*), were sent to Broach for export. No other place in the State had any prominent position as a mart.

Trade is generally speaking a modern development, and dates from the time of the establishment of the British supremacy and general peace. Unfortunately no figures are available by which to trace the course of trade, as the *sāyar* or customs returns draw no distinction between articles produced in the next village and those imported from outside the State.

The expansion of trade is, however, clearly demonstrated by the number of large firms which have sprung into existence, the increase in weight of goods carried by railways, and the general prosperity of the trading community.

Chief Imports and Exports.

*Imports.*—The chief articles of import are salt, rice, sugar, metalware, paper, wool, hardware, piece-goods, machinery, weapons and kerosine oil. These are obtained principally from Bombay, Cawnpore, Agra, Ahmadābād, Indore and Bhīlwāra (white metal).

*Exports.*—The principal exports are food grains, oilseed, opium, poppy seed, cotton, country cloth and *ghī*.

The opium goes mainly to China; other articles to large towns in British India.

The most important trading centres in the State are Lashkar, Ujjain, Bhind, Morena, Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Sīprī, Guna, Mungaoli, Pachhār, Chanderī, Mandasor, Shājāpur, Nīmach and Gangāpur. Ujjain and Mandasor are great centres of the opium trade, and Government depôts have been established in these places at which duty is paid on exported opium. Trading centres.

In all villages of any size weekly markets are held at which buyers and sellers from the neighbourhood collect, and agents from the big trade centres attend. The villagers buy their necessaries, and sell their grain and cattle. These markets are held on different days of the week, so as to enable peripatetic traders to attend each in turn. Markets.

The most important trading class is that of the Mārwārī Baniās. They deal chiefly in grain, opium and piece-goods. Muhammadan Bohoras deal in metal, hardware, machinery, arms and kerosine oil, and to a certain extent in European stores. Pārsīs deal in European stores and wines. Trading classes.

Small shops are kept in most villages by Mārwārīs or others who often add banking to their trade, advancing seed and cash to local cultivators.

The chief medium of exchange is the British rupee, *hundis* or bills of exchange, and in smaller transactions money orders; currency notes are not at all popular.

The principal firms in the State are those of Ganeshdās Krishnājī, Rai Bahādur Mulchand Nemichand Soni, Nathmal Jītmal, Sīta Rām Prahlād Dās, the Amritsar Bank, Ld., Bhajan Lāl (at Morār) and Birdhi Chand. The Bank of Bengal has lately opened a branch at Lashkar. Firms.

External trade has expanded rapidly since the opening of metalled roads and railways. But room for much greater expansion exists. More feeder roads are required in some parts of the State, while the nature of the present custom duties acts as a deterrent. External trade.

The export trade was formerly carried entirely by Banjārās, but railways and roads have killed their business, and carts have replaced pack animals, except in very out of the way districts.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Precious stones.

The weights used in the case of precious stones are made of metal usually brass or of earthenware. Besides precious stones, silk, thread, etc., are also weighed by this measure.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 *Khaskhas* | .. | .. | 1 *Chānwal.* |
| 8 *Chānwals* | .. | .. | 1 *Ratti.* |
| 8 *Rattis* | .. | .. | 1 *Māsha.* |
| 12 *Māshas* | .. | .. | 1 *Tola.* |
| 5 *Tolas* | .. | .. | 1 *Chhatāk.* |

Articles of of bulk.

For articles of bulk, weights of maunds and seers, etc., are made of iron and are flat, round or conical pieces. All heavy articles of bulk, such as grain, fuel, alkali, cotton, drugs, rice, sugar, certain spices and sweetmeats, vegetables and fruits are weighed by these measures.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 *Chhatāks* | .. | .. | 1 *Paua.* |
| 2 *Pauas* | .. | .. | 1 *Adhsera* (=1 lb.) |
| 2 *Adhseras or* 4 *Pauas* | .. | .. | 1 *Seer.* |
| 5 *Seers* | .. | .. | 1 *Pānserī.* |
| 20 *Seers* | .. | .. | 1 *Khām maund or Adhaun.* |
| 40 *Seers or* 8 *Pānserīs* | .. | .. | 1 *Maund* (*Pakka Maund*). |
| 6 *Maunds* | .. | .. | 1 *Māni.* |

The relationship between coinage and weights is as below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 80 of Imperial coin | =1 Seer (Bazār). |
| Rs. 100 of Imperial coin | =1 Seer (State). |
| Rs. 46 Chittaurī | =1 Seer Mewāri. |
| Rs. 44 Chittaurī | =1 Khām Seer. |

The Weight of the local Rupee varies from 11½ to 12 *māshas.* Two Mewāri seers and 6 Chittaurī rupees make one Bazār seer, *i.e.*, of Rs. 80 Imperial.

Nīmach has a *kachcha* seer of Rs. 42, Rs. 46 and Rs. 49 in weight and Singoli one of 43 Sālim Shāhī rupees.

The number of seers contained in the Khām maund varies from 16 to 21.

Measures by capacity. Liquids.

The measures used for capacity are made of brass, copper and earthenware resembling a cup in shape. Bottles and half-bottles are also used. Milk and wine are generally

weighed. Syrups and kerosine oil are also sold by these measures.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 *Chattāks* | .. .. | 1 *Adhapai.* |
| 4 *Adhapais* | .. .. | 1 *Addha or semi-bottle.* |
| 2 *Addhas* | .. .. | 1 *Bottle.* |
| 20 *Bottles* | .. .. | 1 *Canister.* |

*Apothecaries use the following :—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 *Rattis* | .. .. | 1 *Dag.* |
| 3 *Māshas* | .. .. | 1 *Diram.* |
| 4 *Māshas* | .. .. | 1 *Misqal.* |
| 14 *Māshas* | .. .. | 1 *Dām.* |

Capacity measures for other substances.

Measures called *Paiya* and *Bariya*, made of wood and shaped like a tumbler are used in villages in selling grain, berries, etc.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 *Bariya* | .. .. | 2½ *Pauas* (*i.e.*, 10 *Chhatāks*). |
| 1 *Paiya* | .. .. | 6 *Seers.* |

Measures of length.

Yard measures are made of iron or bamboo, marked in *girahs* and *ungals.* Cloth, cotton and woollen substances are measured by yards.[1]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 *Jau* | .. .. | 1 *Ungal.* |
| 4 *Ungals* | .. .. | 1 *Gīrah.* |
| 4 *Gīrahs* | .. .. | 1 *Bilishta.* |
| 2 *Bilishtas* | .. .. | 1 *Hāth.* |
| 2 *Hāths* | .. .. | 1 *Yard.* |
| 3 *Jau* | .. .. | 1 *Inch.* |
| 12 *Inches* | .. .. | 1 *Foot.* |
| 3 *Feet* | .. .. | 1 *Yard.* |

Silken and cotton thread are often sold by weight.

Measures by numbers.

*Lachhas* (bundles) of woollen thread are sold by number. The dozen and *kori* or score are the units in ordinary use.

Measures by surface.

Chiefly used in measuring land ; stone, timber and lime are similarly measured.[2]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 *Gaz* | .. .. | 1 *Gattha.* |
| 20 *Gaz* or 60 yards | .. | 1 *Jarīb* (chain). |

In measuring timber the following table is used :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 *Sūt* | .. .. | 1 *Pan.* |
| 4 *Pans* | .. .. | 1 *Tassu.* |
| 12 *Tassus* | .. .. | 1 *Yard.* |

1 Tailors have a yard 18 *girhas* long made of a cloth. The yard *or wār* in Mālwā is 3 feet long. Chhipas in Jāwad use *wār* of 2 feet long sometimes.

2 Square feet are used in measuring in some of the *parganas.*

In measuring surface the following measures are used.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 *Anwānsi* | .. .. | 1 *Kachwānsi.* |
| 20 *Kachwānsi* | .. .. | 1 *Biswānsi.* |
| 20 *Biswānsi* | .. .. | 1 *Biswa.* |
| 20 *Biswas* | .. .. | 1 *Bīgha.* |
| 1·936 *Bīghas* | .. .. | 1 *Acre.* |

Measure by cubic contents.

Used in the case of masonry, timber, earthwork, stones, lime, digging wells and constructing roads, etc.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1728 *Cubic inches* | .. .. | 1 *cubic foot.* |
| 27 *Cubic feet* | .. .. | 1 *cubic yard.* |

Measures of time.

Both the native and European reckoning of time is followed. In the former time is registered by *gharis* by means of the water-clock. A brass vessel called a *katori* pierced with a small hole is placed on water in a pan. The *katori* and the hole are in such proportion that it takes exactly an hour for the *gharī* to fill and sink.

Native calculation—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 *Bipals* | .. .. | 1 *Pal.* |
| 60 *Pals* | .. .. | 1 *Ghari.* |
| 2½ *Gharīs* | .. .. | 1 *Hour.* |
| 7½ *Gharīs* or 3 hours | .. | 1 *Pahar.* |
| 8 *Pahars* | .. .. | 1 *Day and night.* |
| 7½ *Days* | .. .. | 1 Week. (*Athwāra*). |
| 2 *Athwāras* or 15 days | .. | 1 *Pakhwāra*, either *sudi* or *badi.* |
| 4 *Athwāras* or 30 days or 2 *Pakhwārās* | | 1 *Mās* (month). |
| 12 *Mās* (months) | .. .. | 1 *Baras* (year). |
| 13 *Mās* (months) | .. .. | 1 *Laun-ka-baras* (leap year). |
| 12 *Baras* | .. .. .. | 1 *Yug.* |
| 100 *Baras* (years) | .. .. | 1 *Shatak* (century). |

The native year followed is the *Vikrama Samvat*, which commences generally on 1st Kārtik *sudī* (October-November), this being also the business year. Deccanis, however, commence it on first Chait *sudī* (March-April).

Muhammadans commence their year on 1st Muharram. The State official year commences on July 1st and follows the English months.

## SECTION VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The early Buddhist books mention a trade route from Paithana (Pātan) in the Deccan to Srāvasthī,[1] the route passing by Ujjain and Vidisha (Bhilsa).[2] Sher Shāh (1540-54) opened the Agra-Burhānpur route, planting the road-side with trees, building *sarais* and appointing Brāhmans to serve Hindu travellers as well as Muhammadans, while[3] two sowars were stationed at each post to carry news. **Old routes.**

In Mughal days two great routes lay through the State. One from Bijāpur to Ujjain, passed through Bhikangaon (21° 49′ N. and 76° 1′ E.), in Indore State, Dikthān (23° 30′ N. and 75° 2′ E.), and Fathehābād, in Gwalior, to Ujjain, where it turned east and met the main route at Dorāha (23° 24′ N and 77° 12′ E.) in Bhopāl State. **Mughal routes.**

The main route fell into four sections, Hindia to Sironj, Sironj to Narwar, Narwar to Gwalior and Gwalior to Agra. The chief stages on the section between Hindia and Sironj where Ichhāwar, Sehore and Dorāha in Bhopāl State; on the next section Mughal Sarai, Shādora, Kolāras, Sīprī and Narwar, the last three places being in Gwalior; on the next section Antrī and Gwalior; the last stage lay mainly outside the State.

The route which went straight north passed by Hindia (22° 29′ N.—77° 4′ E.), Ichhāwar (23° 1′ N.—77° 5′ E.), and Sironj (24° 7′ N.—77° 40′ E.). It then entered State territory and passed through the stages of Mughal Sarai (24° 18′ N.—77° 42′ E.), Afghān Sarai (?), Kachner (24° 26′ N.—77° 40′ E.), Shadora (24° 38′ N.—77° 38′ E.), Naia Sarai (24° 47′ N.—77° 40′ E.), Kālābāgh (24° 50′ N.—77° 40′ E.), Sarai Abul Hasan (Hasanpur—24° 47′ N.—77° 43′ E.), Badarwās (24° 59′ N.—77° 39′ E.), Budadonga (25° 3′ N.—77° 40′ E.), Kolāras (25° 14′ N.—77° 41′ E.), Sasai (25° 19′ N.—77° 41′ E.), Sīprī (25° 25′ N.—77° 44′ E.), Dongri (25° 30′ N.—77° 50′ E.), Narwar (25° 39′ N.—77° 54′ E.). This ended one of the main stages. An alternative route followed by Malet passed from Sasai to Bunega (Boniga—25° 30′ N.—77° 44′ E.), Dholgarh (25° 43′ N.—77° 49′ E.), Bariapur (25° 56′ N.—71° 51′ E.), Barai Sarai (25° 7′ N.—78° 5′ E.).

From Narwar an alternative route lay by Nunsarai (25° 54′ N.—78° 11′ E.), Barkisarai (25° 58′ N.—73° 15′ E.), and

---

1 *Buddhist India*, 103.

2 Identified with Sahet Mahet, in the Gondal District.

3 E. M. H., IV, 417. Sarkār, *The India of Aurangzeb*, Calcutta, 1901.

Antrī (26° 4′ N.—78° 15′ E.). Malet went from Barahi Sarai straight to Gwalior.

The stages between Gwalior and Dholpur were Nūrābād at the ferry of the Sankh river (26° 24′ N.—78° 4′ E.), Chonda (26° 28′ N.—78° 5′ E.), Sarai Kunwārī (26° 32′ N.—78° 1′ E.) on the river of this name, Hingona just beyond being the usual resting place, and then Dholpur. The Chambal was crossed by Malet at Kainthri (26° 36′ N.—77° 57′ E.).

Modern roads.

Much has been done of late years to improve internal communication, but much still remains to be done. In 1835 Sleeman noted that roads in India were nowhere metalled, and until about 1840, when the Agra-Bombay road was started, not a single metalled road ran through the State, while the first railway was opened in 1889. Since then roads have gradually spread in all directions.

The immense benefit conferred by railways and roads has been felt in times of scarcity and famine (the word famine being no longer a synonym for starvation) and in the expansion of trade. Prices, also, though they rule higher than in former days are more stable, and many small luxuries have been put within the reach of the poorer classes, notably kerosine oil. It has also cheapened and facilitated the making of pilgrimages, and special trains to Ujjain, Onkār Māndhāta and other sacred places are run on all important festivals.

Influence of railways on caste.

The influence on caste prejudices and caste brotherhood is marked. Travelling by rail has necessitated the breaking of many rules, such as those relating to proximity to the impure castes, feeding and ablution. But it has on the other hand increased the cohesion between isolated communities of the same caste by bringing them together at sacred centres and particular places of worship, and allowing representatives to meet and discuss caste affairs.

Language.

But little effect is noticeable on language except perhaps in towns, and in the use of technical terms for which no vernacular equivalent exists.

Railways.

The State is traversed by four systems. The Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with its branches to Bārān and Ujjain, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line to Ratlām and Ujjain—both on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge—the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway on the metre-gauge and the Gwalior Light Railway on the 2 feet gauge.

Midland Section.

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—The Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway enters the State on

crossing the Chambal river south of Dholpur, finally leaving it at Bhīlsa, the total length in the State being 110 miles. The chief stations on this line are at Morena, Morār road, Gwalior, Bāsoda and Bhīlsa.

*Bhopāl-Ujjain branch.*—This branch takes off from the main line at Bhopāl and after running for some distance in that State passes for 70 miles through Gwalior territory. The only important stations in the State are at Shujālpur, Maksī and Ujjain. Maksī is also situated on the Agra-Bombay road. This line was constructed from funds supplied jointly by the Gwalior and Bhopāl Darbārs.

*Bīna-Guna-Bārān branch.*—This branch takes off at Bīna and runs for 69 miles through the State. The line was constructed from funds supplied by the Gwalior and Kotah Darbārs. The chief stations on the line are Mungaoli, Pachhār and Guna, the latter being a British military station garrisoned by a regiment of the Central India Horse.

*Godhra-Ratlām-Nāgda-Ujjain Branch of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.*—This branch takes off from the main line at Baroda. It runs for 46 miles through State territory with stations at Khāchraud, Nāgda and Ujjain.

*The Rājputānā-Mālwā Railway.*—The Ajmer-Khandwa section of this system runs for 159 miles through the State, the important stations being at Nīmach, Mandasor and Barnagar. A branch line from Fatehābād runs to Ujjain.

*The Gwalior Light Railways.*—The Gwalior Light Railway system lies wholly within the State and was entirely constructed by the Darbār. The maintenance of. the permanent-way is in charge of the State Engineer, while traffic is, managed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The line, which cost 44 lakhs, consists of three sections—Gwalior to Bhind, 53 miles, Gwalior to Sīprī, 74 miles and Gwalior to Sabalgarh, 57 miles. Several small private feeder lines run to the Chief's palace and shooting preserves. In the famines of 1897 and 1905 it proved of incalculable benefit. The profits from this line in the last five years have been—1901-2 Rs. 27,600, 1902-3 Rs. 75,200, 1903-4 Rs. 1,20,800, 1904-5 Rs. 2,08,100, 1905-6 Rs. 1,57,900.

The work of repairing rolling-stock is carried out at the State workshops, where an efficient staff is maintained.

Projected lines.

A line is being constructed from Nāgda to Kotah and Muttra which will traverse the State, a station being situated at Panchpahār. The Light Railway is also being extended to Sheopur from Sabalgarh (66 miles) and from Bhind to Bhānder.

Roads. (Table XV.)

The most important road in the State is the Agra-Bombay road, which from Kolāras onwards follows the old Mughal road. The first section was opened about 1840, and it was the earliest metalled road constructed in the State. Of this road 216 miles lie within the State. It runs from north to south and serves on its way Morena, Morār, Gwalior, Sīprī, Guna and Shājāpur. Built originally by the British Government as a military road, portions in the State are now kept up by the Darbār.

Other important roads in the State are the Gwalior-Jhānsi, Gwalior-Etāwah, Jhānsi-Sīprī, Ujjain-Agar and Mhow-Nīmach-Nasīrābad roads. These were all originally constructed by the British Government for military purposes, but the maintenance of portions in the State is looked after by the Darbār.

In 1886 all Government roads in the State were made over to the Darbār which undertook to maintain at its own cost such portions as traversed the State.

The opening of Railways has led to the construction of short roads to feed the Railway system instead of long metalled tracts across country.

Post Offices. (Table XXIX.)

Until 1885 no regular Postal system existed in the State, letters being carried by private messengers or in the case of official correspondence by State runners and sowars.

In 1885 a Postal convention was entered into with the British Government, modified by an additional agreement in 1888. By these agreements the mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels and money orders, registered, insured and value-payable articles between the Imperial post office and post offices in Gwalior territory was arranged. Imperial postage stamps surcharged with the words "Gwalior State" and embossed envelopes and post-cards surcharged with these words and the Gwalior arms were adopted for use in the State. The additional agreement arranged for the free carriage of Postal service correspondence and the receipt of cash by Gwalior district officials from Imperial post offices in the State.

Organization of the Department.

In the first year the Darbār opened 65 offices, and during the succeeding three years 19 more. The number rose to 124

in 1900, 129 in 1903 and 139 in 1905. The staff is given below—

*Postal officials.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Postmaster-General . . . . . | 1 |
| Other administrative officials . . . | 9 |
| Postmasters . . . . . . . | 148 |
| Clerks and other servants . . . . | 120 |
| Postmen . . . . . . . . | 225 |
| Runners and Overseers . . . . . | 263 |
| TOTAL . | 766 |

The control of the Department is vested in the Postmaster-General, who is subordinate to the Board of Revenue. The State has only one Postal circle, with the head-quarters at Lashkar.

Money received in post offices is kept in the *tahsīl* treasury until the end of the month, when any sums over and above the sanctioned amount are credited to the Postmaster-General's office at Lashkar, whence they are remitted to the State treasury.

Growth of transactions.

The growth of transactions is shown in the appended table :—

| | 1885. | 1890-1900 (average). | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Letters, post-cards, newspapers and packets. | Not available. | 344,778 | 3,008,311 | 4,144,624 | 4,308,216 | 4,554,035 |
| Parcels . . . | Do. | 28,497 | 25,042 | 74,800 | 106,056 | 50,774 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Value of money orders issued. | 6,95,567 | 16,46,069 | 24,55,181 | 17,89,341 | 13,92,963 | 21,69,814 |
| Mileage of lines . | Not | avail | able | | 1,756 | 1,821 |

The financial working of the Department is shown in the appended table :—

| Particulars. | 1889-90. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Receipts . | 84,516 | 1,32,047 | 1,31,104 | 1,21,459 | 1,23,152 | 1,39,503 |
| Expenditure . | 68,056 | 1,11,377 | 1,12,192 | 1,07,668 | 94,602 | 1,25,847 |
| Earnings . | 16,460 | 20,670 | 18,912 | 13,791 | 28,550 | 13,656 |

Telegraph. (Table XXIX.)

The first telegraph line in the State was opened in 1853 along the Agra-Bombay road. The telegraph offices are all Imperial except those on the Gwalior Light Railway sections. The latter have been established on the Bhind section at Morār, Bhadroli, Tehra, Bhind and on the Sīprī and Sabalgarh sections at all stations. Twenty-three offices have thus been opened in the State.

Telephone.

A complete telephonic system has been established at Lashkar, between Lashkar, Morār and Gwalior city. Exchanges are situated in the State offices at the Motimahal, at the Morār Kotwālī and the Mahārājwāra in Lashkar. A direct wire runs from the Chief's palace to the Resident at Gwalior Residency.

---

## SECTION VIII.—FAMINE.

(Table XXX.)

The State falls into two sections as regards to liability to scarcity and famine. In Mālwā scarcity is of rare occurrence and famine almost unknown. In northern Gwalior scarcity is by no means uncommon, while famines occur more or less frequently.

Early famines.

Famines were not systematically recorded in early days, and it is difficult to trace them. The earliest authentic record is that given in Mr. Malet's interesting diary. In May 1785 he was deputed to join Sindhia's camp at Agra, and travelled from Bombay to that city through Mālwā and northern Gwalior. He notes that Mālwā is well supplied with water and is "never known to be in distress with famine, being the asylum of the neighbouring countries when labouring under that calamity." A famine had then been raging in northern Gwalior for two years, the effects of a failure of the crops being accentuated by war and rapine. He remarks that Gwalior city was entirely depopulated, while in the districts the effects were visible "in vast quantities of human bones and skulls scattered over the country but more particularly near towns and villages, the whole country up to Agra being a dismal proof of the tremendous severity of the famine." "The wretched remains of the inhabitants," he adds, "seem reduced to a stage of stupid inactivity, and perching themselves on the roofless ruins of their habitations seem rather lost in the contemplation of their misery than inclined to remedy it by labour or

exertion."[1] Famine relief, which even the Mughals [2] had spasmodically endeavoured to give, was not attempted in these days of constant strife and disorganised rule.

In 1813-14 northern Gwalior was again affected, the *kharīf* crop failing and the *rabi* being indifferent, while excessive rain the next year caused great scarcity. In 1833-4 the same region was again attacked by a famine and in 1837-8 by severe scarcity. In 1857-8, 1868-9, 1877-8 and 1896-7 northern Gwalior suffered from scarcity or famine. The distress in 1897-8 was considerable. Relief works were opened at a cost of 20 lakhs, the total number of those relieved being over 13,242,000. In addition to this remissions of the land revenue were made to the extent of 74 lakhs.

Mālwā, hitherto immune, suffered from a famine of great severity in 1899-00. The rainfall in the Mālwā district amounted to about 9 inches instead of over 30; Nīmach only received 4·9 inches, and the famine commenced in that neighbourhood. The inhabitants of this tract were unaccustomed to such visitations and quite unable to cope with them. Every effort was made to relieve distress, but the people, unused to migrating, could with difficulty be induced to leave their villages until it was too late, and they had become so feeble as to make recovery difficult.

Disease following in the wake of famine caused heavy mortality in the weakened community.

Relief works were opened at a cost of 3·2 lakhs, work being found for over 408,000 persons, and poor-houses established and gratuitous relief given at a further cost of 1·4 lakh. In addition to these direct measures suspensions of the land revenue were made to the extent of 58 lakhs.

In 1905 famine once more attacked northern Gwalior, causing wide distress. Relief works were opened and measures taken to provide gratuitous relief at a cost of 12·8 lakhs, the total number of those relieved being over 153 lakhs. In addition to this remissions of revenue were made to the extent of 32 lakhs.

Effect.

The disastrous effects of these visitations are clearly seen in a diminished population. Mālwā has not yet recovered from the famine of 1899-1900, and the numerous empty houses to be seen in every village and referred to laconically as the results of "*Chhapan-kā-sāl*" (V. S., 1956), as well as a seriously diminished supply of agricultural labour, show clearly

[1] Selections from the *State Papers in the Bombay Secretaria* (Mahrathā series) Volume I, 327.

[2] E. M. H., VI, 193; VII, 24, 264.

how serious were its effects. The diminution of the population in the most affected *zilas* is given below :—

| Name of *Zila*. | 1891. | 1901. | Percentage of decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ujjain . . . . . . | 237,827 | 209,670 | 12 |
| Mandasor . . . . . | 289,711 | 208,737 | 28 |
| Shājāpur . . . . . | 511,799 | 348,747 | 32 |
| Amjhera . . . . . | 131,470 | 96,426 | 27 |

# CHAPTER III.

## ADMINISTRATIVE.

## (TABLES XVI TO XXVII.)

### SECTION I.—ADMINISTRATION.

**Early days.**

In early days the Chief was only a *jāgīrdār* holding his land in trust as the servant of the Peshwā. Gradually, however, as has been related in the historical section, the real power passed entirely into the hands of Mahādjī Sindhia who ruled actually, if not nominally, as an independent chief. The administration was in those days modelled on that of the Poona court. *A kārbārī* or *dīwān*, the chief minister, was the principal executive officer and controlled other officials. He was assisted by the *farnavīs* or chief accountant and financial officer, the *potnīs* or treasurer, *chitnīs* or political secretary and the *sabnīs* or *daftardār* who kept the State records, and other subordinate officers. The army was in the charge of the *bakhshī*, who was both Commander-in-Chief and Paymaster of the forces.

Though the Chief was practically supreme within his own territory, his theoretical subordination to the Peshwā made it by no means uncommon for those who had power and ample means to appeal to Poona against the actions of the Chief.

The revenues were more than absorbed in the up-keep of an enormous army, while the unsettled State of the country, swept by hostile and marauding bands, made any stable form of administration impossible.

**Present system.**

The Mahārājā is a first class treaty chief with full powers of life and death over his subjects, the relations between the Darbār and British Government being regulated by various treaties and engagements entered into between them from time to time.

**Council and Departments.**

The Chief has at present no *Dīwān* or chief minister, but a staff of secretaries prepares cases for the orders of the Mahārājā. The place of a regular council is taken by the *Majlis-i-khās*, which is composed of ten members, the Chief himself being President. Nine of these members are in charge of different departments of the administration. The *Majlis-i-khās* considers all cases laid before it and discusses new projects.

---

1 See Appendix A.

The principal departments of the administration are the *Huzūr Darbār* or Chief's office, including the Home Department, Political Department and Judicial Department; the Land Records Department; Customs; Judicial; Accountant-General's (Finance Department); Public Works, including four sections dealing with Roads, Buildings, Irrigation works and Railways; Forests; Medical; Education; Military; Police; Court of Wards; Industry and Commerce Department; Revenue; Kārkhānejāt Household Department; Samvasthān (Charitable Department); Postal; Muāfi, Pension and Stamp Department; Jails; and Mines and Minerals.

Official Language.

The official language in the State is Hindu (Deonāgarī) in all the principal offices, both at head-quarters and in the districts. Some offices keep correspondence in Marāthī also. The State accounts are kept in Marāthī, although some offices keep them in English, but the general account is rendered in Marāthī.

Administrative divisions. (Table VIII and Chap. IV.)

The State is for administrative purposes divided into two sections, northern Gwalior and Mālwā. Northern Gwalior comprises 7 and Mālwā 4 *zilas* (districts). The form of administration differs in these two sections, however the district officers in northern Gwalior being directly under the Board of Revenue, whereas the 4 *zilas* in Mālwā constitute a separate *Prānt* or division under a *Sar-sūbah*, to whom the district staff is immediately subordinate. The appended table gives the *zilas* in each section. Full details will be found in the tables.

| Name of Section. | Area in square miles. | Population, 1901. | Land revenue. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Northern Gwalior.* | | | |
| Gwalior *Gird* | 1,513·25 | 325,391 | 5,80,064 4 6 |
| Bhind | 1,554 | 394,461 | 11,98,235 5 0 |
| Sheopur | 2,861·56 | 214,624 | 8,13,887 11 0 |
| Tonwarghār | 1,833·91 | 367,716 | 11,25,119 12 0 |
| Bhīlsa | 1,625 | 120,189 | 3,41,567 9 6 |
| Narwar | 4,041·02 | 398,298 | 6,57,981 7 6 |
| Īsāgarh | 3,591·22 | 248,742 | 4,97,438 5 9 |
| | 17,019·96 | 2,069,421 | 52,14,294 7 3 |
| *Mālwā.* | | | |
| Ujjain | 1,505·42 | 209,670 | 10,62,201 3 6 |
| Mandasor | 1,878·61 | 208,737 | 11,11,060 6 5 |
| Shājāpur | 3,335·65 | 348,747 | 16,63,299 11 9 |
| Amjhera | 1,301·44 | 96,426 | 1,58,162 12 5 |
| | 8,021·12 | 863,580 | 39,94,724 2 1 |
| Deccan Prānt | | | 11,592 3 11 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 25,041·08 | 2,933,001 | 92,20,610 13 3 |

The unit of administration is the *zila* which corresponds to the district in British India. Each *zila* is in charge of a *sūbah* who is the chief administrative and revenue officer of the charge. He is at the same time the *zila* magistrate exercising powers similar to those of a District Magistrate in British India. **Zila.**

As administrative and revenue officer the *sūbah* is responsible for the due collection of the revenue, the submission of all returns and reports required by the Darbār, the adjustment of disputes regarding land and the settlement of every class of question arising between landlord and tenant. He is the President of the municipality and responsible for the control of local funds and arrangements for sanitation and lighting and the up-keep of roads and buildings. As *zila* Magistrate he is the Chief Magistrate of the charge, supervising the work of the subordinate magistrates.

He is responsible for the maintenance of peace and the suppression of crime.

The other important *zila* officials are the magistrate of the first class, who is also the civil judge or *sadr amīn* exercising the powers of a first class *munsif*; and the police superintendent, who as chief police officer acts under the *sūbah's* direction.

Each *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār* (more properly *kamāvisdār*). He stands relatively to the *pargana* in the same position as the *sūbah* to the *zila*, being the principal administrative and revenue officer of the charge. He exercises judicial powers, being a magistrate of the second class and a civil judge or *munsif* of the second grade. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*, who is a third class magistrate and third grade *munsif*. He is assisted by the sub-inspector of police. **Parganas.**

The revenue work is conducted by *patwārīs*, each of whom is in charge of one or more villages which are grouped in *patwārī* circles. The *patwārī* keeps the village accounts, registers and records up to date, and assists in the collection of the revenue. He is supervised by the *kānungos*, who are in their turn subordinate to the inspectors, who are directly responsible to the Land Records Department. All the subordinate officials, however, work under the immediate control of the *kamāsdārs* and *sūbahs*.

As already mentioned the Mālwā *zilas* are formed into a *Prānt* or division, under a *sar* or "chief" *sūbah*, who controls the revenue and general administrative work of the *Sūbahs*. He exercises no judicial powers. In Mālwā and in northern Gwalior the chief judicial officers are the *Prānt* Judges who exercise powers similar to those of a Sessions and District Judge in British India. **District staff and fund.**

Village autonomy.

The old autonomy, though still extant, has been considerably modified. The chief man of the village is the *zamīndār pattidār* or *lambardār*. As headman he is responsible to the Darbār for the good condition of his village, and the extension of cultivation. He also settles petty disputes. The *patwārī* is a paid State servant who keeps the village records and register. The *chaukīdār* is the rural policeman. He is bound to report all occurrences to the regular police of his circle. He enjoys a grant of land. The *balai* or *palahar* is a man employed to watch the ripening grain. The *gohanja* or *jimsia* is a menial who runs errands, etc.

## SECTION II.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(Tables XVI and XVII.)

Historical.

In early days there were no regular courts, and all ordinary cases were decided verbally by the *Jāgīrdār* and *Ijārdār* in his own holding, only very important cases being dealt with by the Chief. The semi-religious systems inculcated by the Hindu *Shāstras* and the *Kurān* were taken as a guide. These laws being religious in their conception were personal and not territorial, and applied to the followers of these two faiths in all parts of the State ; and moreover, as being personal, made distinction between caste and rank, Brāhmans being practically exempt from all penalties except fines. Capital punishment was exceedingly rare, heavy fines being ordinarily imposed for all crimes as being a more lucrative and satisfactory form of punishment. The fines levied went to the *J gīrdār* or the Chief. Mutilation was a common form of punishment especially on members of the lower classes. Civil suits were usually settled by *panchāyats*.

In 1844 Deo Rao Māma Sāhib, when minister to Mahārājā Jayājī Rāo established the first regular court at Lashkar. It was known as the *Huzūr Adālat* or Chief Court. As the *jāgīrdārs* and *ijārdārs* still exercised judicial powers, the *shāstrī* who presided over this court as *Mukhtār Nyāyādhīsh* or Chief Justice, only heard cases and suits for Lashkar and Gwalior and a few suronnding villages. Appeals from the *Nyāyādhīsh* were heard by the Minister.

In 1853 Sir Dinkar Rao revolutionised the judicial arrangements. He abolished the power of the *ijārdārs* and appointed *kamāsdārs* and *sūbahs* in charge of *parganas* and *zilas* forming three *prānts* of Gwalior, Isāgarh and Mālwā. All these officials exercised judicial powers within their charges. A Chief Court, called the *Sadr Nizāmat*, was also established at Lashkar. A series of regulations known as the *Dastūr-ul-amal*, regulating the procedure of the courts, was issued at the same time.

In 1862 the *Sadr Nizāmat* and *Sar-sūbah's* courts of Gwalior and Isāgarh were replaced by the *Sarishtā-faujdārī-huzūr* for criminal and the *Sarishtā-dīwānī-huzūr* for civil work, while the *Sar-sūbah* in Mālwā and each *Sūbah* in the *izlās* was given two assistants to conduct criminal and civil judicial work. Two years later a final court of appeal, the *Mahakma-apīl-khās-ul-khās*, was established.

In 1886 the Council of Regency introduced the system now in force.

Legislation.

There is no special legislative Member. Rules, Regulations and Acts are issued as required under the authority of the Chief, such rules being drawn up by the officials of the Department concerned and submitted to the Mahārājā for approval. The first attempt at legislation was made in 1853 by Sir Dinkar Rao whose *Dastūr-ul-amal* or "Rules of Procedure" were based on Act XX of 1840 of the North-Western Provinces.

Between 1853 and 1874 many circulars were issued regarding the constitution and powers of the courts. In 1874 these were collected in the form of a code, the *Kānūn-faujdārī,* and *Kānūn-dīwānī, Kānūn-māl* and *Kānūn-ām*, comprising, respectively, Criminal and Civil Law, Revenue Law and Miscellaneous Regulations.

From time to time circulars were issued as required, until they became so numerous that in 1896 the Mahārājā had fresh codes drawn up including a Penal Code and Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes. The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code are in essentials those in force in British India. The British Civil Code, however, has been considerably modified to suit local conditions. Other Acts and Regulations in force are as rule based on the corresponding British measures.

Civil Courts. City Courts.

The lowest court in Lashkar is that of the *munsif* of the Small Cause Court, next the courts of the *sadr amīn* and the City Magistrate, who exercise civil and criminal powers, respectively. The former can deal with civil suits up to Rs. 3,000 in value, while the latter exercises the powers of a first class magistrate. The court next in importance is that of the *Prānt* (district) Judge whose jurisdiction reaches to suits of Rs. 50,000 in value, the highest court being the *sadr adālat,* or Chief Court, with unlimited powers.

District Courts.

In the districts the courts are of three classes. The lowest courts are those of the *munsifs* (of three grades) the *sadr amīn's* courts being next in importance, and finally the *Prānt* (district) Judge's court. The Chief Court is the highest tribunal. The *munsifs* deal with suits up to Rs. 500 in value, the *sadar amīns* having jurisdiction in suits

not exceeding Rs. 3,000 and the *Prānt* Judges in suits not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value.

Appeals lie from the *munsifs* to the *sadr amīns* and then to the *Prānt* Judges and the Chief Court, with a final reference to the Judicial Committee and the Mahārājā.

In 1905 there were 114 civil courts in the State. The statistics of cases are given in Table XVII.

Civil litigation varies considerably with agricultural conditions. If the seasons are favourable suits increase, while in bad years litigation falls rapidly.

**Criminal Courts.** Seven grades of criminal courts have been established in the State, being those of the magistrates of the third, second and third class, the *zila* magistrates, the assistant judge, the *Prānt* Judge and the Chief Judge. The system in force in British India is followed generally.

A first class magistrate can award imprisonment up to two years, a fine of Rs. 1,000 and 20 stripes; second class magistrates can award 6 months' imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 200 and 15 stripes; and a third class magistrate one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

**City Courts.** In Lashkar and Ujjain a special magistrate exercising first class powers deals with cases occurring in these towns. A special cantonment magistrate with one assistant deals with cases occurring in Morār and Lashkar Brigade.

**District Courts.** The district criminal courts are those of the *kamāsdārs* who are magistrates of the second and third class; the *sūbahs* who are *zila* magistrates, exercising powers similar to those of a district magistrate in British India, and the *Prānt* Judges. The *Prānt* Judges preside over the Sessions Courts, and are the same persons as the civil (district) judges; they also exercise a general supervision and control over the subordinate magistrates.

**Appellate jurisdiction.** Appeals from the subordinate magistrates lie to the *zila* magistrates, and from them to the *Prānt* Judge, and finally to the Chief Court.

**Sadr Adālat or Chief Court.** The criminal powers of the *Sadr Adālat* or Chief Court are unlimited; but all sentences of death require the confirmation of the Mahārājā, while cases are often sent to the special Committee of Appeal who record their decision and, if it is not unanimous, forward the case to the Chief for final orders. The Chief is in judicial, as in other matters, the final authority to whom appeals and references can be submitted.

**Establishment.** There are in all 132 judicial officers, including one Chief Justice, 1 Puisne Judge, 2 *Prānt* Judges, 1 Assistant Judge, 2

City Magistrates, 2 City *sadr amīns*, 1 Cantonment Magistrate, 1 Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, 2 Small Cause Court *munsifs*, 11 *zila* Magistrates, 12 Magistrates of the first class who are also *Sadr Amīns*, 44 Magistrates of the second class who are also *munsifs*, first class, and 52 Magistrates, third class, who are also *munsifs*, second class. The cost of the establishment is about 2·4 lakhs a year.

**Registration.** No general rule for the registration of documents is in force. Registration is, however, obligatory in all cases in which a transference of *zamīndārī* rights takes place. These transactions are registered before the *sūbahs*. An appeal in such cases of transference lies to the *sar-sūbah* in Mālwā and to the Board of Revenue.

Fees from this source are levied at varying rates. The income amounts to about 1 lakh a year.

---

## SECTION III.—FINANCE.

(Tables XVIII and XIX.)

**History.** In early days the State financial system was very ill-defined. The whole of the State except *jāgīr* grants and a certain number of villages forming the private estate of the Chief were farmed out to contractors (*Ijāradārs*) who paid a fixed contribution and made what they could out of the cultivator. The abuses consequent on such a system are too obvious to call for comment. In addition to the regular revenue demand numerous cesses were imposed by the Chief when in want of funds, while the State troops in passing through the country levied a regular protection-cess from villages, on payment of which they were not plundered. Captain Long, an officer in Sindhia's service, mentions how when in command of a brigade on the march he personally received on an average Rs. 500 a day as his share of this blackmail. The fees were regularly fixed at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 2-8-0, respectively, for each *sepoy* and *sowār* of the guard told off to see that no plundering took place. Of this sum $\frac{4}{5}$ths went to the commanding officer. As troops were continually passing to and fro the payment of this cess fell heavily on the villages, especially on those on or near main routes.[1]

Even after the establishment of peace, in 1818, the system remained much the same, and the farming out of the land was not abolished till 1853, when Sir Dinkar Rao became Minister. The revenue in Dinkar Rao's time was collected

1 *India Review*, Vols. I and II.

directly by State officials and paid into the State treasury. During the administration of the Council of Regency numerous reforms were introduced, the most important being the institution of a regular budget.

**Present system.** The present system was inaugurated in 1902, when an Accountant-General's Department was reorganised. In 1903 a regular Accounts Code was issued, based on that in use in British India. A yearly budget is now sanctioned for each department within which the controlling officer is required to keep his expenditure.

All accounts are submitted by the different departments monthly to the Accountant-General's office, where they are checked and passed. Instead of the separate departmental treasuries which formerly existed, one central treasury has now been established which forms a section of the Accountant-General's office. Small *zila*, *pargana* and *tappa* treasuries have also been opened in which sums of a limited amount are retained.

**Sources of revenue and expenditure.** The normal yearly revenue of the State is 140 lakhs, of which 11 are assigned to *jāgīrs*. Of the 129 lakhs of *khālsa* revenue, land revenue contributes 70 lakhs or 55 per cent., miscellaneous revenue 41 lakhs or 32 per cent., customs 14 lakhs or 11 per cent., stamps, etc., 2 lakhs or 2 per cent., *tānka* Rs. 77,000, interest on railway loan 6 lakhs, profit from railways on an average Rs. 46,000.

The expenditure, which amounts to about 103 lakhs, is thus distributed :—Collection of land revenue 6 lakhs, General Administration including Chief's private establishment 24, Police 7, Military 34, Public Works 10 lakhs (Irrigation 1 and Roads and Buildings 9), Judicial 3, Education 2, Medical 1·5, *muafi* and Pension 8, Miscellaneous 6·9 and Forests Rs. 60,000.

**Currency.** When the Gwalior State was founded the prevalent forms of coinage were those of the Mughals and a few local issues made by Rājput Chiefs. Mughal mints were situated at several places still within the limits of the State, coins issuing from Ujjain, Bhīlsa, Gwalior and Narwar, while other places such as Agra and Ajmer were at one time in the hands of Sindhia. With the fall of the Mughal power the Marāthā Chiefs acquired or assumed the right to coin, the coins being issued in the name of the Mughal Emperor. Prinsep points out that the mints were used as a means of fraudulent profit; thus Tāntia Sindhia, Governor of Ajmer, in 1815 [1] abolished the standard Ajmer currency and introduced a debased *Srī Shāhī* rupee with the idea of increasing his revenue, the use of all purer issues being

---

1 Prinsep's (Thomas)—*Essays: Useful Tables.*

interdicted. Later on the Darbār while maintaining a fine issue at Gwalior debased the *Chāndorī* rupee, and even coined a debased *Bālāshāhī* rupee at Garhā-Kotā.

Mints rapidly increased in number, and in 1819 were opened at many places, including Shādora, Ujjain, Isāgarh and Chanderī. The list appended gives the mints at which Gwalior coin was issued.

| Mint. | Silver coins. | Weight in grains. | Mint closed. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajmer . | *Sri Shāhī* of Tāntia Sindhia. | 168·6 | 1818, on cession of this territory to the British. | .. |
| Bāsoda . | Issued by Jankojī Rao. | .. | .. | Coins rare. |
| Chanderī . | *Chanderī* rupee | 173·00 | 1893. | .. |
| Isāgarh . | Isāgarh . | 170·15 | 1893. | .. |
| Gwalior . | Best of Sindhia's issues. | 171·3 | 1893. | Copper also issued. |
| Garhā-Kotā | Deo Rao *Bālā-Shāhī* issued by Sindhia. | .. | 1820. | .. |
| Mandasor . | .. | .. | .. | Silver and copper issued. |
| Narwar . | First issue 1803 | 170·00 | .. | |
| Ujjain . | .. | 174·64 | 1893. | .. |
| Nathgarh . | .. | 168·35 | 1860 | |
| Sheopur . | *Top Shāhī* . | .. | 1893 | Copper also. |
| Sīprī . . | Coins are said to have been issued by Jean Baptiste. | .. | .. | Coins rare. |

Up to 1899 issues of coins from several local mints were still current in Gwalior. Besides various coins belonging to neighbouring States, such as the *Sālim-Shāhī* of Partābgarh, the *Gajja Shāhī* of Jhānsi and the *Datiā* issues, they included issues of the Gwalior rupee struck at Gwalior, the *Chāndorī* at Isāgarh and the *Top-Shāhī* at Sheopur. The inconvenience of this multiplicity of currencies was accentuated at the regular settlement of 1871, when five *parganas* were assessed in the British currency, 20 in the Gwalior, 19 in the *Chāndorī* and 3 in *Top-Shāhī*.

Rupees have also issued in the name of Mādho Rao I, Daulat Rao, Baiza Bai (as regent), Jankojī Rao, Jayāji Rao, and Mādho Rao II.

In 1893 the State mints were closed. By 1897 it was found possible to convert the *Gajja Shāhī* and Jhānsi and the *Top-Shāhī* and in 1898 and 1899 the Gwalior and *Chāndorī*, which were called in.

The British rupee and its fractional coins are now the only legal tender. The Darbār, however, has never relinquished its

right to coin silver. The State still mints its own copper, which is of the same value as the British coin, and gold coins are struck for special purposes.

The bankers and money-lenders of the State are mostly Mārwārī merchants. In large towns such as Gwalior and Ujjain many of these men possess considerable wealth. Far more numerous, however, are the petty money lenders to be found in all villages of any size, who finance the local cultivators. The interest charged whether in kind or cash is usually very high and often exorbitant. In transactions in kind it is usual to recover on what is termed the *sawāi* system, the amount of grain lent being returned at the next harvest *plus* ¼ times the amount advanced. In cash transactions any rate may be levied, the average being about 2 to 4 per cent. per mensem, often rising, however, in bad years, when security is poor, to as much as 6 to 12 per cent. per mensem. The State is now making strenuous efforts to combat the evil effects of this system (see *Takkāvi*, pages 1 and 2).

---

## SECTION IV.—LAND REVENUE.

(Table XX.)

The Darbār is sole proprietor of the land. This general principle forms the basis of the land revenue system, and the sums paid by the landholders (*zamīndārs*) are thus, in accordance with official phraseology, revenue and not rent. It may be remarked, however, that by a recent order proprietary rights are granted in certain cases, and under certain conditions.

Early system. The earliest method of collecting revenue consisted in the attachment by the Darbār of the cultivators' grain-heap. In Akbar's day this system was to a great extent replaced by the cash revenue system of Todar Mal. At the time of the Marāthā invasion, however, this system had fallen into decay, the land being held on *ijāradārī* or farm. Under this system a village or whole district was farmed out, the farmer making what profit he could out of his tenants. This system was a natural consequence of the dissolution of the central power and the growing independence of the imperial *sūbahs* and other officials.

With the Marāthā invasion the last traces of regular government passed away. Under the Marāthā system of collecting *chauth* and other dues, and the general disorganization produced by marauding bands and incessant warfare, the collection of the land revenue degenerated

---

1 J. B. A., 1847, LXVIII, Pt. I, 261.
" " 1864, LXVIII, Pt. I, 75.

into a mere struggle between the great Marāthā chiefs and their *sardārs*, in which each strove to be foremost in exacting the last coin from the unfortunate cultivator.

Even after the State had become more or less consolidated, and a regular administration had been introduced, it was still to a great extent hampered by the causes already mentioned. The nominal assessment of the land was not high, the proportion assigned to the State being as a rule from ½ to ⅗ths the produce or, in some cases, as low as ¼. But the cesses and dues levied, both ordinary and extraordinary, in these disturbed times more than discounted the moderate assessment, the funds required for the maintainance of large armies of disciplined troops compelling the chief to raise money in the most arbitrary manner.

In 1853 Dinkar Rao abolished the *ijāradārī* system, and thus took the first step towards a proper settlement of the land revenue. He then proceeded to grant leases for a term of 12 years, and the State was in a fair way to reap the advantages of this enlightened policy when the outbreak of the mutiny disorganised the administration, and it was not till the minority of the present Chief that the system of collecting revenue was established on regular lines. **Present system.**

In 1853 the first settlement was made on the *pattā-bandi* system, corresponding in general way with the *ryotwāri* system in force in Madras. Under this system each cultivator deals directly with the State. The leases were made for 12 years. The basis of the settlement was the nature of the soil, its situation and the possibility of irrigation. **Settlements.**

No revision of the settlement was made until the minority of the present Chief when the services of a European officer were obtained and a regular survey and summary settlement was carried out on the lines obtaining in British India.

The method of assessment followed was generally speaking the same as that adopted in British India. **Settlement of 1893.**

A cadastral survey was carried out by the *patwārīs* and other revenue officials, who were trained in a special school.

Field registers, village records and records of rights were drawn up, and a summary settlement for 12 years was made. The rates were based on the quality of the soil and local conditions, such as rainfall, facility for irrigation and export of produce and the class of cultivator.

The settlement was a summary settlement only, and no regular reports were issued or the different *zilas*. A Land Records Department was established in November 1890 to carry out the settlement and maintain village records.

The revision of the settlement was to have been undertaken in 1904. The famine of 1899-1900, and successive indifferent years culminating in the famine of 1905, have prevented the completion of this scheme, and so far only the Bhānder *zila* has been settled; this settlement has been made for 20 years. The Isāgarh *zila*, where the effects of the famine of 1899-1900 are still apparent, has been given a summary settlement for 7 years preliminary to a regular settlement.

In Mālwā the revision of the settlement has been postponed till 1907.

**Deductions from the revenue demands.**

Formerly a certain rebate on the actual assessed revenue was made in the case of each village. This rebate, known as *gaonti-kharch*, was utilized to cover the cost of *nazars* paid to State officials, charitable grants to temples, expenses at festivals and the like. The present Chief has abolished this institution, and also stopped the payment of *bhets* (dues to *chaudhrīs* and *kānūngos* which used to be levied at a percentage on the collected revenue varying from 1 to 4 per cent. per annum. These officials now receive salaries from the State in lieu of the dues.

**Rates.**

The rates fall generally speaking into the two classess, those for irrigated and those for dry land. In Mālwā, where poppy is largely grown, the incidence ranges from Rs. 14 to Rs. 40 per acre; in northern Gwalior from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.

Produce rents are now practically unknown.

The average rate per acre cultivated over the whole State is Rs. 2-9-0.

**Demands and rates at several settlements.**

The demand at the various settlements is given below for the different *zilas* :—

| Zila. | Current demand. | Previous demand. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Gwalior Gird | 5,80,064 | 6,41,088 |
| Bhind | 11,98,235 | 10,43,894 |
| Tonwarghār | 11,25,120 | 11,76,501 |
| Sheopur | 8,13,888 | 7,73,260 |
| Narwar | 6,57,981 | 5,58,488 |
| Isāgarh | 4,97,438 | 4,47,920 |
| Bhīls | 3,41,568 | 4,40,827 |
| Shājāpur | 16,63,300 | Not available. |
| Mandasor | 11,11,060 | |
| Ujjain | 10,62,201 | |
| Amjhera | 1,58,163 | |
| Prant Deccan | 11,592 | |
| TOTAL | 92,20,610 | |

The total revenue demand in 1905 was Rs. 92,20,610-13-3.

Before the foundation of the Department of Land Records and the institution of a regular survey in 1890 the village records, except in Mālwā, were kept by untrained *patwārīs*, *chaudhrīs* and *kānūngos* who enjoyed grants of land in return for their services. No village maps existed, and an estimate, called the *takhmīna* (which took the place of the *khasra*), was prepared by rough calculation; the land was measured by the *dori* (a rope 100 yards long) in place of the chain. This *takhmīna* contained all information regarding crops, cultivation, and the assessed revenue, and also the names of *zamīndārs*. The remaining documents were filled in by the *chaudhrīs* and the *desi kānūngos*. There were no regular rules for the control of the work, which was carried out by the *patwārīs* and *kānūngos* at their discretion. In 1890 the old system was abolished, and villages were divided into circles under *patwārīs* who were carefully trained. All lands held by the *patwārīs* in lieu of salary were resumed and made over to the *zamīndārs*. All perquisites were abolished, and the cost of the Settlement Department was provided for by a cess levied on the Land Revenue. Land Record.

At the close of 1894, when the present Chief was granted powers, the revenue administration which had up to then been conducted by a member of the Council, was entrusted to the Board of Revenue, and the Director of the Land Records Department was given charge of other Departments as well as of the Land Records, such as Stamps, Pension, *Muāfis* and Forests.

The Land Records Department, as at present constituted, is divided into several sections and sub-sections. It deals with *muāfi* land grants, crops and rainfall returns, repairs to trignometrical stations, boundary disputes, opium crop returns and other matters connected with the land. Land Records Dep rtment.

The punctual collection of the land revenue is of the first importance, from the fact that it forms 55 per cent. of the total income of the State. Collection of the land revenue.

To facilitate collection the demand is paid in four instalments (*tauzi*) on 15th December, 15th January, 15th May and 15th June, the amount realisable at each instalment being announced by the *patwārī* to the landholders.

When the first settlement was made each cultivator had to give a security bond, executed by a *mahājan* or reliable man of means for the due payment of his revenue. This system was known as *nishān* or *tīp*. The man who stood security (*tīpdār*) paid in the revenue instalments and received a commission of 10 per cent.

Powers of recovery.

Recalcitrant *zamīndārs* were punished by the quartering on them of one or more sowars (a procedure known as *dhons*), or an official called a *mazkūri*, until the sum due was paid, the *zamīndār* being obliged to support these people on the produce of his estate. A defaulter could also be ejected summarily by the *kamāsdār*.

These methods have now been abandoned. A notice of the date by which the instalments due are to be paid in is issued to the cultivators through the *patwārīs*. Defaulters can be imprisoned for one month, and moveable property, exclusive of livestock, implements of husbandry, clothes and household necessaries, can be attached. Immoveable property, except a whole village, can also be attached at any time, and if the sum in default exceeds two instalments and all other means have failed a whole village can be sold up.

Existing assessment rates are not considered excessive, a fair margin of profit being left to the cultivator.

Suspensions and remissions.

In famine years suspensions and remissions are readily made a procedure unknown in early days when the debt caused by arrears continued to accumulate indefinitely, and its burden was as regular an inheritance of the cultivator as his land. This debt was never liquidated, and usually descended with a considerable increment to the next generation. The remissions of the arrears of revenue given in 1895 on the Chief's obtaining his majority amounted to 74 lakhs, and the suspension of revenue in the famine of 1899 to Rs. 57,00,000. In 1905, when the *rabi* crops were damaged by frost, the State remitted 6 annas in the rupee.

TENURE.

The State villages fall into two general categories of *khālsā* villages or those managed directly by the Darbār, and alienated villages held by *jāgīrdārs* and others.

Land tenures may be classified under three heads as (1) Guaranteed estates, (2) State *jāgīrs*, which are subdivided into *tānkādārī*, *istimrārī*, *ubārī* and *muāfidārī*; and (3) *zamīndārī*.

The Guaranteed estates, though their territory lies within the State borders[1], are held under a guarantee from the British Government.

State Jāgīrdārs.

The *jāgīrdārs* hold directly from the Darbār. The holders are members, relations and connections of the ruling family, officials of standing and men whose families have served the State with distinction.

1 See Aitchison—*Treaties, Sanads and Engagements* (1893), Volume IV.

The *jāgīrdārs* are classed as *sardārs* of the 1st and 2nd grade. In State functions and at Darbārs they are allotted seats of honour on *ghāshiās* to the right and left of His Highness's *gaddī*, and enjoy certain privileges in regard to the presentation of *nazars* and *nochhāwar* (complimentary gifts) to the Chief.

Most *jāgīrdārs* exercise limited judicial powers within their *jāgīrs*, all heinous crimes such as murder and dacoity being, however, dealt with in the State courts. In cases of mismanagement or heavy debt the Darbār interferes and places the *jāgīr* under the Court of Wards. A special school has been established for the education of *jāgīrdārs'* sons in which they are trained in the discharge of State duties and the management of their estates.

The State *jāgīrs* number 290, the most considerable being those of Pori, Miāna, Aron, Bahādarpur, Sheopur-Baroda, Pahārgarh, Neori-Bhonrāsa Pān Bihār.

*Tānkādārī* and *istimrārī* estates are held in perpetuity on a fixed quit-rent.

The holders of this class of tenure are mainly Rājput Thākurs and others whose tenures have, in consideration of their services, been assigned in perpetuity on a quit-rent, or, in the case of the *ubārīdārs*, assessed at special low rates.

In former days these men undertook to keep the peace in certain areas or control the revenue collections-duties which now devolved upon State officials.

The number of such holdings is 187, the largest being the *istimrārdārs* of Balodalkha, Barbaran and Naugaon; the *Tānkādārs* of Kanahia and Atana and *Ubārīdār* of Arodi.

*Muafidārs* pay no revenue, *tānka* or other dues on their holdings. They fall under two main classes, holders of entire *parganas* or villages and holders of plots. Muafidārs.

*Muāfis* are also classified as *dewasthān* or *dharmāda* made for the up-keep of temples and other religious institutions, and *padārakh* for the support of Brāhmans and religious teachers. The number of *muāfi* holders is 19,290, the total area held by them being in round numbers 200 square miles.

The rest of the land forming the bulk of the State is held on ordinary *zamīndārī* tenure for the term of years agreed on at the settlement. Zamīndārī.

*Zamīndārī* tenures are subdivided into *zamīndārī* single and *zamīndārī pattīdārī*, the latter being also classed as perfect and imperfect. In the tenures of the *zamīndārī* single class a village is held by one man and in *zamīndārī*

*pattīdārī* jointly by two or more persons. Such tenure is called a perfect holding when it is divided into two or more portions held by persons severally responsible for the revenue assessed on each portion. It is imperfect when it is divided between two or more persons who are jointly responsible for the revenue.

In the *pattīdārī* villages (perfect or imperfect) one person is elected from amongst the co-sharers to represent them in all public matters, and is called a *numbardār*. He is responsible to the Darbār for the punctual payment of the revenue; the proper distribution of profits amongst the co-sharers and the explanation of the village accounts. He is paid for his services at a certain rate notified at the time of assessment.

For the expenses incurred at festivals such as the Dasahra, Diwālī, Holī and Muharram the State allows the *numbardārs* to appropriate 2½ per cent. on the village revenue called *gaon-kharch*.

In single *zamīndārī* villages the *numbardārs*, and in *pattīdārī* villages the *pattīdārs* individually or through their *numbardārs* collect the revenue from the cultivators after they have sold the produce of their harvests. Out of these collections they pay the State demand and dues into the Treasury.

Occupancy rights.

*Zamīndārs* are classed as ordinary and occupancy. In the case of a landholder possessing occupancy rights the land passes to his heirs, but he is unable to alienate the holding. When no occupancy rights exist the land may be given to any person. In practice, however, land very seldom fails to pass from father to son whether actual occupancy rights have been conceded or no. The *numbardārs* have no power to alter the land rates or the assessment fixed at the settlement.

Hal-bandī.

A peculiar form of tenure pervades among the Bhils of the Amjhera *zila*, and also in poor soil tracts of the Karerā, Pichhor, Narwar and Sheopur *parganas*. The rates in these cases are much lower than those paid for similar land elsewhere, and are fixed on the plough of land about 15 acres, actually under cultivation.

Alienation of land.

Up to 1898 no *zamīndār* could sell or mortgage his land. Proprietary rights, including powers of sale and mortgage, were first granted in that year under certain restrictions.

A *zamīndār* who has been granted proprietary right can now transfer his land either to another *zamīndār* of the same or a neighbouring village, or in very special cases to other persons. In no case, however, can such transfer be

made to any person who is not a subject of the Gwalior State.

To lessen litigation in alienated cases all questions regarding pre-emption, sums to be paid and the rights of the contracting parties, are made by the *sūbahs* or the principal judicial officer of the *zila*. The stamp duty, moreover, has been intentionally made very high on such deeds of sale and mortgage in order that transfers should be as few as possible. Pre-emption.

---

## SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

(Table XXI.)

The chief sources of Miscellaneous revenue are excise, customs, stamp and railways, which bring in about 57·4 lakhs a year.

The *sāyar* or Customs and Excise Department as it now stands was organised in 1902. Its chief functions is the recovery of the customs and excise, export and import duties as laid down in the *Dastūr-ul-amal* and *Kalmbandī*. The former manual gives the rates at which duty is levied on various articles and the latter rules for the working of the Department. The *Kalmbandī* rules apply throughout the State, but separate *Dastūr-ul-amal* exist for the towns of Lashkar and Gwalior and the *zilas* of northern Gwalior and Mālwā. Customs.

In the *zilas* the *sāyar* department is managed by the Superintendents of *sāyar* who are assisted by inspectors and patrols. The *zilas* are divided into *sāyar* circles subdivided into *nākās* or outposts. Constitution.

The duties are collected in part by *khālsā* agency or directly by the Department and in part *theka* or contractor. The *sāyar* officials in the latter case simply supervise and control the contractors' arrangements.

The chief controlling authority of the department is the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, who is under the Sadr Board of Revenue of which he himself is a member.

As the *sāyar* arrangements are partly *khālsā* and partly *theka*, while the proportion falling in each class is continually varying, it is not possible to give returns.[1]

The Mālwā opium traffic is one of long standing. The general use of the drug in Mālwā is mentioned by Abul- Opium and drugs.

---

[1] A complete revision of the method pursued in the department is being made (1907).

Fazl.[1] The consumption is still considerable among Rājputs who both eat and drink the drug; smoking opium is not considered respectable and is little practised. Most of the local grown opium is exported to China from Bombay. But this trade is declining yearly due to increased cultivation in China and Persia, to over-development locally between 1843 and 1880, and of late to the increasing use of adulteration. Gwalior is the largest cultivating State in the Agency. In 1903-04 the area under opium crop was 56,242 acres.

State dues. This traffic has always been subject to numerous duties, of which those given below are the most important.

A *sāyar* duty of Rs. 25 per chest is levied on crude opium (*chīk*) entering manufacturing centres from the district, an import duty on foreign produce of 14 annas per bag (200 lbs.), and a duty called *kānta-kharch* on all opium brought to the Government scales at Ujjain and Mandasor for export to Bombay. This last duty is levied at the rate of Rs. 7-14-0 at Mandasor and Rs. 7-6-0 at Ujjain on State produce, and at Rs. 2-4-0 and 3-11-0, respectively, on foreign produce. This duty was nominally used to pay for the up-keep of the scales.

Export trade. When attention was first paid to the cultivation of opium in Mālwā a convention was entered into (1829) by which States were required to restrict the cultivation of poppy and sell the produce to Government at a fixed rate. This scheme proved a failure, and it was determined that Government control should commence only at the time the drug was exported. For this purpose Government scales were established at Ujjain and Mandasor. All opium to be exported to China has to pass through one of these Government scales. The opium packed in "half-chests" of 70 lbs. weight is brought to the scales, where the whole consignment is weighed in gross. A fixed proportion of each batch is then weighed in detail. If the weight is 0·5 per cent. below or above the prescribed weight the whole consignment is rejected or else weighed in detail. The drug is then re-packed and despatched in charge of an opium department official to the Railway station, where it is shipped in sealed vans under a special pass.

Two classes of duty are levied by Government, one of Rs. 600 per chest of 140 lbs. on opium exported to China, and of Rs. 700 on that exported to places in India.

It is interesting to note the earlier figures for the Government dues levied on scales in Gwalior.

---

[1] *Ain* II, 196.

In 1870-71, 12,643 chests passed the scales at Ujjain and Mandasor, the Government duty amounting to Rs. 75,85,800; in 1874-75 on 17,200 chests to Rs. 1,03,20,000, the duty being Rs. 600 per chest as at present. In 1880–81 the number of chests was 10,798 and the duty Rs. 79,37,300; in 1890-91, 11,465 chests and duty Rs. 70,09,625; in 1900-01, 10,923½ chests and duty Rs. 54,61,750; and in 1904-05, 6,077½ chests and duty Rs. 36,19,500. The decline of late years is thus clearly shown. Chests.

The revenue to the Darbar from this source has been in 1900-01, Rs. 95,000; 1901-02, Rs. 66,000; 1902-03, Rs. 99,000; 1903-04, Rs. 141,000; and 1904-05, Rs. 56,000. Revenue.

The right to vend opium is sold yearly by auction to a contractor. Vend and Control.

No restrictions of any kind are imposed on the wholesale or retail vend of opium.

A considerable quantity of hemp is grown for *gānja* and *bhāng* in the Antrī, Sīprī, Kolāras, and Nīmach *parganas* and the Pahārgarh *jāgīr*. Other drugs.

The *gānja* of Gwalior is superior to that of the Central Provinces. A duty of Rs. 3 per maund on *gānja* and Rs. 5 on *bhāng* is levied on all exports. A *sāyar* duty of Rs. 50 is levied on *charas* imported to the State and Rs. 5 on *gānja* per maund. The right to vend is included in the opium contract.

The only liquor of importance is that distilled from the flowers of the *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*). The distillation process is a crude one conducted in rough country stills in which fermentation is, as a rule, carried too far. LIQUOR.

The liquor is commonly of the strength of about 50 U.P., 70 U.P. and 150 to 250 U.P.

Prices vary between one to two annas in villages and 2 to 4 annas in towns. The liquor is often flavoured with aniseed, orange and other essences.

The right to vend is in all towns of any size sold by auction to a contractor, the contract including a certain area round the town. In outlying districts any person is permitted to erect a still on paying Rs. 5 per maund of *mahuā* flowers distilled. The control is, however, at present inadequate, and it is doubtful if the dues are properly collected. In the Amjhera *zila* the Bhīls are allowed to distil for home consumption on payment of Re. 1 per plough of land. Vend.

*Jāgīrdārs* have in certain cases the right of erecting stills to supply their *jāgīrs*.

Other liquors.

The consumption of foreign liquor is comparatively speaking small and is only met with in large towns. The right to vend foreign liquors in large towns is sold by auction yearly. The annual income for this sum amounts to about Rs. 5,000.

The incidence of the revenue from liquor is about 9 pies per head.

SALT.

The sale of salt is regulated by the agreement entered into in 1878, by which the Darbār undertook to open no new salt works and not to allow more than 1,930 tons of salt to be manufactured yearly. At the same time it was arranged that none of the salt so manufactured was to be exported, and no salt imported except such as had paid duty in British India, such salt being admitted free of any further tax. In return for the relinquishment of dues on imported salt the Government of India pays an annual sum of 3·1 lakhs as compensation to the Darbār.

Interest on Government securities was 1900-01, 1·2 lakhs, 1901-02, 4·2, 1902-03, 3·7, 1903-04, 4·3, and 1904-05, 2·4

Stamps. Judicial.

Stamps were first introduced for judicial purposes in 1862. In 1897 the stamps now used were substituted for them. Since 1903 licensed vendors have been allowed to sell stamps in Lashkar, being allowed to retain 2·5 per cent. as commission. State clerks are also allowed to sell, but are only granted a commission of 1·25 per cent. These stamps are of four kinds—*adālatī*, used in judicial and revenue matters, their value varying from 1 anna to Rs. 2,000; *dastāwezi*, used on documents, instruments, agreements and the like, their values being similar to those of *adālatī* stamps; *talbāna*, or process-fee stamps, which are of two kinds, judicial ranging from 1 anna to Rs. 4 and *māl* or revenue of 6 annas value; *tamassuk* and *nakal-tamassuk* of 2 annas and one anna, respectively, are used by cultivators in giving security for *takkāvi* loans.

Postage.

All classes of stamp are kept in the Treasury attached to the Postmaster-General's Office. The postage stamps, both service and ordinary, used are those of British India surcharged with the device of a sun and two cobras and the word "Gwalior." They are obtained from the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta on payment of the actual cost *plus* the charge for stamping the device. The revenue from this source was in 1900-01, Rs. 85,621-15-7, 1901-02 Rs. 91,568-3-10, 1902-03, Rs. 95,888-1-1, 1903-04, Rs. 90,362-4-11, 1904-05, Rs. 1,04,318-0-11. A receipt stamp of one anna was introduced in 1904, and is now required on all bills above Rs. 20 in value.

Other important sources of revenue are interest on loans and returns from Railways which are given in the appended table— RAILWAYS.

| Name of sources. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on Railway loans. | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 |
| Return from Light Railways. | 2,117 | 1,464 | 9,347 | 68,226 | 52,500 | 52,745 |
| Returns from other Railways. | 4,79,207 | 3,22,022 | 3,34,665 | 3,09,448 | 3,41,205 | 4,39,392 |

## SECTION VI.—LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

(Table XXII.)

The first municipality established in the State was that for Lashkar city, started in 1887. All sanitary and other arrangements were up till then in charge of the Public Works Department.

A committee of 5 members was appointed, but it did not prove a success and was abolished four months after its inception.

In 1891 a fresh committee was formed which was reconstituted in1904. It now consists of 69 members, of whom 7 are officials.

The sanitation and lighting of the town, removal of dangerous buildings and up-keep of roads and public structures are its chief duties.

Municipalities on similar lines have now been established in Barnagar, Bhānder, Bhind, Guna, Gwalior, Khāchraud, Mandasor, Morena, Nīmach, Sīprī and Ujjain. Expenditure is met from taxes on lighting, bazars, carriages and other dues, and by a yearly grant from State funds.

## SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A Public Works Department existed in the time of Jayājī Rao Sindhia. It was directly under the *Huzūr Darbār*. The Jai Vilās palace was the most important work carried out by it.

Under the Council of Regency the Department was reorganised and placed in charge of a Public Works Member the Department being controlled by the Engineer-in-Chief

except irrigation works and the palace department, which were kept separate. In 1886 the Government of India recognized the efficiency of the Public Works Department by transferring the up-keep of all its public roads and buildings to the Darbār.

In 1895 the office of Public Works Department Member was abolished, and the Department placed under a Chief Engineer in direct communication with the *Huzūr Darbār*.

Under this reorganised system 3 Divisions were formed with head-quarters at Gwalior, Guna and Ujjain, and 10 Sub-divisions.

In the year 1897 the post of Chief Engineer was abolished, and the Department was placed under the Board of Revenue, the Director of Land Records holding administrative charge. The Guna and Gwalior Divisions were at the same time amalgamated and the *prānts* of Gwalior and Isāgarh together and Mālwā separately placed under Divisional Engineers.

In 1900 the department was again placed under the control of the Engineer-in-Chief who was also Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Public Works Department.

The Irrigation Branch, which had hitherto been under the Land Records Department, and the *Imārats* which had been under the palace department were at the same time transferred to the Public Works Department.

In 1905 the Department was again reorganised. The post of Chief Engineer and Public Works Member was abolished, and each section of the Department was placed under a separate controlling officer. The sections are thus independent of one another.

The Department is divided into four sections dealing, respectively, with Roads, Buildings, Irrigation and Railways.

Roads and Buildings.

The Roads and Buildings Branch is divided into 3 sections with head-quarters at Gwalior, Guna and Ujjain, each under a Sub-Divisional Officer, who is assisted by the staff of overseers and sub-overseers.

Railway Branch.

This branch carries out all surveys and deals with the construction and up-keep of the permanent-way on the Light Railways.

All works excepting ordinary repairs are sanctioned by the Darbār, and no work can be undertaken by the Superintending Engineers without its sanction.

A budget is prepared for each branch separately and sanctioned by the Darbār. Works are usually carried out by contract based on tenders. The sums allotted in the

budget are placed to the credit of the heads of the respective branches by the Accountant-General.

The expenditure is controlled by the Accountant-General, by whom the monthly accounts are audited. Certain Imperial buildings and roads situated within the Gwalior State are, for the sake of convenience, maintained by this Department, funds being supplied by Government, the Department being allowed 10 per cent. on the actual expenditure to cover establishment charges.

The most important works carried out by this Department in the last twenty years are the Victoria College, Jayājī Rao Memorial Hospital and Victoria Memorial Market at Lashkar, the Mādhava College and Water-Works and Palace at Ujjain, and the Gwalior Light Railways.

The average yearly expenditure in the last ten years amounts to 12 lakhs.

---

## SECTION VIII.—THE ARMY.

(Table XXV.)

From the time of Rānoji Sindhia up to 1784 the army was composed almost, if not wholly, of large bodies of horse. Historical.

When Mahādjī Sindhia joined Visājī Krishan's army in 1769 he brought a body of 15,000 horse with him.[1]

In 1784 De Boigne entered Sindhia's service, and those changes were introduced which revolutionised the warfare of the day. In this year De Boigne raised two battalions of regular infantry, each 850 strong, organised and equipped on the same lines as the sepoy regiments in the East India Company's service. De Boigne was allowed Rs. 8 a month a man, his own pay being fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month. He granted the sepoys pay at Rs. 5-8-0 a month and devoted the remainder of the grant to defraying the pay of his European officers. The first officers to join were Sangster, a Scotchman in the Rānā of Gohad's service, whose skill in casting cannon was of the greatest value ; John Hessing, a gallant Dutchman, was given command of one battalion, and Fremont, a Frenchman who was put in command of the 2nd battalion.[2]

These battalions distinguished themselves at Lālsot and Aligarh (1787), Chaksāna and Agra (1788).

---

[1] G. D. I, 678.

[2] See Appendix C.

In 1789 De Boigne resigned his command, but was recalled in 1790 and employed to raise a *kampu*[1] or brigade of 10 battalions of infantry, with a suitable train of cavalry and artillery, the whole to be disciplined in English style and officered by Europeans. Sangster, Fremont and Hessing were still in the service. The Scotchman continued in charge of the arsenal, while Fremont was made 2nd-in-command of the Brigade.

The ten battalions consisted of 750 men each. Seven battalions, known as *tilangās*[2], were clothed and equipped like the Company's regiments, in red coats armed with muskets and bayonets; the other 3 battalions, known as *najībs*, were composed mainly of Pathāns, and were clothed in blue country coats, and carried matchlocks, swords and shields.

The battalions were drilled on the English plan, the words of command being given in English.

Attached to the brigade were 500 Mewāti irregulars who performed routine duties of guard and escort, thus relieving the regular troops.

The cavalry consisted of 500 regulars called *Troke-sowārs*,[3] and the artillery of 60 pieces. When at its full strength the brigade numbered about 10,000 men.

De Boigne, on consenting to re-enter Sindhia's service, had made two stipulations—that he should never be called on to fight against the English, and that his troops should be regularly paid. To ensure the later stipulation De Boigne was granted a *jaidād*, or *jāgīr*, which produced an income of 30 lakhs a year. From these revenues the brigade was paid.

The influence exercised by this new force on the warfare of India can scarcely be exaggerated. Hitherto the armies of most Native States had consisted of large bodies of cavalry with a few detachments of footmen. Their camps formed regular settlements covering huge tracts of ground, the army being unable to move without its followers, who numbered three or four each fighting man.

These new troops were the antithesis of the old, forming a small compact body slow moving but precise, and main-

---

1 Corruption of the Portugese word Campo, a camp.

2 So called from the early disciplined troops of the East India Company who were Tilangas, *i.e.*, men from Tilangana or Madras.

3 *i.e.*, Turk-sowārs from their being mostly Muhammadans.

4 See list of De Boigne's districts in the schedule to the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon (Aitchison's *Treaties*, 1893). Vol. IV, 48.

taining a discipline and order which rivalled that of the East India Company's own regiments.

In 1790 the battles of Pātan (June) and Merta (September) proved the metal of which these troops were formed. These successes caused Sindhia to augment his regulars by the formation of two more brigades in 1791 and 1793.

The head-quarters of De Boigne's force was now placed at Koil, close to Aligarh, where a large cantonment was established. The brigades were remodelled and consisted of 6,000 *tilangās*, 1,000 *najībs* and 1,000 Rohillas, called *aligols*,[1] who were of known courage and determination, recruited for the purpose of leading storming parties and forlorn hopes; and 400 Mewātis who did guard and escort duty. Each brigade had 800 cavalry, 3 battering guns, 10 howitzers, 2 mortars and 36 field-pieces attached to it. A small body of Persian horse formed De Boigne's personal body guard.

A complete battalion was thus composed:—

| | Per mensem. |
|---|---|
| *Infantry.* | Rs. |
| 1 Captain | ... |
| 1 Lieutenant | ... |
| 1 Adjutant (*Subāhdār*) | 35·0 |
| 8 Jamādārs | 20·0 |
| 1 Risāldār-Major | 10·8 |
| 32 Naiks | 8·8 |
| 2 Colour bearers | 12·0 |
| 22 Band | 12·0 |
| 416 Sepoys | 5·8 (grenadiers 6·0) |
| 484 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Artillery.* | |
| 1 Sergeant-Major (European) | 60 |
| 5 Gunners (European) | 8 |
| 1 Jamādār | 30 |
| 1 Havaldār | 15 |
| 5 Naiks | 9 |
| 5 Sarangs (bullock-sergeants) | 9 |
| 5 Tindals (park-sergeants) | 6·8 |
| 35 Golandāz (native gunners) | 6 to 8 |
| 35 Khallāsis (artillerymen, native) | 4 to 5 |
| 52 Drivers, blacksmiths, etc. | 4 to 6 |
| 145 | |

1 The Aligols (Aligola) were bodies of irregular foot armed according to the fancy of each individual, and without any sort of discipline. They consisted principally of Musalmāns and acquired their name from a habit of charging the enemy in a *gol* or mass, and invoking the aid of Ali in the onset—Broughton's *Letters*, p. 50.

A staff of an accountant, clerks, armourers, etc., was also attached; guns were drawn by 8 and tumbrils by 12 bullocks.

*Cavalry.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1 Risāldār | 40 |
| 1 Naib Risāldār | 30 |
| 4 Jamādārs | 18 |
| 4 Daffadārs | 12 |
| 64 Troopers | 8 |
| 1 Kettle-drummer | 77 |
| 35 Gunners (with 4 galloper guns) | 8 |
| 110 | |

Each regiment included a special body of 75 skirmishing horse. Two whole regiments of skirmishing horse were also attached to each brigade, the men getting higher pay. Each complete brigade numbered about 9,000 men and cost, at head-quarters, Rs. 56,000 a month, and when across the Chambal Rs. 84,000, *battā* being allowed at 50 per cent. The European officers received :—

| | In Hindusthān (*Hāli*). | Across the Chambal (*Hāli*). |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Colonel | 3,000 | 4,500 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Major | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| Captain | 400 | 600 |
| Captain-Lieutenant | 300 | 450 |
| Lieutenant | 200 | 300 |
| Ensigns | 150 | 225 |

Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors when commanding brigades drew Rs. 100 a month as table-allowance. Many perquisites also existed such as free carriage of luggage, etc. Though the duties of all but the commander were far from onerous, the life was hazardous, and defeat meant loss of employment if not imprisonment and loss of life.

An interesting account of life in these battalions is given by Captain William Long, who was in Sutherland's brigade. Long was much struck by the strict discipline, and remarks on "the security of property that existed in the camps, the *dukāns, Bania's* shops and shroffs or money-changers having thousands of gold *muhars* piled up in large heaps to open view, exclusive of bags of rupees in great abundance: such a grand scene scarcely ever witnessed in towns and camps under British sway struck me forcibly."[1] The officers dined in regular messes. Long remarks particularly on one of the perquisites received by commanders of brigades. Being left in officiating command in the absence of his superior officer he remarks: "I did not hurry the brigade on its march to Ujjain; every

[1] Long., *India Review*, 1840, Vol. I, 479.

moment placed about 500 rupees on my breakfast table besides what the jamādār of peons and spies might have secreted. I was content with what he brought me. The reader may suppose this was plunder. No, it was not: it arose from stated fees according to custom, given to the commanding officer of corps passing through the country to prevent plunder and obtain his protection, and the protection so paid for was strictly adhered to. Each sepoy employed on the safe-guard received extra allowance at the rate of 1 rupee four annas and each horseman 2 rupees 8 annas, four-fifths of which went to the commanding officer."

In 1794 Mahādjī Sindhia died and was succeeded by the youthful Daulat Rao. In 1795 De Boigne, whose health was failing, retired. His last words of advice to the young chief were to avoid a contest with the English and, rather than excite their jealousy and risk a war, to disband his battalions—advice which fell on deaf ears. De Boigne was succeeded by Pierre Cullier, better known as Perron. Perron had joined De Boigne in 1790 and rapidly rose in favour. He was a man of a very different stamp from his predecessors, and soon after his elevation alienated all confidence by the favour shown to Frenchmen who were promoted over the heads of other Europeans many years senior in the service. The disturbance with the Bais and Lakwa-Dāda (1799), the battles of Jaipur, Seondha, Ujjain, Indore and Poona (1801) took place during his command. In 1803 Perron, fearing the results of war with the English, retired leaving the command to Louis Bourquien.

In 1803, before the outbreak of the war, Sindhia's army consisted of five regular brigades numbering 37 battalions, five other independent corps of 35 battalions,[1] and 41,500 horse, regular and irregular.[2]

| Brigades. | Batts. | Regular and Irregular. | Guns. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st, Louis Bourquien | 8 | 7,000 | 50 | Present at Delhi. |
| 2nd, G. Hessing . | 7 | 5,600 | 50 | Do. do. |
| 3rd, Pohlman . | 3 | 6,000 | 80 | Annihilated at Assaye. |
| 4th, Dudrenec . | 7 | 5,000 | 70 | Agra and Lāswāri. |
| 5th, A Native corps | 7 | 4,000 | .. | Incomplete brigade. |
| 1 Dupont's . . | 4 | 4,000 | 26 | Fought at Assaye. |
| 2 Brownrigg's . | 5 | 2,250 | 30 | At Agra and Lāswāri |
| 3 Begam Sumru's . | 4 | 2,000 | 20 | At Assaye. |
| 4 Jean B. Filose's . | 6 | 3,000 | 60 | |
| 5 Ambāji Inglia's . | 16 | 6,400 | 84 | |
| | 67 | 45,250 | 470 | |

[1] W. Thorn. *Memoir of the War in India* (1803) p. 78.

[2] V. Blacker. *Memoir of the Operations in* 1818, p. 14, ff.

The destruction of the army by Lord Lake and General Wellesley has already been dealt with. A relaxation of discipline and discontent among the officers had, before this contest, caused deterioration, and the battalions no longer formed the perfect machine that they formerly had, though still capable of fighting with the utmost staunchness and courage. Long, in his memoirs, mentions the dissensions between the French officers, the entire lack of cordiality between them and their constant intrigues and finesse.

The equipment and appearance of the regular battalions was far more complete and much smarter than that of the Company's regiments—a fact which was remarked on by Lord Lake.

**Reduction of the army.** By the Treaties of Sarji Anjangaon and Burhānpur, Sindhia undertook to employ no European without the consent of the British Government, a stipulation which effectually reduced the efficiency of his army, although certain Europeans and Eurasians still remained in his service, notably Jean Baptiste Filose, whose corps still flaunted the tricolor of France, Alexander and Jacob. The want of discipline and order rapidly increased, and Broughton in his "Letters" gives many instances of officers imprisoned by their men.[1] Large bodies of Gusains joined the army about 1809 under Himmat Bahādur, afterwards well known as the ally of Alī Bahādur of Bānda in the conquest of Bundelkhand.

In 1817, when Sindhia undertook to co-operate against the Pindāris, his army numbered 14,250 horse, 15,750 foot and 140 guns with 1,500 gunners or 31,500 fighting men. His commanders were J. B. Filose, Bāpu Sindhia, Jaswant Rao Bhau, Ambājī Pant and Anna Bakhshi. By the Treaty of 1844 Sindhia's army, which had become a mere undisciplined rabble manipulated by political agitators, was reduced to 9,000 men, of whom not more than 3,000 were to be infantry, with 12 field guns, 20 other kinds of guns and 200 gunners. The men comprising these troops were mostly Purbias from the United Provinces.

In 1857-1858 the army joined with the mutinous troops of the Contingent, and Sindhia was himself forced to retire to Agra. In 1860 the force was increased to 5,000 regular infantry, 6,000 cavalry and 36 guns with 300 gunners: in 1860 the guns were increased to 48. In 1886 the regular Infantry was increased from 5000 to 8000.

**Present army staff.** The Military Department is in charge of the State Commander-in-Chief. He is assisted by an Adjutant-General, Deputy Adjutant General, Quarter-master-General, and Deputy

1 *Letters:* pages 49, 212, 214, 217, 227.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, the two former controlling the drill, discipline and interior economy of the army, and the latter dealing with equipment, arms, ammunition and military stores.

Other staff officers are the Ordnance Officer, the officer in charge of Engineering and Military Works, 3 Colonels on the Staff, the Inspector-General of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, and the Inspector-General of Infantry and Field Batteries.

The constitution of the regiments and corps are the same as in British India.

The State army is divided into two commands, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery command, and the Infantry and Field Battery command. The troops are distributed as below :—

| 1st Command. | 2nd Command. | Station. |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial Service—1st and 3rd Regiments. | *Nil.* | Divided between Lashkar, Morār and Ujjain. |
| A. & B. H. batteries. | Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6 batteries. | |
| *Nil.* | Imperial Service Infantry, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments. | |
| Also Imperial Service Transport Corps. | State Infantry—1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th. | |

A military district, called the Morār District, has been formed under a general officer. The district contains three stations—Morār cantonment, the District Head-quarters, Thātipur and Gwalior Fort, each being under a commanding officer who is assisted by a staff officer. The troops are also stationed at Lashkar and Ujjain, Karēra and Ambah.

Conditions services.

All grades are eligible for pension amounting ordinarily to ¼ of the actual pay after 21 years' service, and a superior pension of ⅓ the pay after 32 years of good service. Persons discharged before a pension is awardable, on account of mental or bodily disability, are granted cash bounties. Of late years at the option of the pensioner the Darbār has made grants of culturable land, on a low assessment, in lieu of half the cash payment due to the sepoy.

Irregulars.

Besides these regular forces the Darbār has irregular forces consisting of the *Huzrāt Paigah*, *Zari Patka*, *Risāla Ekkān*, *Pāgnavisi*, and *Silahdārī*. The *Silahdārī* is employed mainly in the *zilas* and *parganas*.

Subsidiary and contingent forces.

By the treaty of Burhānpur (1804) Sindhia undertook to accept a subsidiary British force of 6,000 regular infantry with its complement of artillery; the force to be stationed near the Gwalior border. The up-keep was defrayed from the revenues of certain lands ceded by Sindhia. At the same time he engaged to maintain an auxiliary force of 6,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry to co-operate with the British if called on to do so.

In 1817 Sindhia undertook to raise a body of 5,000 auxiliary horse, to be maintained from certain assignments of revenue. On the termination of the war it was reduced to 2,000 horse, but as the cost was excessive it was further reduced in 1820. In 1833 it was again reorganised and a cash contribution made for its up-keep.

In 1844, by the Treaty of Gwalior, it was arranged that a contingent force of 6,000 calvalry, 3,000 infantry and 32 guns with 200 gunners commanded by British officers should be stationed in Gwalior territory, and maintained from the revenues of certain lands ceded for this purpose. The force was stationed at Morār (the head-quarters), Sīprī and Agar.

In 1857 the force mutinied, and the present regiments of Central India Horse were in part formed from the remains of this contingent and, in accordance with the Treaty of 1860, stationed within Gwalior territory. Towards the up-keep of these troops the Darbār pays Rs. 54,054 yearly.

Imperial Service.

In 1887 the celebrated offer of troops by the Nizām led to the formation of Imperial Service Corps in all large states. The Gwalior Darbār now maintains three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry and a transport corps. These troops are commanded by native officers, but are inspected periodically by Indian Army officers appointed by Government for this purpose.

---

## SECTION IX.—POLICE.

(Table XXIV.)

Until 1853 no distinction existed between the military and police, the same body of men serving in both capacities. A section of the army was set apart for police duties and called the *Girai*, a name by which the police are still known in some districts. The mention of the words *Barkandāz*, *Kotwāl*, etc., in old records indicates that there were organized local bodies which looked after the safety of district officials, but their duties do not seem to have been well defined.

These men were paid either by the Darbār or by the *ijāradārs*. At Lashkar a special body of Mewātis was enlisted for watch and ward. In 1853, when the *ijāradāri* system was

abolished, regular *chaukīdārs* were appointed. The police regulations of 1853 do not make any distinction between cognizable and noncognizable offences, the police being empowered to arrest in all cases. Police functions were also combined with the judicial powers. The staff consisted of *chaukīdārs*, constables, *thānādārs* and *kotwāls* for the city and *zilas* who acted under the district officials.

In 1874 the force was reorganised and a distinction made between cognizable and noncognizable offences, but police and magisterial powers remained united, and the district officers continued to control the police in their charges. On the death of Mahārājā Jayājī Rao the Council of Regency turned their attention to police reform. The judicial powers hitherto exercised by the police were abolished, and the force reorganised and placed under a *nāib-dīwān* as Inspector-General. At the same time a Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendents, Court Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were appointed and their duties clearly defined. In 1889 a Police Manual was issued. In 1895, when the present Chief assumed administrative powers, he placed the *prant* police under the *sar-sūbah* and abolished the posts of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General. The *zila* Superintendent was made assistant *sūbah* in charge of police with limited powers of making arrest. In 1903 the police were again reorganised. The post of Inspector-General was revived and the police taken out of the hands of the district officials.

Present organisation.

The police were again reorganised in 1906. An Inspector-General is at the head of the Department with a personal assistant and staff. District Superintendents are posted to each *zila* assisted by an Inspector in the *zilas* of Bhind, Tonwarghār, Sheopur, Narwar, Isāgarh, Shājāpur and Mandasor. The Superintendents are immediately under the *sūbahs*, who are called Assistant Inspector-Generals and are made responsible for the administration and the working of the police in their respective charges.

The *sar-sūbah* of Mālwā is styled Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Mālwā and is responsible for the administration of that branch. A new Police Manual has been brought in force from the 1st of July 1906.

The force consists of 8,900 men maintained at an annual cost of 10 lakhs. Recruiting depôts are established in Isāgarh and Ujjain and Gwalior. The recruits are enlisted and trained for a fixed period and then sent to the *zilas* according to local requirements. A police training school has also been opened, and students who pass an examination at the school are admitted as Sub-Inspectors of the third grade. No one can obtain the post of a Sub-Inspector unless he has passed the

school examination. Head Constables desiring promotions to the grade of Sub-Inspectors are required to pass the examination.

Public Prosecutors have also been appointed to prosecute police cases.

Jails. (Table XXVI.)

Jails were formerly managed by the judicial authorities and controlled by the Chief Justice. In 1893, however, they were placed under a Jail Superintendent. Three central jails, six *zila* jails and 62 *pargana* jails have been established. The Central jails are at Lashkar, Bhairongarh (near Ujjain) and Mungaoli. Hospital Assistants attend to the health of the inmates in all the jails. The Superintendent of Jails goes on tour annually to inspect the working and discipline. The *zila* jails are at Ujjain, Mandasor, Bhānder, Sīprī, Sabalgarh and Ambāh.

The expenditure on jails on 1904-1905 was Rs. 83,306, the cost per prisoner being Rs. 16 per annum.

Since 1903 the control of the jails has been taken from the Judicial Department.

The central jails manufacture carpets, woollen rugs, *sāris*, etc. Rugs made at the central jail at Lashkar received a certificate of merit at the exhibition held at Ahmadābād in 1902. Other industries carried on are the making of furniture, blacksmith's and printing work and the manufacture of aluminium ware. *Zila* jails make *tātpattis*, *darīs*, blankets and *khādi* cloth.

All products are disposed of by public sale, and in 1905 valued Rs. 68,842, as against an expenditure on up-keep of Rs. 93,979–4–9.

## SECTION X.—EDUCATION.

(Table XXIII.)

Previous to 1846 there seem to have been no State schools in existence. In 1853, during the ministry of Sir Dinkar Rao, some schools were established in the districts, and by 1857 the number of pupils throughout the State was 2,653. Mahārājā Jayājī Rao, on attaining his majority in 1860, paid great attention to the subject of education, and annual expenditure rose from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 17,000. In 1854 the teaching of English had been introduced, but it was of an elementary description. A regular Educational Department was formed under Sir Michael Filose, the present Chief Secretary, in 1863. In 1888 the status of the Lashkar school was raised to that of a high school, and in 1893 the institutions at Lashkar and Ujjain were affiliated to the Allāhabad University. In 1891 there were 143 schools in the State. In 1895

when Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone was appointed Inspector-General of Education, 188 schools had been established, including two colleges with high schools attached, 16 Anglo-Vernacular schools and 170 Village schools. The present Mahārājā who has always shown a special interest in the spread of education of girls as well as of boys has increased the number of schools considerably. One college at Lashkar with a high school attached to it, 3 high schools at Ujjain, Morār and Bhīlsa, 21 middle schools, and 371 village schools have now (1906) been opened. Besides these many special schools have been started, including a service school for Training officials, *Sardārs* school for the sons of Sardārs.

Newspapers.

Two papers, namely, the *Gwalior Gazette* and the *Jayājī Pratāp* are published weekly, on Saturday and Wednesday respectively. The former is an official paper containing State orders, etc., only, which made its first appearance in 1851. In the beginning it was published in Urdu and Hindī and then in Urdu alone. Since 1904 it has been published in Hindī and English.

The *Jayājī Pratāp* is a non-official English and Hindī paper started in commemoration of the late Mahārājā Jayājī Rāo Sindhia and contains all kinds of articles, news (local and general), essays and reviews of general interest.

There are several societies at Lashkar, of which the Kāyastha temperance society, Gwalior Band of Hope and the Vaishya sahba are the most important.

## SECTION XI.—MEDICAL.

(Table XXVII.)

Western methods of surgery and medicine were practically unknown until introduced by the Council of Regency in 1887, when Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., who had been appointed guardian and medical officer to the present Mahārājā, organised a medical department. The people were at first strongly prejudiced against European medicines, but by degrees this prejudice was overcome. Now both hospitals and charitable dispensaries are resorted to freely.

Hospitals and dispensaries have been opened throughout the State. In 1899 His Excellency Lord Curzon opened the Jayājī Rao Memorial Hospital. This hospital is located in a large handsome building, and contains accommodation for 75 male and 75 female patients, and is provided with a fine operating room, well equipped with modern appliances. In connection with the Victoria scholarship fund, classes for the training of native *dāis* (midwives) were opened in 1902. In 1905 the class was attended by 31 *dāis*.

Statistics.

A comparative statement of out-door and in-door patients treated during the last five years is given below :—

| Years. | Number treated. | Total Operations. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Major. | Minor. |
| 1900-01 . . . | 136,433 | 467 | 5,107 |
| 1901-02 . . . | 139,343 | 477 | 5,327 |
| 1902-03 . . . | 151,233 | 437 | 6,109 |
| 1903-04 . . . | 149,882 | 447 | 6,241 |
| 1904-05 . . . | 143,800 | 449 | 5,105 |

Vaccination.

Vaccination in northern Gwalior was organized in 1887. The number of children vaccinated from 1887 to 1891 was 115,896, from 1892 to 1896 was 216,828 and from 1897 to 1901 was 298,850. Number vaccinated in 1905 was 58,992 as against 71,921 in the previous year. Of these, 57,535 were of primary vaccination with 98·58 per cent. of successful cases ; while 1,457 with 79·75 per cent. of successful cases were of re-vaccination.

The cost per head of successful vaccination was during the year Re. 0-1-6 against Re. 0-1-3 during the previous year. This is for northern Gwalior, while in Mālwā the number vaccinated in 1905 was 3,546 as against 4,070 in the previous year. Of these, 3,456 were of primary vaccination with 95·24 per cent. of successful cases, while 90 with 90·66 per cent. of successful cases were of re-vaccination.

The cost per head of successful vaccination was during the year Re. 0-6-8 against Re. 0-6-3 in the previous year.

## SECTION XII.—SURVEY.

The first survey undertaken in the State was carried out in northern Gwalior in 1871.

This survey was made with the *dori*, a rope 100 yards long with leather knots indicating *gatthās*. On this survey village maps and papers were prepared and a 25 years' settlement was made.

In Mālwā all the districts except Nīmach were surveyed for the first time in 1879 with the chain and plane table and a 10 years' settlement based upon it in 1881.

A revised survey was carried out between 1890 and 1893 in northern Gwalior, and in 1896 a theodolite survey was carried out in Mālwā.

# CHAPTER IV.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

### (TABLES VIII—XXXI.)

The Gwalior, State, as has been already mentioned, is divided for administrative purposes into two sections, northern Gwalior and Mālwā, the first section being controlled immediately from headquarters and the latter through a *Sar-sūbah* with headquarters at Ujjain.

There are in all 11 *zilas* and 42 *parganas*.

| Name. | Area. | Towns. | Villages. | Population. | Land Revenue. | Head-quarters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Lakhs. | |
| Northern Gwalior . | 17,019·96 | 16 | 6,238 | 2,069,421 | 52·1 | Lashkar. |
| I.—Gwalior Gird Zila | 1,513·25 | 5 | 617 | 325,391 | 5·8 | Antrī. |
| 1. Gwalior gird . | 485·25 | 4 | 209 | 193,060 | 1·6 | Lashkar. |
| 2. Mastūra . | 388·00 | 1 | 142 | 51,791 | 1·6 | Bhītarwār. |
| 3. Pichhor . | 640·00 | .. | 266 | 80,540 | 2·6 | Pichhor. |
| II.—Tonwarghār . | 1,833·91 | 1 | 701 | 367,716 | 11·2 | Jora. |
| 1. Ambah . | 494·00 | .. | 193 | 137,005 | 3·0 | Ambāh. |
| 2. Gohad . . | 259·00 | 1 | 99 | 43,928 | 2·3 | Gohad. |
| 3. Jora . . | 674·91 | .. | 221 | 99,321 | 3·4 | Jora. |
| 4. Nūrābād . | 406·00 | .. | 188 | 87,462 | 2·5 | Nūrābād. |
| III.—Bhind . . | 1,554·0 | 2 | 819 | 394,461 | 12 | Bhind. |
| 1. Bhānder . | 227·60 | 1 | 126 | 52,856 | 2·3 | Bhānder. |
| 2. Bhind . . | 572·00 | 1 | 271 | 149,647 | 3·9 | Bhind. |
| 3. Lahār . . | 390·40 | .. | 211 | 111,869 | 2·9 | Lahār. |
| 4. Mahgaon . | 364·00 | ... | 211 | 80,089 | 2·9 | Mahgāon. |
| IV.—Sheopur . | 2,861·56 | 3 | 716 | 214,624 | 8·1 | Sabalgarh. |
| 1. Bijaipur . | 1,070·22 | .. | 205 | 63,179 | 1·6 | Bijaipur. |
| 2. Sabalgarh . | 38,484 | 1 | 201 | 73,271 | 3·1 | Sabalgarh. |
| 3. Sheopur . | 1,406·50 | 2 | 310 | 78,174 | 3·4 | Sheopur. |
| V.—Narwar . | 4,041·02 | 2 | 1,306 | 398,298 | 6·6 | Sipri. |
| 1. Karera . . | 712·20 | 1 | 241 | 92,689 | 1·6 | Karera. |
| 2. Kolāras . | 975·620 | ... | 297 | 79,646 | 1·7 | Kolāras. |
| 3. Pichhor . | 851·0 | 1 | 303 | 106,043 | 1·4 | Pichhor. |
| 4. Sīprī . . | 1,502·20 | .. | 465 | 119,920 | 1·9 | Sīprī. |
| VI.—Bhīlsa . | 1,625·00 | 1 | 708 | 120,189 | 3·4 | Bhīlsa. |
| 1. Bāsoda . . | 976·00 | .. | 396 | 65,896 | 1·7 | Bāsoda. |
| 2. Bhīlsa . . | 649·00 | 1 | 312 | 54,293 | 1·7 | Bhīlsa. |
| VII.—Isāgarh . | 3,591·22 | 2 | 1,371 | 248,742 | 5 | Bajranggarh. |
| 1. Bajranggarh . | 1,219·84 | 1 | 384 | 69,660 | 1 | Bajranggarh. |
| 2. Isāgarh . | 962·49 | .. | 328 | 67,781 | 1·8 | Isāgarh. |
| 3. Kumbhrāj . | 563·00 | .. | 286 | 50,250 | 1·2 | Chānchora. |
| 4. Mungaoli . | 845·89 | 1 | 373 | 61,051 | 1 | Mungaoli. |
| Mālwā . | 8,021·12 | 9 | 3,300 | 863,580 | 39·9 | Ujjain. |
| I.—Ujjain Zila . | 1,505·42 | 3 | 667 | 209,670 | 10·6 | Ujjain. |
| 1. Barnagar . | 388·99 | 1 | 159 | 50,153 | 2·8 | Barnagar. |
| 2. Khāchraud . | 532·05 | 1 | 240 | 60,410 | 4·8 | Khāchraud. |
| 3. Ujjain . . | 584·38 | 1 | 268 | 99,107 | 3 | Ujjain. |

| Name. | Area. | Towns. | Villages. | Population. | Land Revenue. | Head-quarters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Lacks. | |
| II.—Shājāpur . | 3,335·65 | 3 | 1,318 | 348,747 | 16·6 | Shājāpur. |
| 1. Agar . . | 484·20 | 1 | 223 | 52,790 | 2·5 | Agar. |
| 2. Nalkhera . | 327·24 | .. | 152 | 36,920 | 2·2 | Nalkhera. |
| 3. Shājāpur . | 416·78 | 1 | 215 | 61,843 | 2·4 | Shājāpur. |
| 4. Shujālpur . | 654·00 | 1 | 244 | 68,637 | 4·1 | Shujālpur. |
| 5. Sonkach . | 1,149·43 | .. | 359 | 96,626 | 3·4 | Sonkachh. |
| 6. Susner . . | 304·00 | .. | 125 | 31,931 | 2·0 | Susner. |
| II.—Mandasor . | 1,878·61 | 3 | 850 | 208,737 | 11·1 | Mandasor. |
| 1. Bhāugarh . | 186·80 | .. | 60 | 23,821 | 2·0 | Bhāguarh. |
| 2. Gangāpur . | 126·04 | .. | 10 | 9,003 | 0·1 | Gangāpur. |
| 3. Jāwad . . | 362·96 | 1 | 166 | 38,168 | 1·1 | Jāwad. |
| 4. Mandasor . | 335·76 | 1 | 150 | 57,587 | 3·4 | Mandasor. |
| 5. Nāhargarh . | 363·75 | .. | 171 | 30,650 | 2·4 | Nāhargarh. |
| 6. Nīmach . | 375· 8 | | 183 | 35,239 | 1·4 | Nīmach. |
| 7. Singoli . . | 227·52 | .. | 110 | 14,269 | 0·7 | Singoli. |
| IV.—Amjhera . | 1,301·44 | .. | 465 | 96,426 | 1·6 | Amjhera. |
| 1. Amjhera . | 947·04 | .. | 321 | 67,512 | 0·8 | Amjhera. |
| 2. Bākāner . | 354·4 | .. | 144 | 28,914 | 0·8 | Bākāner. |
| Prant Deccan . | (no villages | but ce | rtain paym | ents) | 0·2 | |
| Grand Total for the State . . | 25,041·08 | 25 | 9,538 | 933,001 | 92·2 | Lashkar. |

**Situation, area and boundaries.**

**Gwalior gird zila.**—The home *zila* of the State lies between 25° 44′ and 26° 25′ north latitude and 77° 45′ and 78° 43 east longitude, its greatest length from north to south being 50 miles and from east to west 59. It has a total area of 1513·25 square miles about the size of the Duchy of Brunswick. To its north and west lies the *zila* of Tonwarghār; to the south the Narwar *zila*; and to the east the Bhind *zila* and Datiā State.

**Physical aspects.**

The country to the north and east of the chief town forms a level alluvial plain covered with *dumat, parua* and *kābar* soil. To the south, however, the plain gives place to a series of hills, branches of the Vindhyas, the soil, except in valleys and depressions, being of little agricultural value.

**Rivers and lakes.**

The only important river is the Sind; other streams are the Pārbatī, Besli, Morār, Nūn, Sānkh, Chhachhūndar, and Asan. The *zila* also possesses 469 tanks, those at Raipur, Motījhīl, Tekanpur and Mastūra being of some size.

**Forest.**

The hills are covered with jungle containing stunted teak, *terminalia, acacia* and other ordinary varieties, not of any great commercial value.

**Minerals.**

The sandstone of the surrounding hills is largely quarried for building purposes, while in early days iron ore was worked at Pār hill (26° 2′ N.—78°.5′ E.), Mangor (25° 54′ N—78° 19′ E.) and Santao (26° 6′ N.—78° 10′ E.).

Large game is plentiful, and shooting preserves have been made at Singhpur, Panniar, Sakhyāvilās, Kulaith, Tekanpur, and Susera. Fauna.

No special breeds are reared. The census taken in 1905 gave 49,497 bullocks, 62,608 cows, 24,393 buffaloes, 2,477 horses, colts and fillies, 2,226 asses, and 75,695 sheep and goats. Ploughs with two bullocks numbered 19,723; and carts 5,797. Live-stock.

The climate varies markedly from that of Mālwā. The hot season is very oppressive, the *loo* or hot wind, which blows during summer, raising the temperature considerably and maintaining it at a high level even at night, a temperature of over 100° being by no means uncommon. In the cold weather the average temperature is far lower than in Mālwā. Climate

The average recorded rainfall is 24 inches.

The history is dealt with in the Gwalior and Lashkar town accounts, as well as in the general historical section of the State. History.

By the re-organisation of 1904 the *parganas* forming this *zila* have been altered making it impossible to give a full account of the census results. The people.

The total population amounts to 325,391 persons, giving a density of 215 to the square mile; or excluding urban area a density of 120. Of the population 174,201 were males and 151,190 females, or 87 women to 100 men.

According to religions there were 273,551 or 84 per cent. Hindus, 38,816 or 12 per cent. Musalmāns, 4,465 Jains, 8,153 Animists, 398 Christians, and 8 others. Religions.

The *zila* contains four towns, Lashkar including Brigade (102,626), Morār (19,142), Gwalior (16,807), and Karaia (4,989), and 617 villages. Towns and villages.

Of the latter 529 have a population of under 500; 58 of 500 to 1,000; and 30 of over 1,000.

The re-organisation makes comparison with early figures impossible. The total cultivated area in 1905 was 209,356 acres or 24 per cent. Agriculture.

The *kharīf* and *rabi* harvests are both sown, and in 1905 occupied 95,821 and 124,985 acres respectively. The chief crops at the *kharīf* are rice 9,070 acres, *jowār* 3,202, *bājra* 2,644; and at the *rabi* gram 51,879 acres, wheat 12,820 and barley 772. Harvests and crops.

*Til* covering 16,682 acres is the only important oil-seed; hemp occupies about 80 acres, tobacco 600, and of subsidiary

food crops, peas and *masūr* 4,000 acres and *urad, mūng* and *moth* 670.

Irrigation.

The irrigated area is increasing steadily, and averages 28,000 acres. The actuals are given below :—

| Year. | Irrigated area in acres. | Percentage on cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . | 16,018 | 10 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . | 25,784 | 18 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . . | 23,740 | 14 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . | 33,096 | 15 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . | 40,591 | 19 |
| Average . | 27,846 | 15 |

This tract has been known to suffer from famine in 1784-5 1897, 1900 and 1905.

Trade and routes.

The presence of four large towns and the facilities afforded by railways and roads makes this *zila* by far the most important as regards commerce and trade.

Food grain, jaggery, *ghī*, *til*, and building stone are the principal local exports, and sugar, salt, kerosine oil, piece-goods and hardware the chief imports.

The fine cloth made locally has a certain reputation, while the products of the stone carving industry is well known.

A paper mill and a tailoring establishment have been opened. The State workshops also turn out furniture and metal work.

Lashkar, Pichhor, and Simaria are the main trade centres.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Gwalior Light Railways serve the *zila*. The former has stations at Gwalior, Morār road, Sitholi, Antrī and Dabra, and the latter at Gwalior, Morār, Bhādroli, Lashkar, Panniār, Ghātigaon, Renhat and Mohona. The Agra-Bombay, Gwalior-Jhānsi, Gwalior-Etāwah, Lakshar-Singhpur, and Gwalior-Morār metalled roads traverse the *zila*.

Administration.

The *zila* is in charge of a *sūbah* who has his headquarters at Antrī. He is *zila*-magistrate and chief revenue officer being assisted by *kamāsdārs* in charge of *parganas*, by a *sadr amīn* as chief civil judicial officer, and a Superintendent of Police.

Subdivisions.

The *zila* now contains three *parganas*, Gwalior *gird* (comprising the former *pargana* of Gwalior *gird* and three villages of the Susera *pargana*), Pichhor (comprising Pichhor and Antrī) and Mastūra (comprising Aron and Bhītarwār).

The present revenue amounts to Rs. 5·8 lakhs derived from land and 3·6 from miscellaneous sources. Revenue.

The *pargana* police number 1,673, excluding the special police in charge of Lashkar and Gwalior towns. Three *thānas* and 17 outposts are manned by the force which is in charge of a Superintendent. The Central Jail is used as a District Jail. Police and Jails.

Imperial post offices are located at Gwalior Railway station, Gwalior Residency, Janak-tāl and Morār Railway station, and State offices at Antri Bhitarwār, Pichhor, Aron, Gwalior, Lashkar, Morār, and Ghātigaon. Post, telegraph and telephone.

The only telegraph offices other than railway offices are at Janak-tāl, and Gwalior Residency. A telephone system connects Lashkar, Gwalior, Morār and Gwalior Residency.

Lashkar and Gwalior have municipalities. Municipality.

There are 108 schools in the *zila* besides the Victoria College at Lashkar ; of these 12 are in the chief town. Education.

The *zila* has two dispensaries besides hospitals in the towns. Medical.

**Gwalior gird Pargana.**—This *pargana* lies round the chief town between 26° 3′ and 26° 24′ north latitude and 77° 52′ and 78° 34′ east longitude, having an area of 485·25 square miles, of which 29·88 are alienated in *jāgīrs*. The headquarters are at Lashkar.

It is bounded on the north by the Nūrābād *pargana* ; on the east by Pichhor *pargana* ; on the south by Mastūra *pargana;* and on the west by Jora *pargana.*

The Asan, Sānkh, Sonrekha, Besli, Morār, and Sukh-nadī are its chief streams. The tanks at Raipur, Birpur, Shankarpur, Ajaipur, Barhai and Sāgar-tāl, and the Motī-jhīl are large sheets of water. The average rainfall is 30 inches.

In 1901 the population was 90,434 (excluding Lashkar and Brigade), comprising 74,514 Hindus, 11,990 Musalmāns, 1,128 Jains, 2,663 Animists, 138 Christians, and 1 other, Including Lashkar and Brigade the population was 193,060.

The four towns of Lashkar (89,154), Brigade (23,472), Gwalior (16,807), and Morār (19,142) and 209 villages are situated in the *pargana.*

Of the total *Khālsā* area of 455·37 square miles, 60,639 acres or 35 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 1·6 lakhs. A *kamāsdār* assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* is in charge, the former being a 2nd class magistrate. The police force numbers 86 men (excluding town police), under a sub-inspector, distributed through 1 *thāna* and 5 outposts.

The Great Indian Peninsula railway traverses the *pargana* for 10 miles, with stations at Gwalior, Sitholī and Morār road; the Light Railway has stations at Gwalior, Lashkar, Panniār, Bhadroli and Morār.

The Agra-Bombay, Gwalior Etāwah, Gwalior-Jhānsi, Lashkar-Singhpur and Gwalior-Morār roads run through this *pargana.*

**Mastūra pargana.**—A *pargana* lying between 25° 42′ and 26°87′ north latitude and 77° 45′ and 78° 25′ east longitude, with an area of 388 square miles, of which 15 are alienated in *jāgīrs.* The headquarters are at Bhitarwār.

On the north it is bounded by Gwalior *gird* and the Pichhor *pargana*; on the east by Datiā state; on the south by Narwar *zila*; and on the west by Sheopur *zila.*

The Sind, Nūn, and eastern Pārbatī are the only important streams. At Mastūra there is a tank of some size. The rainfall averages 25 inches.

The population at the last Census amounted to 51,791 souls, among whom Hindus numbered 45,978, Musalmāns 1,452, Jains 838, Animists 3,522, others 1. The town of Karaia (4,989) and 142 villages lie in the *pargana.*

The *khālsā* area amounts to 373 square miles, including 57,097 acres of cultivated land or 24 per cent. on this area. The revenue demand is 1·6 lakhs The *kamāsdār* in charge is a 2nd class magistrate, a *nāib-kamāsdār* assisting him. The police, under a sub-inspector, number 172 men. One *th na* and 4 outposts are situated in the *pargana.* The Sīprī section of the Light Railway traverses the *pargana* with stations at Ghātigaon, Rehat, and Mohona; while the Agra-Bombay road also runs through it.

**Pichhor pargana.**—A *pargana* situated in 25° 48′ and 26° 15′ north latitude and 78° 6′ and 78° 43′ east longitude. Its area is 640 square miles, 106 being alienated in *jāgīrs.* The headquarters are at Pichhor. On the north the Mahgāon and Gwalior *gird parganas* bound it; on the east the Sind river; on the south the Mastūra *pargana;* and on the west Gwalior *gird.*

The Sind, Chhachhūndar, and Nūn are its important streams. The average rainfall is 24 inches.

The population in 1901 amounted to 80,540 persons, Hindus numbering 75,133, Musalmāns 2,882, Jains 455, Animists 2,096, and others 4.

The *pargana* possesses 266 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 534 square miles includes 91,620 acres or 27 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is

2·6 lakhs. A *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, is in charge, assisted by a *nāib-kam sdār*. The police number 180 men under a sub-inspector, and are distributed through 2 *thānas* and 7 outposts.

The Great Indian Peninsula railway has stations in the district at Antrī and Dabra. The Gwalior-Jhānsi and Pichhor-Arrosi metalled roads also traverse it.

**Tonwarghār** (*Tonrghār*) **zila**.—This *zila* lies between 25° 49′ and 26° 52′ north latitude and 77° 32′ and 78° 42′ east longitude. It has an area of 1833·91 square miles rather larger than Brunswick (1,418); its greatest length from north to south is 84 miles and from east to west 71. Situation and boundaries.

On the north it is bounded by the Chambal river, which separates it from the Dholpur State and the Agra District of the United Provinces; on the east by the Bhind *zila*; on the south by Gwalior *gird*; and on the west by the Sabalgarh *pargana*.

The whole *zila* lies in the alluvial tract formed by the valley of the Chambal. The prevailing soils are *parua* and *kābar*. The principal rivers are the Chambal, Kunwārī and its tributary the Asan. The *zila* contains also 354 tanks, of which those at Porsa and Barthara are of considerable size. Physical aspects. Rivers and lakes.

The local breed of cows and goats is held in some estimation. The Census of live-stock made in 1905 shewed 100,980 bullocks, 72,658 cows, 4,197 he-buffaloes, 39,100 she-buffaloes, 79,375 horses, colts and fillies, 4,882 asses and 79,129 sheep and goats. Live-stock.

The climate is subject to extremes, the hot weather in particular being very trying. The average rainfall is 24 inches. Climate.

This *zila* combines the two *zilas* of Tonwarghār and Sikarwārī. These names are those of two tracts. The Tonwarghār tract takes its name from the Tonwar clan of Rājputs[1]. This clan is one of the 36 royal races given by Tod. They were in the 11th century the rulers of Delhi, from which place they were driven out by the Chauhāns in 1151. From this time on until Bīr Singh Deo Tonwāra, in the time of Ala-ud-dīn Khiljī, seized Gwalior, where they ruled until 1517, nothing is known about the History.

The last representative of the ruling house fell at Pānipat in 1526. Since that time they have remained only petty land-holders.

---

1 See Gwalior town.

The Sikarwārs are apparently a branch of the Badgūjars, who gave their name to this tract in which they settled.

The people. This *zila* was created in 1904 by combining those of Tonwarghār and Sikarwārī. The population in 1901 amounted to 367,716 souls, giving a density of 200 per square mile. Males numbered 201,212 and females 166,504, giving a ratio of 83 females to 100 males.

The *zila* contains one town Gohad (5,343) and 701 villages. Classified by religions there were 335,625 Hindus, forming 91 per cent. of the population, 11,654 Musalmāns, 4,800 Jains, 15,632 Animists and 5 Christians.

Language. Three local dialects are employed in the *zila*. Tonwarghārī was in 1901 spoken by 131,966 or 78 per cent. of the population of the former *zila* of Tonwarghār, and by 10,360 or 6 per cent. of the Sikarwār *zila*. Jādomatī was used by 12,900 or 7 per cent. in Tonwarghār, and Sikarwārī was the speech common in Sikarwār, being that of 156,180 or 85 per cent. of its population.

Agriculture. The total cultivated area amounts to about 500,000 acres, being in 1903-04, 513,537 acres, and in 1904-05, 507,808 or 50 and 49 per cent. on the total *khālsā* area, and 64 per cent on the total *khālsā* area capable of cultivation.

Harvests and crops. Both harvests are sown the actual area at the *kharīf* in 1904-05, being 247,794 acres, and at the *rabi* 405,083. The chief *kharīf* crops are rice 5,944 acres, *bājra* 5,612 and *jowār* 675 ; at the *rabi* gram 180,272, wheat 17,818 and barley 2,807.

*Til* is the only important oilseed covering 7,553 acres ; tobacco occupies 3,500 and *gānja* 61 acres ; the subsidiary crops, *urad*, *mūng*, and *moth* cover 13,190, and peas and *masūr* 830 acres.

Irrigation. The irrigated area in the last two years are given below :—

| Years. | Acres irrigated. | Percentage on total cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1903-04 . . . . . . . | 28,784 | 6 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . . | 41,067 | 8 |

Wheat, barley and gram are chiefly irrigated, besides garden produce.

References : J.B.A. VIII, 693 ; XXXI, 404 ; C.A.S.R., II, 324. Crookes : *Tribes, sub voce.* Tomer and Badgūjar. Cunningham : *Coins of Mediæval India.* Tod : *Rājasthan.* I, 76, 81, 110.

The *zila* suffered from scarcity in 1897; and in 1905 famine attacked the tract causing great distress.

Trade is in a fairly flourishing condition, owing to the railways which traverse the *zila*. Food grains, *ghī*, *tilli* and linseed are exported in some quantity from Morena station. A good deal of building stone is also exported from this station and Bāmor. **Trade and routes.**

The Great Indian Peninsula railway traverses the *zila* with stations at Morena, Hetampur, Nūrābād and Bāmor and the Bhind section of the Gwalior Light railway with stations at Sanīchara and Nonera, and the Sabalgarh section with stations at Bāmor, Sumaoli, Jora and Sikroda.

The metalled roads from Agra to Bombay, Gwalior to Etāwah, Morena to Sabalgarh, Morena to Mahgaon, and Harwānsi to Bāghchini also pass through the charge.

A *sūbah* is in charge of the *zila* with *kamāsdārs* under him in charge of *parganas*. The *sūbah* is *zila*-magistrate and chief revenue officer, while the *kamāsdārs* are subordinate magistrates of the 2nd class and *munsif*. The highest judicial authority in the *zila* is the *sadr-amīn*. **Administration.**

The *zila* contains four *parganas* with headquarters at Ambāh, Gohad, Jora and Nūrābād. The big *jāgīr* of Pahārgarh is also situated in this *zila*. The *jāgīrdār* has certain limited powers of administration within his holding. **Subdivisions.**

The present revenue demand is 11·2 lakhs for the *khālsā* area. The miscellaneous revenue amounts to about Rs. 74,000. **Revenue.**

The regular police number 1,016 men under a Superintendent at headquarters and sub-inspectors in *parganas*. They are distributed through 9 *thānas* and 32 outposts. **Police and jails.**

An Imperial office has been opened at Morena, and State offices at Ambāh, Aino, Bāghchini, Gohad, Gormi, Hetampur, Jora, Jigni, Morena, Nūrābād, Porsa and Sumaoli. **Post and telegraph.**

At Morena and Jora municipalities have control of the town. The *zila* contains 69 schools. Three dispensaries have been opened in the charge. **Municipality. Education. Medical.**

**Ambāh pargana.**—The Ambāh *pargana* lies between 26° 28′ and 26° 52′ north latitude and 78° 8′ and 78° 36′ east longitude, with an area of 494 square miles, of which 134·51 are alienated. Ambāh is the headquarters. It is bounded on the north by the Chambal, separating it from Dholpur and the Agra district; on the east by the Bhind *pargana*; on the south by the Gohad *pargana*; and on the west by the Nūrābād *pargana*.

The only important rivers are the Chambal, Kunwārī and Asan. The tank at Porsa is of some size. The average rainfall amounts to 22 inches.

The population in 1901 numbered 137,005 souls, of whom 130,871 were Hindus, 3,332 Musalmāns, 2,744 Jains, 56 Animists and others 2. The *pargana* contains 193 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 359·49 square miles comprises 122,172 acres or 56 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 3 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār* who is a 2nd class magistrate, and is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*, is in charge of the *pargana*. The police number 247 men in charge of a sub-inspector. They are distributed through 2 *thānas* and 15 outposts.

No railways cross the *pargana*, which is served only by the Mahgaon-Morena metalled road (22 miles).

**Gohad pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 25° 41′ and 26° 17′ north latitude and 78° 16′ and 78° 41′ east longitude. It has an area of 259 square miles. The headquarters are at Gohad. On the north it is bounded by the Ambāh, Bhind and Mahgaon *parganas*; on the east by Mahgaon; on the south by Gwalior *gird*; and on the west by Ambāh and Nūrābād.

The Kunwārī, Asan, Morār, Besli and Yani rivers flow through it. Of tanks that at Barthara only is of any size. The average rainfall is 24 inches.

In 1901 the population amounted to 43,928 persons, of whom 41,628 were Hindus, 1,829 Musalmāns, 405 Jains and 66 Animists.

One town Gohad (5,343) and 99 villages lie in the *pargana*.

Of the *khālsā* area of 259 square miles, 113,382 acres or 60 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 2·3 lakhs.

A *kamasdār* who is a 2nd class magistrate is in charge, with a *nāib-kamāsdār* to assist him. The police number 274 men, under a sub-inspector, who are distributed through 3 outposts besides the *thāna* at headquarters.

The Gwalior-Bhind section of the Light Railway has the stations of Nonera and Tehra situated in the *pargana*.

The Gwalior-Etāwah, Mahgaon-Morena, and the feeder from Gohad to the Tehra station are the only metalled roads in the *pargana*.

**Jora pargana.**—A *pargana* lying between 26° 7′ and 26° 36′ north latitude and 77° 33′ and 77° 43′ east longitude, having an area of 674·91 square miles, of which 225·81 are alienated.

The Chambal bounds it on the north, separating it from Dholpur and the Nūrābād *pargana* on the east; the Pahārgarh *jāgīr* and Gwalior *gird* on the south; and the Sabalgarh *pargana* on the west.

The Chambal and Kunwārī are the only important rivers. The average recorded rainfall is 22 inches.

In the Census of 1901 the population amounted to 99,321 persons, of whom 85,866 were Hindus, 3,807 Musalmāns, 768 Jains, 8,878 Animists, and 2 others. The *pargana* contains 221 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 449·10 square miles includes 139,639 acres of cultivated land or 49 per cent. of the total *khālsā* area. The revenue demand is 3·4 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, is in charge with a *nāib-kamāsdār* to assist him. Watch and ward are kept by 237 police under a sub-inspector with 2 *thānas* and 5 outposts. The Gwalior-Sabalgarh section of the Light Railway passes through the *pargana* for 16 miles with stations at Sumaoli, Jora, and Sikroda. The only metalled roads are the Morena-Sabalgarh and the feeder from Harwānsi to Bāgchīnī.

**Nūrābād pargana.**—This *pargana*, which lies between 26° 16′ and 26° 41′ north latitude and 77° 54′ and 78° 21′ east longitude, has an area of 406 square miles.

The Chambal on the north separates it from Dholpur State; the Ambāh and Gohad *parganas* bound it on the east; Gwalior *gird* on the south; and Jora *pargana* on the west. The headquarters are at Nūrābād.

The Chambal, Sonrekha, Sānkh, Asan and Kunwārī water the *pargana*, while the recorded rainfall averages 22 inches.

In 1901 the population amounted to 87,462 persons, among whom Hindus numbered 77,169, Muhammadans 2,686, Jains 883, Animists 6,723 and others 1. The villages number 188.

Of the total *khālsā* area of 406 square miles, 126,614 acres are cultivated or 49 per cent. The revenue demand is 2·5 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār* assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* is in charge. The *kamāsdār* is a 2nd class magistrate. A sub-inspector and 258 men keep watch and ward, being distributed through 2 *thānas* and 9 outposts.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the *pargana* with stations at Bāmor, Nūrābād, Morena and Hetampur; and the Light Railway with tations at Bāmor and Sanīchara. The Agra-Bombay (28 miles) and Morena-Sabalgarh roads (15 miles) are the only metalled roads.

Situation and boundaries.

**Bhind zila.**—This *zila* lies in the north-eastern corner of the State between the Chambal river on the north, the Pahūj river and the districts of Jhānsi and Jālaun in the United Provinces on the east, the Jhānsi District and Datiā State on the south and Gwalior *gird* and the Tonwarghār *zila* on the west.

It lies between 25° 23′ and 26° 4′ north latitude and 78° 33′ and 79° 12′ east longitude; its greatest length from north to south being 84 miles and from east to west 39. The total area amounts to 1,554 square miles, about the size of the Duchy of Brunswick.

Physical aspects.

Lying mainly in the alluvial tract of the Jumna valley it partakes in the conditions common to that region, the prevailing soils being *parua* and *kābar*. The southernmost parts just enter the Bundelkhand gneissic area.

Rivers and lakes.

The Sind, Chambal, Pahūj, Kunwārī, Besli, Jhilmil, and Seon are the only important streams. The *zila* possesses 744 tanks, of which however only those at the villages of Baraso, Sālampur, Mudānia, Bahera, Talgaon, Setol and Dodrānia are of any size.

Cattle and live-stock.

No special breed of cattle is reared here. The Census of 1905 gave 968,116 bullocks, 69,175 cows, 2,962 he-buffaloes, 44,595 she-buffaloes, 7,475 horses, colts and fillies, 5,507 asses, and 92,537 goats and sheep.

Climate.

The climate like that of the low-lying natural division generally is very trying in the hot weather. The average rainfall is 24 inches.

History.

The history is dealt with under the Bhind and Bhānder town accounts.

The people.

The present *zila* comprises the two separate *zilas* of Bhind and Bhānder shown in the Census of 1901.

The total population amounted to 394,461 persons, giving a density of 254 persons to the square mile.

Towns and villages.

Two towns of Bhind (8,032) and Bhānder (6,133) and 819 villages are included in the *zila*; 595 villages had a population of under 500.

Migration.

Of the population 193,041 or 50 per cent. were born within the *zila*, and 367,581 in Gwalior State. Of those born beyond Central India 16,374 or 4 per cent. came from the United Provinces.

Sex.

Males numbered 210,027 and females 184,434, giving 86 females to 100 males.

Religion.

Classified by religion there were 376,500 Hindus or 95 per cent., 10,894 Musalmāns, 6,212 Jains, 847 Animists and 8

Christians. The last included 6 Eurasians and 2 Native Christians.

**Castes.** The prevailing Hindu castes were Chamārs 48,161, Rājputs 41,609 and Ahīrs 31,889. Among Musalmāns, Shaikhs 4,859, and Pathāns 284 predominated.

**Occupations.** Agriculture occupied 113,101 or 29 per cent. and general labour 90,409.

**Language.** The commonest form of speech is Bundelī spoken by 121,725 persons, or 38 per cent. Of these it should be noticed that 115,022 came from the old Bhānder *zila*, which lies wholly in Bundelkhand. Urdu was used by 64,108 persons.

**Agriculture.** The total cultivated area amounts to about 400,000 acres, the actuals for the last five years being given below :—

| Year. | Area in acres. | Percentage on total *khālsā.* area. | Percentage on total culturable area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . | 250,030 | 45 | 88 |
| 1901-02 . . . | 262,597 | 47 | 66 |
| 1902-03 . . . | 510,280 | 50 | 68 |
| 1903-04 . . . | 493,901 | 54 | 67 |
| 1904-05 . . . | 471,851 | 51 | 67 |
| Average . | 397,732 | 49 | 71 |

**Harvests and crops.** Both harvests are cultivated, the actual figure for 1904-05, being in the case of the *khārīf* 220,471 acres and in the *rabi* 270,924 acres.

The principal crops are at the *khārif* rice 3,314 acres, *bājra* 3,048 acres, and *jowār* 918 acres ; at the *rabi* gram 128,794 acres, wheat 5,871 and barley 1,938.

The only important oil-seed is *tilli* covering 4,563 acres and the only fibre largely sown cotton with 1,146 acres.

Of other crops poppy occupies 305 acres, tobacco 1,271, *urad, mūng, and moth* 1,560, *mūngphalī* 940 and peas and *masūr* 670.

**Irrigation.** The irrigated area has increased steadily as the appended figures shew :—

| Year. | Acres under irrigation. | Percentage on cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . | 8,487 | 4 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . | 15,900 | 6 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . . | 26,800 | 5 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . | 31,831 | 6 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . | 38,666 | 8 |
| Average . | 24,357 | 6 |

The crops irrigated are *bājra*, wheat, barley, gram, peas, *masūr* and garden produce.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the famines of 1896-97 and 1905-06 affected the tract severely.

Trade and routes.

Trade is in a flourishing condition, the opening of the Bhind-Gwalior section of the Light Railway having had a most beneficial effect upon commerce generally. The chief articles of export are oil-seed, food grains, and *ghī*, while piece goods, kerosine oil, metals and hardware are imported. The centres of trade are Bhind and Bhānder and Lahār. Trade passes along the Light Railway through the stations of Bhind, Ithār and Soni. It is proposed to extend this line to Bhānder which will have the effect of still further increasing the circulation of trade. The metalled roads from Gwalior to Etāwah and Mahgaon to Morena and the partially metalled road from Daboh to Moth and Chirgaon also serve as means of communication.

Administration.

A *sūbah* is in charge of the *zila*, with *kamāsdārs* under him in charge of *parganas*. The *sūbah* is a *zila*-magistrate and chief revenue officer, while the *kamāsdārs* are subordinate magistrates of the 2nd class, and *munsifs*. The highest judicial authority in the *zila* is the *sadr-amīn*.

Subdivisions.

The *zila* is divided into four *parganas*, which were formed in 1904 by combining the 8 *parganas* which had made up the two separate *zilas* of Bhind and Bhānder. They now consist of the *parganas* of Bhind (comprising the earlier subdivisions of Bhind, Aron, and Ater), Mahgaon (Mahgaon and Mau), Lahār (Lahār and part of Daboh), and Bhānder (Bhānder and part of Daboh).

Revenue.

The first settlement was made in 1893, giving a revenue demand of 11·98 lakhs ; this was revised in 1904 but not completely, owing to the famine, and the new rates have not yet been introduced.

The revenue from this source amounts to about 12 lakhs a year, being derived mainly from customs dues.

Police and jails.

The regular police number 565 men under a Superintendent at headquarters and sub-inspectors in the *parganas*. The force is distributed through 8 *thānas* and 31 outposts.

A small district jail has been established at Bhānder, with accommodation for 100 prisoners.

Post and telegraph.

There are post offices at Ater, Bhānder, Bhind, Daboh, Jhānsi mail Agency, Lahār, Mahgaon, Mahona, Mau and Umrī.

Telegraph offices are maintained only at the railway stations.

The towns of Bhind and Bhānder have been given a municipality which controls the lighting and sanitation. Municipality.

The schools in the *zila* number 59, two being girls' schools. Education.

The literate populations, according to the census of 1901, was 6,939 or 2 per cent. on total. Of these 3,265 were literate in Hindi, while 101 knew English.

Two hospitals, at Bhind and Bhānder, have been opened in the *zila*. Medical.

**Bhānder pargana.**—This *pargana* lies in the south of the *zila* between 25°33′ and 26° 2′ north latitude and 78° 34′ and 78° 57′ east longitude. It has an area of 227·6 square miles, 6 square miles beng alienated in *jāgīr* and other grants. The headquarters are at Bhānder town.

On the north it meets the Datiā State and the Lahār *pargana*; on the east and south the Jhānsī District of the United Provinces; and on the west Datiā State.

The Pahūj and Somai are the only important streams. The tanks at Badera, Tālgaon and Setol are of some size. The rainfall is about 22 inches a year.

In 1901 the population amounted to 52,856; Hindus numbering 51,122, Musalmāns 1,454, Jains 25, Animists 253 and others 2. The *pargana* contains the town of Bhānder (5,133) and 126 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 221·6 square miles contains 80,426 acres or 57 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 2·3 lakhs.

The *kamāsdār* in charge is a 2nd class magistrate and is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The regular police number 85 men under a sub-inspector and are distributed through 7 outposts besides the *thāna* at headquarters.

No line as yet serves the *pargana*, but an extension of the Light Railway from Bhind is being made.

The Chirgaon-Daboh metalled road crosses this charge for 21½ miles.

**Bhind pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 26° 22′ and 26° 47′ north latitude and 78° 34′ and 79° 12′ east longitude having an area of 572 square miles, of which 37 are alienated in land grants. The headquarters are at Bhind town.

The northern boundary is formed by the Chambal river, which separates it from the Agra and Etāwah Districts of the United Provinces; on the east it meets the Etāwah District; on the south the Sind river and the Lahār and Mahgaon *parganas*; and on the west the Tonwarghār *zila*,

The whole *pargana* lies in the alluvial tract, and where it approaches the Chambal and Kunwāri rivers is much cut up by ravines, and water channels.

The Chambal, Sind, Kunwāri and Besli are the only important streams, the last two being tributary to the Sind.

The average rainfall amounts to 31 inches.

The population in 1901 amounted to 149,647 souls, of whom 141,297 were Hindus, 4,127 Muhammadans, 4,141 Jains, 77 Animists and 5 Christians. One town Bhind 8,032) and 271 villages are located in the *pargana*.

The 535 square miles of *khālsā* land in the *pargana* contain 161,031 acres, or 47 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue amounts to 3·9 lakhs a year.

A *kamāsdār* has charge of the administration being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*; the former is a 2nd class and the latter a 3rd class magistrate.

The regular police number 212 men under a sub-inspector and are distributed through 3 *thānas* and 12 outposts.

The Gwalior-Bhind section of the Light Railway traverses the *pargana* for 10 miles with stations at Ithar and Bhind. A branch to Bhānder is under construction.

The Gwalior-Etāwah metalled road also crosses the *pargana*.

**Lahār pargana.**—The Lahār *pargana* occupies a tract lying between 25° 54′ and 26° 26′ north latitude and 78° 50′ and 79° 12′ east longitude, with an area of 390·4 square miles, of which 46 are alienated. The headquarters are at Lahār.

The Bhind *pargana* marches with it on the north, the Jālaun District of the United Provinces on the east, the Bhānder *pargana* and Jālaun District on the south, and the Mahgaon *pargana* and Datiā State on the west.

The Sind and Somai are the only important rivers. The average rainfall is 20 inches.

The population in 1901 amounted to 111,869 persons, of whom 108,462 were Hindus, 2,658 Musalmāns, 257 Jains and 492 Animists. The *pargana* contains 211 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 335 square miles includes 119,929 acres of cultivated land. The revenue amounts to 2·9 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, is in charge with a *nāib-kamāsdār* as assistant. A regular police force of 138 men under a sub-inspector keeps watch and ward, being distributed through 2 *thānas* and 6 outposts.

The Bhānder extension of the Light Railway will serve the *pargana*, at present the Chirgaon-Daboh road (4 miles), and the feeder from Daboh to the Moth-Samthar road are the only means of communication.

**Mahgaon pargana.**—A *pargana* lying between 26° 9′ and 26° 39′ north latitude, and 78° 33′ and 78° 55′ east longitude. It has an area of 364 square miles, of which 32·18 are alienated in *jāgīrs*. Mahgaon is the headquarters of this charge.

On the north it is bounded by the Bhind *pargana*; on the east by the Sind river and Lahār *pargana*; on the south by Gwalior *gird* and the Datiā State; and on the west by Gwalior *gird* and Tonwarghār.

The *pargana*, except for its southernmost portion, is a level alluvial plain. Near the Sind and Besli rivers deep ravines cut up the land.

The Sind, Kunwāri, Beslī and Jhilmil are the only streams of importance. At Bhadera Baraso, Sālampur, Mudaina and Dodrānia there are tanks of some size. The average recorded rainfall is 22 inches.

The population amounted in 1901 to 80,089 persons, including 75,619 Hindus, 2,555 Musalmāns, 1,789 Jains, 125 Animists and 1 other. The *pargana* comprises 211 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 331·82 square miles includes 110,465 or 52 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 2·9 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār* assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* is in charge, the former being a 2nd class magistrate.

The regular police number 130 men under a sub-inspector. Two *thānas* and 6 outposts are manned by them.

The Gwalior-Bhind section of the Light Railway crosses the *pargana* with a station at Soni, and also the Gwalior-Etāwah metalled road (7 miles) and the Mahagaon-Murena (3½ miles).

**Sheopur zila.**—The *zila* lies in the north-west of northern Gwalior between 25° 15′ and 26° 24′ north latitude and 76° 32′ and 77° 47′ east longitude. Its greatest length from north to south is 84 miles and from east to west 76. The total area is 2861·56 square miles, about the size of Crete (2,950). The Chambal river forms its boundary on the north separating it from Rājputāna; on the east lie the Tonwarghār and Narwar *zilas*; on the south the Kotah and Jhālawār States; and on the west the Pārbatī (western) river which separates it from Rājputāna. Situation, area and boundaries.

**Physical aspects.**

The *zila* lies almost wholly on the level plain to the east of the Vindhyan scarp which forms the eastern boundary of the Mālwā plateau. The greater part of this region lies on Bhānder sandstone, but in the extreme west it enters the alluvial tract of the Chambal valley.

The north-eastern and westernmost portions of the *zila* are best suited to cultivation. Over the rest of the *zila* the rock is so near the surface as to make cultivation difficult and not very profitable.

On the east lies the hilly country formed by the branch of the Vindhyas which, after running along the east of the Mālwā plateau, stretches northwards towards Gwalior. This country is also unfit for agriculture. Owing to the want of good soil much of the *zila* is covered with scrub, while the lack of all communications has retarded its development.

**Rivers and lakes.**

The rivers of importance in the *zila* are the Chambal, Pārbatī, Artī, Sīp, Paran, Sarāu and Kunu. The *zila* possesses 60 tanks but the only tanks of any size are those of Tonga, Sabalgarh Kutholi, Khirkherī, Amet and Panwāra, which are used for irrigation.

**Climate.**

The climate is subject to considerable extremes of heat and cold. The average recorded rainfall is 23 inches.

**Forest.**

Most of the *zila* as mentioned above is covered with jungle, but it is of no great commercial value. Big game is plentiful, and shooting preserves exist at Mala, Goras and Pātalgarh.

**Cattle.**

Bullocks of a local breed of a red and white colour are much esteemed as plough cattle while buffaloes bred on the Kuno river are considered valuable. A census taken in 1905 gave 4,315 bullocks, 79,984 cows, 1,804 he-buffaloes, 87,727 she-buffaloes, 2,521 horses, colts and fillies, 1,914 asses and 83,383 sheep and goats.

**History.**

The history will be found in the article on Baroda town.

**The people.**

The total population amounted in 1901 to 214,624, of whom 113,991 are males and 100,633 females. This gives a density of 75 persons to the square mile and a ratio of 88 females to 100 males.

Classified by religion the population shewed 158,093 or 74 per cent. Hindus, 8,295 or 3 per cent. Musalmāns, 565 Jains, 47,665 Animists and 6 others. The Animists are mainly Kirārs, Mīnas and Sahārias.

**Towns and villages.**

The *zila* contains three towns, Sabalgarh (6,039), Sheopur (6,712) and Baroda (6,351), and 716 villages.

**Language.**

The forms of speech most common in this tract are Harāoti and Harauti-Sipari, Jādomati and Sikarwārī.

Agriculture.

The total cultivated area in the last two years was :—

| Years. | Area sown in acres. | Percentage on | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total *khālsā*. | Culturable. |
| 1903-04 . . . . | 291,468 | 18 | 59 |
| 1904-05 . . . . | 296,948 | 18 | 54 |

Until the *zila* is opened up by roads there is little hope of development, and even then the unsatisfactory nature of the soil militates against any great increase of the cultivated area.

Harvests and crops.

Both harvests are sown, the average area under *kharīf* crops being 197,756 acres and under *rabi* 134,071. The actuals for the last two years are 1903-04 230,196 acres at the *kharif*, and 128,540 at the *rabi*; and in 1904-05 165,316 at the former and 139,602 at the latter.

The chief food crops at the *kharif* are *jowār* covering 37,000 acres, maize 1400, *bājra* 18,000 and rice 400; at the *rabī* they are wheat 52,000 acres, gram 51,000 and barley 800. Of other crops *tilli* occupies 39,000 acres and cotton 6,000. Poppy is sown on 180 and tobacco on 900 acres. The subsidiary food crops, *urad*, *mūng* and *moth*, occupy 2,300 acres, and peas and *masūr* 640.

Irrigation.

The nature of the soil over the greater part of the tract makes it impossible to sink wells except at great expense, and irrigation is, therefore, in rather a backward condition :—

The area irrigated is given below :—

| Year. | Area irrigated in acres. | Percentage on cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1903-04 . . . . . . . | 13,668 | 5 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . . | 18,332 | 6 |

Trade and routes.

The rough nature of the country prevents any great increase of trade, although the opening of the line to Sabalgarh is improving the conditions.

The Gwalior-Sabalgarh section of the Light Railway which traverses the *zila* with stations at Kailāras and Sabalgarh is the only efficient means of communication. The extension of

the line to Sheopur is now (1906) being carried out and should tend to open the country. The *zila* contains one metalled road from Morena to Sabalgarh, of which 14 miles lie in this *zila*.

**Administration.** The *zila* is administered by a *sūbah* whose head-quarters are at Sabalgarh. He is a *zila* Magistrate and chief reveuue officer. The *parganas* are in charge of *kamāsdrs*, who are subordinate Magistrates and *munsifs*. The chief civil judicial officer is the *sadr-amīn*.

Subdivisions Sabalgarh and Sheopur originally formed two separate *zilas*. Under the reorganisation of 1904 they were amalgamated, and the village of Brijgarhi with three villages of the Bijaipur *pargana* was transferred to the Tonwarghār and Narwar *zilas*.

The *zila* now contains three *parganas*, Sheopur composed of the old Sheopur Karāhal and part of the Dhodhar *parganas*, Sabalgarh comprising Sabalgarh and Māngarh, and Bijaipur containing Bijaipur and part of Dhodhar.

**Revenue.** The revenue demand for the *zila* is 8·1 lakhs. Miscellaneous revenue amounts to about 5 lakhs.

**Police and Jails.** The *zila* police number 1,030 men under a Superintendent. The *parganas* are in charge of sub-inspectors, *thānas* are established at each *pargana*, head-quarters with 19 outposts attached to them. A *zila* jail has been established at Sabalgarh.

**Post and telegraph.** There is no Imperial post office in this *zila*. State post offices are located at Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Kailāras, Bijaipur, Dhodhar, Karāhal, Pandola and Mānpur.

**Education.** The schools in the *zila* number 238, of which two are middle schools.

**Medical.** Two dispensaries have been opened, one at Sabalgarh and the other at Sheopur.

**Bijaipur pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 25° 44 and 26° 13′ north latitude and 26° 47′ and 77° 44′ east longitude, having an area of 1070·22 square miles, of which 32·47 square miles are alienated. The headquarters are at Bijaipur.

Is is bounded on the north by the Chambal, which separates it from Karauli State; on the east by the Sabalgarh and Jora *parganas*; on the south by the Jora and Sīprī *parganas*; and on the west by the Sheopur *pargana*. The whole of the *pargana* lies in Jādomati.

The only rivers of importance are the Kunwāri, the Kunu the Doni and the Param. The average recorded rainfall is 17 inches.

The population (1901) was 63,179: males 34,003, females, 29,176, Hindus 53,388, Muhammadans 1,265, Jains 147, Animists 8,379. The *pargana* contains 205 villages.

The *khālsā* area amounts to 1,037·75 square miles, of which 73,273 acres or 11 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 1·6 lakhs.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, and is assisted by a *nāib kamāsdār*. The regular police number 327 men under a sub-inspector. The *pargana* has one *thāna* and six outposts.

The *pargana* is very backward as regards communications, and travelling is very difficult.

Sabalgarh pargana.—This *pargana* lies in the north of the *zila* between 25° 5′ and 26° 24′ north latitude and 77° 10′ and 77° 47′ east longitude, having an area of 384·84 square miles, of which 3·59 are alienated. The headquarters are at Sabalgarh town.

It is bounded on the north by the Chambal river, which separates it from the Karauli and Dholpur states, and the Jora *pargana* ; on the east by the Jora *pargāna* ; on the south by the Bijaipur and Jora *parganas* ; and on the west by the Bijaipur *pargana*. The *pargana* lies almost wholly on the alluvial tract of the Chambal valley.

Except Kailāras, which was lately amalgamated with Sabalgarh, the rest of the *pargana* lies in the tract called Jādomati. Up to the eighteenth century the Jādon Rājputs of Karauli ruled this part and still form one of its predominant castes. It derives its name from them.

The chief rivers are the Chambal and Kunwāri. The tanks at Sabalgarh, Tonga and Kulholi are of fair size. The average recorded rainfall is 22 inches.

The population in 1901 amounted to 73,271 persons Among them were 54,086 Hindus, 2,381 Musalmāns, 37 Jains and 16,767 Animists. The *pargana* contains one town, Sabalgarh (6,039), and 201 villages.

The *khālsā* area amounts to 381·25 square miles, of which 91,494 acres or 37 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 3·1 lakhs.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār,* who is a 2nd class magistrate, and is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*.

The regular police under a sub-inspector number 363 men distributed through one *thāna* and five outposts.

The Gwalior-Sabalgarh section of the Light Railway runs through the *pargana* with stations at Kailāras and Sabalgarh, the latter being terminus of this branch.

The Morena-Sabalgarh road (19½ miles) is the only metalled road in this *pargana*.

**Sheopur pargana.**—A subdivision of the *zila* of the same name situated between 25° 15′ and 25° 54′ north latitude, and 76° 32′ and 77° 22′ east longitude, having an area of 1,406·5 square miles, of which 272·55 square miles are alienated. The headquarters are at Sheopur town.

It is bounded on the north by the Chambal river, which separates it from the Jaipur and Karauli States; on the south by the Kotah and Jhālawār States; on the east by the Bijaipur and Sīprī *parganas*; and on the west by the Pārbatī river, which separates it from Kotah State.

The *pargana* is divided roughly into two sections. The main section, called *Sapār*, is a level alluvial plain much cut up by the ravines leading down to the Chambal and by the Sīp, Kanu, and other streams; while the hilly eastern section, called *Dāngara*, is covered with low hills and jungle.

The rivers of importance are the Chambal, the Pārbatī, the Sīp, the Sarāriad, the Aheli and the Kanu. The tanks at Panwāra, Amet and Khīrkhera are of same size. The average recorded rainfall is 31 inches.

The *khālsā* area amounts to 1,133·25 square miles, of which 132,181 acres or 18 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 3·4 lakhs.

The population in 1901 amounted to 78,174 persons, of whom Hindu numbered 50,619 Musalmáns 4,649, Jains 381, Animists 22,519 and 6 others.

The *pargana* contains two towns, Sheopur (6,712) and Baroda (6,381), and 310 villages.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *Kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class Magistrate. He is assisted by a *nāib-Kamāsdār*.

The *pargana* police numbered 340 men under a sub-inspector. The *pargana* has a *thāna* at headquarters and eight outposts.

There are no communications except country tracks, and travelling is very difficult.

Boundaries, areas and situation.

**Narwar zila.**—This *zila* lies in the east of northern Gwalior between 24° 32′ and 25° 54′ north latitude and 77° 22′ and 78° 32′ east longitude. The greatest length from north to south is 95 miles and from east to west 71 miles; the total area being 4,041·02 square miles, about the size of the principality of Montenegro (3,500). The *zila* headquarters are at Sīprī.

It is bounded on the north by the Sabalgarh and Gwalior *gird zilas*, on the east by Daṭiā State and the United

Provinces, on the south by the Isāgarh *zila*, and on the west by the Sabalgarh and Isāgarh *zilas* and Jhālawār State in Rājputāna.

This *zila* lies in the hilly country south of Gwalior and possesses but little level country. Physical aspects.

The soil belongs to the *parua* and *kābar* classes and deposits of *mār* here and there.

The only important river in the *zila* is the Sind, with its affluents the Mauhar and Ahīr. The *zila* also contains over 300 tanks, of which those at Dināra, Algi, Jigna, Tongra, Pichhor, Singanwās, Lakhanawās, Narwar, Mohari, Chamrāna and Chātbāra are of some size and are used in irrigation. Rivers and lakes.

The average recorded rainfall is 25 inches.

This region has been noted for its forests, and in Mughal days was frequented by large herds of elephants. The forest is still valuable and is in part reserved. Forests.

No special breed of cattle is met with. The census of these animals (1905) shews 121,212 bullocks, 153,760 cows, 6,581 he-buffaloes, 54,373 she-buffaloes, 4,091 horses, colts and fillies, 2,044 asses, and 153,051 sheep and goats. Cattle.

This is dealt with under Narwar town. In Akbar's days this *zila* was included in the *sūbah* of Agra of which it was a *sarkār*. Its *mahals* were those of Sipri, Kolāras, Baroi, Bauli and Narwar. History.

Owing to the re-constitution of this *zila* in 1904, the census figures of 1901 are no longer applicable. The population of the re-constituted *zila* amounts to 398,298, giving a density of 98 persons to the square mile; of these 208,416 were males and 189,882 females. The people.

Classed by religion there are 332,599 or 83 per cent. Hindus, 5,298 Jains, 10,726 Musalmāns, 49,663 or 12 per cent. Animists, 7 Christians and 5 others. Religions.

The *zila* contains two towns, Narwar (4,929) and Chanderī (4,093) and 1,306 villages. Towns and villages.

The dialects spoken are Bundelī, Tonwarghārī (spoken by the Sahāria tribe), Purbī and Urdu. Language.

Among the Animistic tribes the Kirārs, Mīnas and Sahārias predominate. Castes, tribes and races.

The agricultural statistics previous to 1904 are not available for the re-constituted *zila*. Agriculture.

In 1903-04 the cultivated area amounted to 515,744 acres or 26 per cent. of the total *khālsā*; in 1904-05 to 495,202 acres or 25 per cent.

Harvests and crops.

Both harvests are sown, the area under *kharīf* crops being 349,195 acres, and under *rabi* crops 195,450 acres.

The principal food-crops at the *kharīf* are rice (21,538 acres), *jowār* (96,882 acres), *bājra* (1,900 acres) and *maize* (11,715 acres), and at the *rabi* wheat (58,085), gram (50,973) and barley (14,517).

The only important oil-seed is *til*, covering 69,786 acres in 1905. Opium (109), tobacco (1,387) and *gānjā* (41) are also cultivated. The chief subsidiary crops in the *kharīf* are *urad mūng* and *moth* (11,146) and *mūngphalī* (580) and at the *rabi* peas and *masūr* (7,183).

Subsidiary crops.

Irrigation.

The irrigated area in the last two years was :—

| Years. | Acres irrigated. | Percentage on total cultivated. |
|---|---|---|
| 1903-04 . . . . . . | 61,786 | 12 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . | 68,184 | 14 |

The irrigation is effected mainly from wells worked by the Persian wheel. The principal crops irrigated are wheat, barley, gram, peas, *masūr*, rice poppy, *gānjā*, *mūngphalī* and garden produce.

Trade and routes.

Trade is not in a very flourishing condition in this *zila ;* wheat and other food grains and forest produce such as *chironji*, catachu and gums are exported. From Magroni local iron and ironware is exported.

The imports are sugar, salt, piece goods, hardware and kerosine oil. The chief trade centres are Sīprī, Narwar and Chanderī, the last place being famous for its fine cloths and embroidered muslins.

The Sīprī branch of the Light Railway traverses part of the *zila* with stations at Sīprī, Satanwāra and Chorpura. The Agra-Bombay and Sīprī-Jhānsi roads also cross the *zila*.

Administration.

The *zila* is in charge of a *sūbah*, whose headquarters are at Sīprī. This official is a *zila* magistrate and the chief revenue officer, being assisted by the *kamāsdārs* in charge of *parganas* who are subordinate magistrates and *munsifs*. The *sadr-amīn* is the highest civil judicial officer in the *zila*.

Subdivisions.

The *zila* originally contained four *parganas*, Narwar Sīprī, Aron and Bhitarwār. In 1904 under the re-organisation scheme Aron and Bhitarwār were included in Gwalior *gird*, while the whole of the Pichhor *zila*, including the *pargana*

of Pichhor, Karera, Ranod and Chanderī (except a few villages) and three villages of the Bijaipur *pargana* were amalgamated with Narwar to form the present *zila*. They were then re-distributed into the four *parganas* of Sīprī, Karera, Kolāras and Pichhor.

**Revenue.** This re-distribution makes it impossible to compare the revenue at different times. The present revenue demand is 6·6 lakhs. Miscellaneous revenue produces Rs. 42,000 yearly.

**Police and jails.** The *zila* police force consists of 599 men under a Superintendent at headquarters and sub-inspectors in charge of *parganas*. *Thānas* have been established at Narwar, Sīprī, Ranod, Dināra, Jigna, Sunārī, Narnā, Achhronī, Kararkhera, Amolā, Maiāpur, Chanderī and 16 outposts.

**Jail.** A *zila* jail capable of accommodating 75 prisoners has been established at Sīprī.

**Post and telegraph.** The district has an Imperial Post Office at Sīprī and State Post Offices at Chanderī, Dināra, Jhiri, Karera, Kolāras, Magronī, Narwar, Pichhor, Ranod and Sīprī.

Besides offices at railway stations, a Telegraph officer has been established at Sīprī.

**Municipality.** A municipality has been started at Sīprī.

**Education.** The *zila* possesses 37 boys' schools.

**Medical.** The hospitals and dispensaries in the *zila* number 5.

**Karera pargana.**—This *pargana* is situated between 25° 19′ and 25° 47′ north latitude and 47° 49′ and 78° 32′ east longitude.

It has an area of 712·2 square miles, of which 80·62 are alienated. The headquarters are at Karera.

It is bounded on the north by the Mastūra *pargana*, on the south by the Pichhor *pargana*, on the east by Datiā State and the United Provinces and on the west by the Sīprī *pargana*.

This *pargana* is situated in the gneissic area of Bundelkhand which lies to the east of the Mālwā plateau.

The only rivers of importance are the Sind and its tributary the Mauhār.

The only tanks of any size are those at Dināra, Jigna, Algi, and the Lakhna-tāl in Narwar. The tank at Dināra is the largest in the State. The average rainfall is 22 inches.

Of the total *khālsā* area, which amounts to 631·58 square miles, 128,556 acres or 30 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 1·6 lakhs.

The population in 1901 amounted to 92,689 persons. Among these Hindus numbered 86,674, Musalmāns 2,083, Jains 912, Animists 3,018 and others 2.

The *pargana* contains one town Narwar (4,929) and 241 villages.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and the usual staff. The regular police number 207 men under a sub-inspector. A *thāna* is situated at Karera, to which 3 outposts are attached.

No railway traverses the *pargana*. A metalled road leading from Sīprī to Jhānsi runs through it for 25 miles.

**Kolāras pargana.**—The Kolāras *pargana* is situated between 24° 52′ and 25° 26′ north latitude and 77° 53′ and 77° 22′ east longitude, having an area of 975·62 square miles, of which 259·51 miles are alienated. The headquarters are at Kolāras town.

It is bounded on the north by the Sīprī *pargana*, on the east by the Pichhor *pargana*, on the south by the Bajranggarh *pargana* and on the west by the Jhālawār State.

The only rivers of importance are the Sind and the Kunu.

There are 67 tanks in the *pargana*, of which 14 are used for irrigation. The average rainfall is 32 inches.

The total area contains 716 square miles of *khālsā*, of which 120, 848 acres or 26 per cent. are cultivated. *Gānjā* is produced here in some quantity covering an area of about 114 acres. The revenue demand is 1·7 lakhs.

The population in 1901 numbered 79,646 persons, comprising 62,634 Hindus, 2,291 Musalmāns, 1,196 Jāins, 13,520 Anīmists and 5 others. The *pargana* contains 297 villages.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate and collector of the *pargana*. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and the usual staff. The regular police consist of 105 men under a sub-inspector distributed through one *thāna* and 7 outposts.

The Agra-Bombay road runs through the *pargana*.

**Pichhor pargana.**—The *pargana* is situated between 22° 32′ and 25° 26′ north latitude and 77° 51′ and 78° 51′ east longitude. It has an area of 851 square miles. The headquarters are at Pichhor.

It is bounded on the north by the Karera *pargana*, on the south by the Mungaoli *pargana*, on the east by the Betwā river and on the west by the Kolaras *pargana*.

The only rivers of importance are the Betwā and the Sind. The tanks at Pichhor, Mohāri and Chamba are of some size. The average recorded rainfall is 31 inches.

The *khālsā* area amounts to 851 square miles, of which 134,235 acres or 22 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 1·4 lakhs.

The population in 1901 amounted to 106,043 persons; Hindus numbered 92,152, Musalmāns 2,264, Jains 2,028 and Animists 9,599. The *pargana* contains one town, Chanderī (4,093), and 303 villages.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate and the chief revenue officer. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The regular police number 205 men under a sub-inspector. Besides the *thāna* at headquarters there are 5 outposts.

The Sīprī-Jhānsi metalled road runs for a short distance through this *pargana*, while the Mungaoli-Chanderī road, a 2nd class unmetalled road connecting Chanderī with the Mungaoli railway station, also traverses it.

**Sīprī pargana.**—A *pargana* situated in the west of the *zila* between 25° 16′ and 25° 54′ north latitude and 77° 27′ and 78°4′ east longitude with an area of 1,502·2 square miles, of which 716·79 are alienated in *Jāgīrs*. The *pargana* headquarters are at Sīprī.

It is bounded on the north by the Pīchhor *pargana*, on the south by the Kolāras *pargana*, on the east by the Karera *pargana* and on the west by Sheopur *pargana*.

The only rivers of local importance are the Sind and western Pārbatī. The tanks at Tongra and Sighanwās villages and the Jalmandar in the Paurī *jāgīr* are of some size.

The Nagra village also posseses a large tank, but it is old and so out of repair as to be useless. The average recorded rainfall is 22 inches.

Of the total *khālsā* area 111,562 acres or 22 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand (1905) is 1·9 lakhs.

The population amounted in 1901 to 119,920 persons, of whom 91,139 were Hindus, 4,088 Musalmāns, 1,162 Jains, 23,526 Anīmists and 5 others. The *pargana* contains 465 villages.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate and the collector of the charge. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and the usual staff. The *pargana* police number 82 men under a sub-inspector.

The Sīprī Gwalior section of the Light Railway traverses the *pargana* with stations at Sīprī, Satanwāra and Chorpura.

The Agra-Bombay high road passes through Sīprī town, another metalled road leading from Sīprī to Jhānsi.

Situation, area and boundaries.

**Bhīlsa zila.**—The Bhīlsa *zila* lies in the south of the northern Gwalior section between 23° 21′ and 24° 4′ north latitude and 77° 25′ and 78° 21′ east longitude, and though not included in the Mālwā *prānt* it is situated topographically in Mālwā and shares in the general features peculiar to that region.

It has an area of 1,625 square miles, rather larger than Brunswick (1,418), its greatest length from north to south being about 40 miles and from east to west 48 miles.

It is bounded on the north by the Sironj *pargana* of Tonk State, the Korwai State and the Isāgarh *zila;* on the east by the Central Provinces; and on the south and west by the Bhopāl State.

Physical aspects.

The country in the *zila* is typical of Mālwā except for the belt of hills which runs along the eastern border. This arm of the Vindhyas, in which the sandstones are well exposed, forms the eastern limit of the Mālwā plateau. The stone is quarried in most places and forms the usual building material for village houses.

Along this range also lie numerous archæological remains of the greatest interest.

Rivers and lakes.

The only river of importance is the Betwā with its numerous affluents. The most important of these are the Besh, Bahā, Kapurnā, Sāgar, or Narainī, Kethan and Keotan.

The *zila* also possesses 38 tanks, of which those at Bhīlsa, Gadhla, Gyāraspur, Teonga, Udaipur and Baro are of considerable size and are used to some extent in irrigating fields.

Rainfall.

The average recorded rainfall is 38 inches.

Forests.

Some reserved forest exists along the hilly range, but it is of very little commercial value.

Minerals.

Except the fine sandstone, which is used for building purposes locally, no mineral deposits have been met with.

Cattle.

The local Mālwī bread is found throughout the tract. The census of these animals (1905) shewed 42,534 bullocks, 57,891 cows, 2,087 he-buffaloes, 22,055 she-buffaloes, 1,522 horses, colts and fillies, 304 asses and 7,885 sheep and goats.

History.

The history of the *zila* is dealt with in the Mālwā *prānt* account and also under Bhīlsā town.

The people.

The *zila* has not been affected by the re-organization of 1904.

The total population returned in 1901 amounted to 120,189 persons, giving the very low density of 74 per square mile.

No figures exist for comparison, but it is certain that a considerable dimunition resulted from the effects of the famine of 1899-1900.

**Towns and villages.** The *zila* contains one town Bhīlsa (7,481) and 708 villages. Of the villages 3 had a population of between one and two thousand; 21 of between five hundred and one thousand; and 683 of under 500.

**Migration.** Of the whole population 104,543 persons were born within State limits, of whom 97,838 persons or 94 per cent. were born within the *zila*, and 4,605 within the Gwalior *gird zila*.

**Sex.** The population showed 61,108 males and 59,081 females, giving 97 women to 100 men.

**Religions.** Classified by religion there were 101,654 Hindus, amounting to 85 per cent. of the population, 1,505 Jains, 6,642 Musalmāns, 7 Christians, 10,376 Animists and 5 others.

The prevailing Hindu sects were Devipujāh (46,522), Vaishnava (23,471), Smārt (13,164) and Shaiva (3,410); among Musalmāns Sunnis (5,164) predominated.

**Castes, tribes and races.** The most prominant Hindu castes were Brāhmans (15,593), Kāchhīs (12,048), Lodhīs (9,390), Rājputs (8,490), and Chamār (6,819); among Animists, Mīnas (7,324) and Kirārs (2,718).

**Occupations.** As usual the majority of the population is occupied in work connected with the soil. Of the population, 14,938 persons or 12 per cent. are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits; 12,784 being agriculturists, while 18,503 are returned as supported by general labour and earthwork, which practically means working in the fields during the ploughing and harvesting season.

**Language.** The prevailing dialects are Bundelī spoken by 101,466 persons. It may be noted that the eastern part of this *zila* falls topographically in Bundelkhand; of the rest 7,452 employ Purbī, and 8,505 Urdu.

**Agriculture.** The soil of the *zila* is for the most part of high fertility, and the country as cultivated as its exceedingly scanty population will permit. The *khālsā* area cultivated in the last five years is given below:—

| Years. | Area cultivated in acres. | Percentage on Total *khālsā*. | Percentage on Culturable. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 ... ... ... | 167,518 | 18 | 88 |
| 1901-02 ... ... ... | 176,256 | 19 | 88 |
| 1902-03 ... ... ... | 191,986 | 21 | 84 |
| 1903-04 ... ... ... | 192,910 | 21 | 84 |
| 1904-05 ... ... ... | 204,371 | 20 | 83 |
| Average ... | 186,608 | 20 | 85 |

Harvests and crops.

Both harvests are sown, the area usually cultivated in each case being given below:—

| Year. | *Kharīf.* | Per-centage. | *Rabi.* | Per-centage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 .. .. .. | 101,034 | 58 | 74,427 | 42 |
| 1991-02 .. .. .. | 80,780 | 44 | 101,766 | 56 |
| 1902-03 .. .. .. | 119,332 | 59 | 82,146 | 41 |
| 1903-04 .. .. .. | 74,122 | 37 | 127,428 | 63 |
| 1904-05 .. .. .. | 69,451 | 33 | 142,140 | 67 |
| Average .. | 56,340 | 46 | 105,581 | 54 |

The principal food crops sown at the *kharīf* season are *jowār* (16,340 acres), rice (2,380), and maize (7,260); at the *rabī* wheat (72,510 acres), gram (34,795), and barley (96) are the chief crops.

The only important oil-seed cultivated is *til*, which occupies on an average 19,400 acres.

Poppy is sown over an average area of 350 acres. The actuals in the last five years are given below:—

| Year. | Average sown. | Percentage on *rabi* area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . . | 196 | 0·3 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . . | 288 | 0·3 |
| 1902 03 . . . . . . . | 192 | 0·2 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . . | 339 | 0·3 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . . | 350 | 0·2 |
| Average . | 273 | ·026 |

Tobacco is a speciality of the *zila* and covers on an average 1,060 acres at the *rabī*.

The only fibre largely sown is cotton, which covers on an average 1,500 acres.

The subsidiary crops at the *kharīf* are *urad*, *mūng* and *moth* (113 acres) and *mūngphalī* (80) and at the *rabi* peas and *masūr* (3,390).

Irrigation.

Irrigation is mainly done from wells, the water being raised from *charas*. The irrigated area is given in the table.

| Year. | Area irrigated. | Percentage on cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . . | 2,840 | 2 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . . | 2,808 | 2 |
| 1902 C3 . . . . . . . | 1,602 | 1 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . . | 1,432 | 1 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . . | 15,24 | 1 |
| Average . | 2,041 | 1·4 |

The only irrigated crops are poppy, sugarcane and garden produce; the greater part of the irrigated land being sown with poppy.

The *zila* with the rest of Mālwā shares in the general immunity which attends Mālwā. In 1899-1900, however, it suffered severely, and although no statistics are forthcoming, a considerable fall in population must have taken place.

No manufactures of any importance are carried on though the *jājams* or floor cloths of Bāsoda, and the red sandstone *kundis* of Udayapura have a great local reputation. Trade and routes.

Trade consists mainly in the export of food grains, opium, *ghī* and tobacco and the import of piece-goods, salt, sugar, hardware and kerosine-oil.

The *zila* is traversed by the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with stations at Bhīlsa, Sumer, Gulābganj, Pabai Bāsoda and Kulhār.

The absence of metalled roads, however, has prevented the development in trade which the railway would otherwise have produced.

The only metalled roads are two short feeders from Bareth station to Udayapura (4 miles) and Kulhār station to Pathāri near Baro (13 miles, 7 miles being in the *zila*). An unmetalled high road leads from Bhīlsa to Gyāraspur.

No inspection bungalows have been built in the *zila*.

The chief trade centres are Bhīlsa and Bāsoda.

The *zila* is in charge of a *sūbah*, whose headquarters are at Bhīlsa. He is assisted by a *kamāsdār* in each *pargana*. The *sūbah* is a *zila* magistrate, while the *kamāsdārs* are subordinate magistrates and also act as *munsifs*. The chief civil judicial authority is the *sadr amīn*. Administration.

The *zila* is subdivided into two *parganas*, Bhīlsa and Bāsoda. Originally Bhīlsa and Bāsoda were *parganas* of the Isāgarh *zila*, but they were subsequently made into a separate *zila* with five *parganas*, Bhīlsa, Khārī, Bāsoda, Teonda and Shamsābād. In 1904 the first two and the last three *parganas* named were combined to form two. Subdivisions.

The *zila* was first settled in 1893 when the revenue demand was fixed at four lakhs. The present demand is 3·4 lakhs. The revenue from miscellaneous sources is about two lakhs.

The regular police in the *zila* number 277 men under a Superintendent. The *zila* is divided into five circles corresponding with the former *parganas*, each circle containing a *thāna* and several outposts. The *zila* has no jail. Police and jails.

Post and telegraph.

Imperial post offices have been opened at the railway stations of Bhīlsa, Bāsoda and Kulhār; and State offices at Bhīlsa, Ahmadpur, Bāsoda, Gyāraspur, Kharī, Nateran, Shamsābād and Teonda.

One telegraph office, other than railway offices, has been established at Bhīlsa.

Municipality.

A municipality has been started at Bhīlsa.

Education.

The total number of schools in the *zila* is 23 (one being a High School) 22 boys' and one girls'.

In 1901, the number of literates was 2,150 or 2 per cent. of the population, of whom 1,309 were literate in Hindi. In English 168 were returned as literates. This is the highest figure for any *zila* except Gwalior *gird*.

Medical.

The *zila* contains one hospital at Bhīlsa.

**Bāsoda pargana.**—The Bāsoda *pargana* lies in the north of the *zila* between 23° 34′ and 24° 4′ north latitude and 77° 26′ and 78° 22′ east longitude, having an area of 976 square miles, of which 144 square miles are alienated in *jāgīrs*. The headquarters are at Bāsoda.

It is bounded on the north by the Sironj *pargana* of Tonk State; on the east by the Central Provinces and the Bhopāl State; on the south by the Bhīlsa *pargana;* and on the west by Sironj.

The greater part of the *pargana* lies in Mālwā, but the easternmost section is, according to native topography, situated in Bundelkhand.

The centre of the *pargana* consists of a level plain, while the eastern and western portions are somewhat hilly.

The only rivers of importance are the Betwā and its tributaries the Kapūrna, Sāgar, Naraini, Kethan and Keotan.

The tanks at Baro, Gyāraspur, Teonda and Udaipura are of fair size. The average recorded rainfall is 37 inches.

The population amounted in 1901 to 65,896 persons. Hindus numbered 55,830, Musalmāns 3,546, Jains 752, Animists 5,766 and 2 others. The *pargana* contains 396 villages.

Of the total *khālsā* area of 832 square miles 109,032 acres or 20 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand (1905) amounts to 1·7 lakhs.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate; he is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and the usual staff.

The Great Indian Peninsula railway runs through the *pargana* with stations at Bāsoda, Kulhār and Bareth.

The regular police numbered 163 men under a sub-inspector distributed through three *thānas* at Bāsoda, Teonda and Shamsābād. Besides the *thānas* four outposts have been established.

The only metalled roads are the short feeder roads from Bāsoda railway station to Bāsoda town (1 mile), from Kulhār station to Pathāri (11 miles, 7 miles in the State), and from Bareth railway station to Udayapur (4 miles).

**Bhīlsa pargana.**—The Bhīlsa *pargaṇa* is situated between 23° 20′ and 23° 46′ north latitude, and 77° 33′ and 78° 13′ east longitude, having an area of 649 square miles, of which 53·15 square miles are alienated. The headquarters are at Bhīlsa town.

It is bounded on the north by the *pargana* of Bāsoda, on the east by the Saugar District of the Central Provinces, and on the south and west by the Bhopāl State.

The only rivers of importance are the Betwā, the Newan, the Sahodār, the Besh, the Baha, the Tumen and the Seon.

The tanks at Bhīlsa and Gadhla are of some size, the latter covering an area of about 75 acres. The average recorded rainfall is 37 inches.

The population (1901) numbered 54,293, including 45,824 Hindus, 3,096 Musalmāns, 753 Jains, 4,610 Animists and 10 others.

The *pargana* contains one town Bhīlsa (7,481) and 312 villages.

The total *khālsā* area amounts to 596 square miles, of which 95,340 acres or 25 per cent. are cultivated. Tobacco and wheat are special products of this *pargana*. The revenue demand (1905) is 1·7 lakhs.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate and the controlling officer. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and the usual staff.

The regular police number 114 men under a sub-inspector. There are two *thānas*, one at Bhīlsa itself and the other at Kharī, and 3 outposts.

The Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula railway runs through the *pargana* with stations at Gulābganj, Bhīlsa and Sumer.

The only metalled road is one leading from Bhīlsa to the river Betwā (4 miles).

Situation, area and boundaries.

**Isāgarh zila.**—This *zila* lies in the south of the northern Gwalior section. It lies between 24° 3′ and 25° 12′ north latitude and 76° 52′ and 78° 20′ east longitude. Its area amounts to 3,591·22 square miles comparable to that of Cuba (3,600); the greatest length from north to south is 77 miles and from east to west 93. The headquarters are at Bajranggarh.

Physical aspects.

The greater part of the *zila* lies in Mālwā, only the northern section round Chanderī lying, in accordance with native topography, in Bundelkhand. The Mālwā portions are typical of the plateau, but the northern section is hilly. The soil in the last section is mostly *parua* and *kābar*.

Rivers and lakes.

The streams of importance in the *zila* are the Sind, Betwā, Keothan, Belan, Ur, Chhonch and Negri.

The tanks at Chanderī, Dhākonī, Bajranggarh, Mungaoli and Sāgar are of fair size.

Forest.

The hills are covered with forest, but it is not of very great commercial value. In Mughal days they must have been far thicker than they are at present, as the Mughal Emperors often hunted elephants round Chanderī.[1]

Live-stock.

The Mālwī breed is common throughout the *zila*. A census shewed 56,006 bullocks, 91,127 cows, 2,368 he-buffaloes, 38,245 she-buffaloes, 2,925 horses, 85,548 colts and fillies, 845 asses and 15,512 goats and sheep.

History.

This is dealt with in the accounts of Chanderī and Bajranggarh.

The people.

The redistribution of 1904 has made the census figures as given in the report inapplicable. The total population amounts to 248,742 persons, of whom 129,471 are males and 119,271 females, giving a density of only 69 to the square mile and a ratio of 92 females to 100 males.

Towns and villages.

Two towns Mungaoli (4,747) and Guna (5,415) and 1,371 villages are located in the *zila*.

Religions.

Classified by religion there were 209,126 or 84 per cent. Hindus, 10,002 Musalmāns, 5,442 Jains, 24,122 Animists and 50 Christians.

Language.

The dialects chiefly spoken are Mālwī, Bundelī, Purbī and Hindi.

Agriculture.

The average cultivated area is about 323,000 acres or 20 per cent. of the total. The actuals were 1903-04, 329,508 or 21 per cent. on the total *khālsa* area and 72 per cent. on the total culturable area, 1904-05, 323,456.

---

[1] *Ain-i-akbori.*

Both harvests are grown, the area in 1904-05 being, at the *kharīf* 138,686 acres, and at the *rabi* 203,161. Harvests and crops.

The chief crops at the *kharīf* are *jowār* 67,800 acres, maize 17,110, rice 2,030, and *bājra* 180 ; and at the *rabi* wheat 108,400, gram 66,000, and barley 900.

*Tilli* is the only important oil-seed covering 24,500 acres; cotton occupies 1,500 acres ; the subsidiary food crops *mūng*, *urad*, and *moth* cover 1,130, *mūngphalī* 50, and peas and *masūr* 1,130. Poppy is sown over 6,000 acres and tobacco on 770.

The irrigated area amounts to about 3 per cent. of the cultivated, the actuals were in 1903-04, 8,736 and in 1904-05, 9,464 acres. Wells are the chief source of water. In the north round Chanderī they are worked mainly by the Persian wheel, but in the Mālwā section by the *charas*. Irrigation.

Crude opium, food grains and *ghī* are exported and piece-goods, hardware, sugar, salt, and kerosine oil imported. Trade is not very highly developed. Trade and routes.

The Great Indian Peninsula railway has stations at Karonda, Mungaoli, Piprai, Pachhār, Shādora, Pagāra and Guna, while the metalled roads from Agra to Bombay, Isāgarh to Pachhār, Guna to Bajranggarh, the Bhonrāsa-Sironj road and the unmetalled second class road from Mungaoli to Rājghāt on the Betwā, Chanderī to Isāgarh also traverse the *pargana*.

A *sūbah* is in charge of the *zila* with *kamāsdārs* in each *pargana*. The *sūbah* is a *zila*-magistrate and chief revenue officer. The *kamāsdārs* are subordinate magistrates and *munsifs*. The *sadr-amīn* is chief civil judicial officer. Administration.

The *zila* was created in 1904 by combining the greater part of the former *zilas* of Bajranggarh and Isāgarh. It now contains four *parganas* Isāgarh (composed of Isāgarh *pargana* and a part of Pachhār), Mungaoli (comprising Mungaoli and part of Pachhār), Bajranggarh (composed of Bajranggarh and Fatehgarh) and Kumbhrāj (including Kumbhrāj and Chānchora). Subdivisions.

The revenue demand amounts to 5 lakhs, while miscellaneous revenue brings in about Rs. 32,000 yearly. Revenue.

The police force is composed of 797 men under a Superintendent at headquarters and sub-inspectors in *parganas*. There are four *thānas* at *pargana* headquarters and 22 outposts. Police and jails.

A central jail capable of accommodating 100 prisoners has been established at Mungaoli.

Post and telegraph. An Imperial post office has been opened at Guna; and State offices at Aron, Bajranggarh, Bamorī, Chānchora, Isāgarh, Guna, Kumbhrāj, Mungaoli, Naia-sarai, Pachhār, Piprai, Rothiai and Shādora. Besides railway offices there is a telegraph office in Guna Cantonment.

Municipalities. Mungaoli and Guna are controlled by municipalities.

Education. The *zila* has 28 schools, including one for girls.

Medical. A hospital has been opened at Guna and two dispensaries.

**Bajranggarh pargana.**—This *pargana* is situated in the north-west between 24° 27′ and 25° 7′ north latitude and 67·50′ and 77°32′ east longitude, having an area of 1,219·84 square miles, of which 597·15 square miles are alienated in *jāgīrs.*

It is bounded on the north by the Umrī, Bhadaura and Jhālawār States, on the east by the Isāgarh *pargana*, on the west by the Chhabra *pargana* of Tonk and the Pāron estate and on the south by the Rāghūgarh State.

The only rivers of importance are the Sind and the western Pārbatī. Other streams are the Debrāj, the Chaupet and the Nagri. The tanks at Chhipon and Bajranggarh are of some size. The average rainfall is 28 inches.

The population (1901) was 69,660; Hindus numbered 56,791, Musalmāns 1,627, Jains 1,711, Animists 8,489, Christians 36 and others 6.

The *pargana* contains one town Guna and 384 villages.

The total *khālsā* area amounts to 622·69 square miles, of which 59,227 acres or 15 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 1 lakh.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and usual staff.

The regular police under a sub-inspector number 202 men and are distributed through one *thāna* at headquarters and five outposts.

Bīna-Bārān section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the *pargana* with a station at Guna.

The metalled roads in the *pargana* are the Agra-Bombay road (28 miles) and the Guna-Bajranggarh road (5 miles).

**Isāgarh pargana.**—This *pargana* is situated in the centre of the *zila* between 24° 27′ and 25° 12′ north latitude and 77° 28′ and 78°11′ east longitude, having an area of 962·49 square miles, of which 124·54 square miles are alienated in *jāgīrs.* The headquarters are at Isāgarh.

It is bounded on the north by the Kolāras and Pichhor *parganas*, on the south by the Mungaolī *pargana*, on the east by the Pichhor *pargana* and on the west by the Kolāras *pargana* and Bhadaura Thakurāt.

The only rivers of importance are the Sind, the Ur, and the Chhonch. The first two rivers flow throughout the year, the last for eight months. The Sind Sāgar and Motījhīl at Isāgarh and the tanks at Dhākon and Sakarra are of some size. The average rainfall is 21 inches.

The population amounted in 1891 to 67,781 persons; comprising 60,773 Hindus, 2,746 Musalmāns, 1,744 Jains, 2,512 Animists and 6 others. The *pargana* contains 328 villages.

Of the *khālsā* area of 837·95 square miles, 120,063 acres or 23 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 1·8 lakhs.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and the usual staff.

The regular police number 200 men under a sub-inspector. Village watch and ward is entrusted to *chaukīdārs*. A *thāna* at headquarters and five outposts have been established.

The Bīna Bārān section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the *pargana* with stations at Pachhār Shādora and Pagāra.

Isāgarh-Pachhār road, 26 miles long, is the only metalled road.

**Kumbhrāj pargana.**—A *pargana* situated between north latitude 24° 2′ and 24° 32′ and 76° 52′ and 77° 19′ east longitude. It has an area of 563 square miles, of which 136·05 square miles are alienated in *jāgīr*. The headquarters are at Chānchora.

It is bounded on the north by the Chhabra *pargana* of Tonk State and the Rāghūgarh State, on the east by Rāghūgarh, on the west by Chhabra and the Kotah State, and on the south by the Rājgarh State.

The only river of importance is the Pārbatī; other streams tributary to the Pārbatī are the Sānkh, Retrī, Andin Lālāhoti and Baitlī. The tank at Sāgar is of fair size. The average rainfall is 31 inches.

The population (1901) was 50,250: Hindus 37,381, Muhammadans 1,683, Jains 332, Animists 10,854. The *pargana* contains 286 villages.

The total *khālsā* area amounts to 427 square miles, of which 79,323 acres or 29 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 1·2 lakhs.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*.

The regular police who are distributed through one *thāna* and 3 outposts, number 187 men under a sub-inspector.

Agra-Bombay road is the only metalled road which runs through the *pargana*.

**Mungaoli pargana.**—The Mungaoli *pargana* lies in the south-east between 24° 2′ and 24° 34′ north latitude and 77° 34′ and 78° 18′ east longitude. It has an area of 845·89 square miles, of which 301·18 square miles are alienated in *jāgīrs* and other grants. The headquarters are at Mungaoli town.

It is bounded on the north by the Pichhor and Isāgarh *parganas*, on the east by the Saugor District of Central Provinces, and the Jhānsi District of the United Provinces, on the south partly by the Bāsoda *pargana* and partly by the Korwai State and the Sironj *pargana* of Tonk State, and on the west by the Bajranggarh *pargana* and Sironj.

The only rivers of importance are the Betwā, Ur, Kethan and Belan, the last two being tributaries of the Betwā.

The tank at Mungaoli is of fair size. The average recorded rainfall is 21 inches.

The population (1901) was 61,051. Hindus number 54,181, Musalmāns 2,946, Jains 1,655, Animists 2,267 and others 2.

The *pargana* contains one town Mungaoli and 373 villages.

The *khālsā* area amounts to 544·71 square miles, of which 64,844 acres or 18 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is Rs. 99,000.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate and is the controlling officer of the *pargana*. being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and the usual staff.

The *pargana* police number 208 men under a sub-inspector. A *thāna* at headquarters and six outposts have been established.

The Bīna-Bārān section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the *pargana* with stations at Mungaoli and Pipraigaon.

The only metalled road is that from Mungaoii to the Jail (2½ miles).

**The Mālwā Prānt.**—The Mālwā *Prānt* is an administrative unit, comprising the *zilas* of Mandasor, Shājāpur, Ujjain and Amjhera. It does not, however, comprise all the *zilas* lying in the Mālwā tract as the Bhīlsa and Isāgarh

*zilas* are not included in it, while the southern part of the Amjhera *zila* lies in the Nimār tract along the Narbadā river.

The *prānt* lies in the centre of Mālwā, covering an area of 8,021·12 square miles comparable to that of the European State of Würtemburg (7,528 square miles). It is not possible to give the boundaries or latitude and longitude exactly, owing to the disjointed nature of the *prānt*. Boundaries, situation and area.

The extremes of the latitude and longitude comprised in the tract are 22° 5′ and 25° 5′ north, and 74° 11′ and 77° 1′ east. In the north lies the *zila* of Mandasor surrounding the towns of Mandasor and Nīmach, in the centre the Ujjain *zila*, in the east the Shājāpur *zila* and in the south Amjhera. The first three *zilas* and the northern part of Amjhera lie in country typical of Mālwā—a region of wide rolling plains covered for the most part by rich black soil, pre-eminently noted for the cultivation of poppy.

The whole tract has an elevation above sea level of about 1,600 feet, the land sloping gently northwards from the line of the Vindhyas.

The southern *parganas* of the Amjhera *zila* lie in the rough hilly Vindhyan tract where the hills rise to about 2,000 feet above sea level.

The most common soil is *kālī māt*, the black cotton soil of Europeans, which bears excellent crops of all the usual grains, and is especially noted for its poppy. Soil.

The large rivers which traverse the *prānt* are the Chambal, Mahī, greater Kālī Sīnd, and western Pārbatī. Lesser streams are the Chāmla, Gambhīr, Khān, Siprā and lesser Kālī Sind, all forming part of the Chambal water system and the Lakhundar and Newaj which flow into the Kālī Sind and Pārbātī respectively. Rivers.

The climate is temperate, no extremes either of heat or cold being experienced. The rainfall varies slightly in different parts, but amounts on an average to about 30 inches a year. Climate and rainfall.

The *prānt* until 1903, when plague first appeared in Ujjain, was singularly free from severe epidemics, and except for the southern part of Amjhera is generally healthy. Public health.

The name, more correctly Mālavā, was originally that of a tribe who came into this tract from the north-west and settled down about the fifth century, A.D., introducing the era which is now known as the *Vikrama Samvat*.

The Maurya dynasty held the tract in the fourth century B.C., when Asoka ruled at Ujjain as Viceroy of the Western provinces. The western Satraps who held the tract from the first to the fourth century A. D.,also ruled from Ujjain.

They were ousted by the Guptas, who in their turn were succeeded by the Huna Chieftain Toramānd and his son Mihirakula in the sixth century. After the overthrow of Mihirakula by Yashodharman of Mandasor, the tract passed to Harshvardhana of Kanouj. On his death 648 A.D., no overlord remained to control the tribes, and the tract fell to the Paramāra Rājputs who held the country from the tenth to the thirteenth century. The Muhammadans then acquired it, and in the 15th century it passed to the local dynasty of the Mālwā Sultāns, with whom it remained until it was annexed to Gujrāt in 1531.

From 1539 to 1562 it was held by the Sūr dynasty and Bāz Bahādur, falling finally to Akbar.

In Akbar's days Mālwā was made into a *sūbah* of Empire. On the break up of the Mughal power in the 18th century most of the present *prānt* passed to Sindhia, with whom it has remained.

Lakes. Numerous tanks lie scattered throughout the *prānt*, but none is of any size, except those at Jhankaria, Agar and Amjhera. Very few tanks are of any value for irrigation.

Forests. The only forests of any value lie in the southern *parganas* of the Amjhera *zila*, where teak, *hardwickia*, *terminalia* and *boswellia* occur in some quantity. Part of the forest in this region is reserved.

Minerals. The mineral products of this *prānt* are insignificant. Except some mica in Gangāpur and limestone quarries in the Nīmach *pargana*, there are no known deposits of any value.

Fauna. The animals, birds and fishes are the same as those met with elsewhere. The large rivers abound with fish.

Cattle. The only local breed of importance is the Mālwī, which is found throughout the *prānt*. In the Amjhera *zila* the Nimārī breed of cattle is also common.

The census of the cattle according to the enumeration of 1903, gives bullocks 121,726, cows 176,087, he-buffaloes 5,652, she-buffaloes 70,038, horses 10,048, colts and fillies 131,645, asses 3,768, sheep and goats 155,201.

Population. The total population as returned in the census of 1901 was 863,580, giving a density of 107 persons to the square mile. No figures are available for comparison. The urban population amounted to 117,201 or 16 per cent. of the total.

Of the 3,309 towns and villages in the *prānt*, 3 towns, Ujjain (39,892), Mandasor (20,936) and Barnagar (10,856) had a population of over 10,000; 6 of over 5,000; and 22 of over

2,000; while 3,034 or 83 per cent. had a population of under 500. The average village contained 226 inhabitants.

Of the population (excluding Railway population) 675,114 or 78 per cent. were born within the *prānt*, while 186,475, or 22 per cent. came from neighbouring districts in Mālwā. Migration.

The population showed 440,332 males and 423,248 females; giving 96 females to 100 males. Sex.

Classified by religion, 697,060 or 81 per cent. were Hindus, 74,591 or 9 per cent. Musalmāns, 25,737 or 2 per cent. Jains, 392 Christians, 65,777, or 8 per cent. Animists (chiefly in Amjhera *zila*) and 23 others. Religions.

Of the Christian community 378 lived in Nīmach and Ujjain, and comprised 20 Europeans and 325 Native Christians. Of the latter 232 were females. Christians and Missions.

These Christians were chiefly connected with the stations at Ujjain, Nimach and Jāwad maintained by Canadian-Presbyterian Mission, which has its headquarters at Indore. These stations were started at Ujjain, Nīmach and Jāwad in 1885. Schools for boys and girls and hospitals are maintained by the mission.

Of the 136 castes and tribes returned in the *prānt*, the most numerous were, among Hindus, Rājputs 126,989, Balāis 62,236, Chamārs 58,716, Brāhmans 54,716 and Sondhias 30,648; among Musalmāns, Shaikhs 26,134 and Pathāns 18,925; and among Animists, Bhils 34,733 and Bhilālas 14,836. Castes, tribes and races.

Of these classes the Sondhias are peculiar to the country round Agar, which is known locally as Sondhwāra. The Bhīls and Bhilālas are chiefly found in the Amjhera *zila*.

As may be supposed most persons are engaged in agricultural and pastoral occupations, 211,315 or 24 per cent. following professions connected with cultivation or the care of animals. Of these 13,000 were occupied in the care of live stock and 197,000 in cultivation of the soil. For the rest 63,976 were engaged in earthwork and general labour, while 35,524 were independent of occupation, 28,000 being returned as mendicants not belonging to religious orders. Occupations.

The prevailing dialect was Mālwī spoken by 542,968 or 63 per cent. of the population, Urdu being used by 119,000 and Mārwāri by 29,000; English was spoken by 445 persons only. Language.

The agricultural conditions have already been dealt with in the State article and need not be recapitulated. Agriculture.

The appended table shows the area cultivated in the last five years, dry and irrigated.

The irrigation is mostly practised from wells and is practically confined to poppy and garden produce :—

| Years. | Area in acres. | | | Percentage on total cultivated area. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total cultivated. | Dry. | Irrigated. | Dry. | Irrigated. |
| 1900-01 . . | 924,723 | 875,424 | 49,299 | 95 | 5 |
| 1901-02 . . | 781,425 | 745,699 | 35,726 | 95 | 5 |
| 1902-03 . . | 862,532 | 825,049 | 37,483 | 96 | 4 |
| 1903-04 . . | 842,645 | 795,984 | 46,661 | 94 | 6 |
| 1904-05 . . | 1,086,947 | 1,031,820 | 55,127 | 95 | 5 |
| Average | 899,635 | 854,776 | 44,859 | 95 | 5 |

Crops.

The chief crops at the *kharīf* are *jowār* and maize and in the *rabi* wheat and gram.

The table below shews the area sown at each harvest and that occupied by the chief food crops and poppy for 1905.

| Year. | Area sown in acres. | *Kharif* food crops. | *Rabi* food crops. | Poppy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904-05 . . | 1,086,848 | 561,417 | 283,114 | 29,345 |

Markets.

The chief trade centres are Ujjain, Mandasor and Nīmach and the *zila* and *pargana* headquarters generally.

Trade is carried by the Bhopāl-Ujjain section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway and the Ujjain-Godhra section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which all connect at Ujjain. The new Nāgda-Muttra extension of the last system will benefit the Agar *pargana*.

Manufactures.

The only important manufactures are those of opium, cloth (dyed and printed) and cotton yarn. The opium is exported to Bombay for the China market, and the yarn to British India. The cloth is mainly sold locally.

Administration.

The *prānt* is in immediate charge of a *sar-sūbah*, whose headquarters are at Ujjain.

The *sar-sūbah* exercises a general supervision and control over the revenue administration of the *prānt*, inspecting and directing the work of the *sūbahs* in charge of *zilas* and the subordinate officials. **Prānt staff.**

The chief judicial authority is the *Prānt*-judge who exercises powers similar to those of Sessions and District Judges in British India, being the highest judicial authority next to the *sadr* Court at Lashkar. **Judicial.**

The *sūbahs* in charge of *zilas* are *zila*-magistrates but exercise no civil judicial functions, these being exercised by the *sadr-amīns*. The *kamāsdārs* in charge of *parganas* are magistrates and *munsifs*.

The first settlement of the *prānt* was made by Rājā Sir Dinkar Rao in 1853 (excluding Amjhera *zila*). In 1893 a fresh settlement was carried out, and the demand fixed at Rs. 39,94,724-2-1. A revision of the settlement was to have been made in 1904, but has been postponed on account of the famine of 1899, which seriously affected the whole of this area. **Revenue settlements.**

The Public Works Department is divided into three sections, Roads, Buildings and Irrigation. **Public works.**

The Roads and Buildings sections are under Sub-divisional officers assisted by a staff of overseers and sub-overseers.

Irrigation is under a Divisional Engineer, assisted by District Officers and overseers in each *zila* and *pargana*.

The police are under the *sar-sūbah* as *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector General, whose headquarters are at Ujjain. He is assisted by superintendents in charge of *zilas* and sub-inspectors in charge of *parganas*. **Police and jails.**

The police in this *prānt* number 2,943 men of all ranks, who are distributed through 31 *thānas* and 78 outposts. There are also *kotwālis* or head offices at Ujjain and Mandasor.

The villages are protected by *chaukīdārs*, who are controlled by the sub-inspectors of the *parganas*.

A Central Jail has been established at Bhairongarh, 3 miles from Ujjain, and *zila* jails at Mandasor and Ujjain. **Education.**

Municipalities have been set on foot at Ujjain, Khāchraud, Barnagar, Nīmach and Mandasor. The municipal funds are obtained in part from taxation and in part from grants made by the Darbār.

A College teaching up to the B. A. standard called the Mādhava College was opened at Ujjain in 1887, but it was reduced to the status of a High School in the year 1905, and instruction is now given up to the University Entrance

standard only; there are also 117 boys' schools and one girls' school in the *prānt*.

Literacy.

The total number of literate persons returned in the census of 1901 was 23,286, of whom 664 were females. This amounts to 2 per cent. of the population, most being literate in Hindī (17,798), Urdu (2,435) coming next. In English 445 were literate.

Medical.

Besides the large hospital at Ujjain 11 hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in the *prānt*.

Excise.

The miscellaneous revenue is drawn chiefly from liquor and opium and amounts to about 26 lakhs per annum, of which Rs. 56,000 is derived from opium dues.

Post offices and Telegraphs.

Imperial Post Offices combined with Telegraph Offices have been opened at Agar, Bāgh, Mandasor, Nīmach, Shājāpur, Sardārpur, Sonkach, Barnagar, Nāgda, Soyat-kalān and Ujjain; and also 58 State Post Offices.

Situation, area and boundaries.

**Ujjain zila.**—This *zila* lies in the centre of Mālwā between 22° 43′ and 33° 36′ north latitude and 75° 0′ and 76° 3′ east longitude, having an area of 1,505·42 square miles, about equal to that of the county of Kent (1,515).

It is bounded on the north by the States of Indore and Jaora; on the east by Indore and Dewās; on the south by Indore and Dhār; and on the west by Ratlām, Sailāna and Dhār.

Physical aspects.

It lies wholly on the Mālwā plateau and shares in the well known features common to that tract.

Rivers and lakes.

The Chambal, Gambhīr, Siprā and Khān rivers traverse the *zila*. The only large tank is at Ondāsa.

Live-stock.

The well known Mālwī breed of cattle prevails throughout the *zila*. A census (1905) shewed 32,092 bullocks, 37,235 cows, 1,227 he-buffaloes, 14,100 she-buffaloes, 1,939 horses, colts and fillies, 782 asses and 37,312 sheep and goats.

Climate.

The climate, like that of all Mālwā, is temperate and pleasant.

The average rainfall is 30 inches.

History.

The history is that of Mālwā and has been dealt with elsewhere. It may be remarked, however, that the present *zila* corresponds in part only with the Ujjain *sarkār* of Abul Fazl's day, containing four of the *mahals* which the *sarkār* used to contain. The *mahals* are those of Ujjain, Unhel, Pānbihār, Kāchraud and Nolai (Barnagar). The revenue of this area in Akbar's day was about 3 lakhs of rupees, the present demand being 10·6 lakhs.

In the census of 1901 the population numbered, 209,670 persons, giving a density of 139 per square mile on the whole population, but of only 99 for the rural area. The people.

Of a total of 3 towns and 667 villages, 613 had a population of under 500, while only 2, Ujjain (39,892) and Barnagar (10,856), had a population of over 10,000. Towns and villages.

Of the population 169,870 or 80 per cent. were born within the *zila*, and 84 per cent. within the State. Of outsiders most came from districts of contiguous States, 10,000 being from Indore. Migration.

Of the population 107,001 were males and 102,669 females, giving a ratio of 96 women to 100 men. Sex.

Hindus numbered 170,049 or 81 per cent. of the population, Musalmāns 24,207 or 11 per cent., Jains 6,111, Christians 153, Animists 9,137 and others 13. Religions.

The predominant sects were Smārts 50,159, Vaishnavas 48,403, Devī-pujak 37,448 and Shaivas 7,647. Among Jains, Digambaras numbered 3,617, Svetambaras and Dhundias being met with in small numbers.

Of castes Rājputs formed 29 per cent., Brāhamans 8 per cent. and Baniās, Nāis and Gūjars from 3 to 4 per cent. each. Pathāns formed 37 per cent. of the Muhammadan community; while among Animists, Bhīls amounted to 51 per cent. The Christian community showed 107 Native Christians, 20 Eurasians and 18 Europeans. The Native Christians and Europeans belong mainly to the station of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission established in Ujjain. Castes, tribes and races.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, the occupation mainly followed by those not engaged in pastoral or agricultural occupations being general labour. Occupations.

The prevailing language is Mālwī or Rāngrī spoken by 81 per cent. of the population. Language.

The *zila* includes much of the most fertile soil in the whole State, and the land is as fully cultivated as is possible with its low density of population. Agriculture.

On an average about 290,000 acres are cultivated.

| Years. | Area in acres. | Percentage on total *khālsa*. | Percentage on total culturable. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . | 312,625 | 47 | 55 |
| 1901-02 . . . | 274,563 | 41 | 40 |
| 1902-03 . . . | 316,860 | 47 | 87 |
| 1903-04 . . . | 292,700 | 43 | 83 |
| 1904-05 . . . | 291,045 | 44 | 81 |
| Average | 295,569 | 44 | 69 |

Harvest and crops.

Both harvests are cultivated, the area occupied in 1904-05 by *kharīf* crops being 175,694 acres, and at the *rabi* 124,295.

The principal crops are, at the *kharīf*, *jowār* 21,553 acres, *maize* 10,762 acres, *rice* 231 and *bājra* 1,947 acres; and at the *rabi*, *wheat* 77,732 acres, *gram* 17,988 acres and *barley* 81 acres.

The only important oil-seed is *tilli*, which covered 4,258 acres; of fibres cotton only is largely sown, occupying 35,330 acres. Of other crops poppy is sown to a considerable extent, the acreage for the last five years being 1901, 6,916, 1902, 3,112, 1903, 5,092, 1904, 7,412, 1905, 2,294. Subsidiary food crops are *urad*, *mūng* and *moth* 274, *mūngphalī* 87 and peas and *masūr* 1,020.

Irrigation.

The irrigated area for the last five years is as below :—

| Years. | Area in acres. | Percentage on total cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . | 10,693 | 3 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . | 5,755 | 2 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . | 7,846 | 2 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . | 9,574 | 3 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . | 3,979 | 2 |
| Average | 7,569 | 2·4 |

The whole of the irrigated area almost is occupied by poppy; sugarcane and garden produce are also irrigated, but to a comparatively small extent.

Trade and routes.

The trade carried on at Ujjain is considerable, and has been fostered by the opening of the Ratlām-Godhra, Rājputāna-Mālwā and Bhopāl-Ujjain railways, which meet at Ujjain town. Food grain, opium, *ghī* and til seed and cotton are the chief exports and piece-goods, hardware, sugar, salt and kerosine oil the main imports.

Ujjain and Barnagar are the principal trade centres. Trade passes along the railways mentioned above, and also the metalled roads from Ujjain to Indore, Agar, Dewās, and *viâ* the last-named place to Sārangpur, and other towns on the Agra-Bombay high road.

Administration.

The *zila* is in charge of a *sūbah*, who is *zila*-magistrate and chief revenue officer. He acts under the orders of the *sar-sūbah* of Mālwā *prānt*. *Kamāsdārs* have charge of the *parganas*, being subordinate magistrates and *munsifs*. The chief civil judicial authority is the *sadr-amīn*.

Three *parganas* compose the *zila* with headquarters at Ujjain, Barnagar and Khāchraud. The *pargana* of Unhel was in 1904 amalgamated with that of Khāchraud. **Subdivisions.**

The present revenue demand is 10·6 lakhs. Miscellaneous revenue derived mainly from opium amounts to 7 lakhs. **Revenue.**

The regular police who number 720 men under a Superintendent are distributed through 4 *thānas* and 20 outposts. Sub-inspectors are in charge of the *pargana* police. **Police and jails.**

A district jail has been opened at Bhairongarh, 3 miles north of Ujjain.

Imperial post offices have been opened at Ujjain, Barnagar and Nāgda railway stations; and State offices at Ujjain, Barnagar, Bhairongarh, Khansola-kalān, Khāchraud, Nāgda, Tājpur and Unhel. **Post and telegraph.**

Municipalities have been started at Ujjain, Khāchraud and Barnagar. **Municipalities.**

The *zila* possesses 42 schools for boys and 1 for girls. Of the population of 1901, 6,254 were literate, 339 being females, giving a percentage of 3 literate. Hindi was the language mostly known. **Education,**

Three medical institutions have been established, including a large hospital at Ujjain and 2 dispensaries. **Medical.**

**Barnagar pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 22° 47′ and 23° 17′ north latitude and 75° 15′ and 75° 41′ east longitude, having an area of 388·99 square miles, of which 184·39 are alienated in *jāgīrs*. The headquarters are at Barnagar.

It is bounded on the north by the Khāchraud *pargana*, on the east by Ujjain *pargana* and the Indore State, on the south by Dhār State and on the west by the Dhār and Ratlām States. The Chambal, Chāmla and Gambhīr are its important streams. At the villages of Akolia and Murd are two large tanks. The average rainfall is 25 inches.

The total population amounted in 1901 to 50,153 persons, including 39,989 Hindus, 4,670 Musalmāns, 1,999 Jains and 3,495 Animists. One town, Barnagar (10,856), and 159 villages lie in the *pargana*.

The 204·6 square miles, which make up the *khālsā* area, comprise 67,446 acres or 52 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 2·8 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār* is in charge assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The police number 134 men under a sub-inspector and are distributed through one *thāna* and 3 outposts.

The Rājputāna-Mālwā railway has stations at Barnagar and Runīja, while the metalled roads from Barnagar to Badnāwar in Dhār State, and from Khāchraud to Runīja also traverse it.

**Khāchraud pargana.**—A *pargana* lying between 23° 13′ and 23° 36′ north latitude and 75° 11′ and 75° 45′ east longitude, with an area of 532·05 square miles, of which 75·84 are alienated in *jāgīrs*. The headquarters are at Khāchraud.

It is bounded on the north by the Jhālawār State, on the east by Ujjain *pargana*, on the south by Barnagar *pargana* and on the west by Ratlām.

The Chambal, Bāgrī, Chāmla and Kurel are its important streams.

The tanks at Khāchraud and Runkhera are of fair size. The average rainfall amounts to 27 inches.

The population in the census of 1901 numbered 60,410 souls, of whom 49,740 were Hindus, 4,527 Musalmāns, 2,031 Jains, 4,101 Animists and 11 others. One town, Khāchraud (9,186), and 240 villages lie in the *pargana*.

The *khālsā* area of 456·21 square miles includes 106,038 acres or 36 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 4·8 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, is in charge, being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The police who number 241 men under a sub-inspector are distributed through 2 *thānas* at Khāchraud and Unhel and 6 outposts.

The Godhra-Ratlām Nāgda-Ujjain section of the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway traverses the *pargana* with stations at Khāchraud, Asrāoda, Unhel, Piploda and Nāgda.

The metalled road from Khāchraud to Runīja crosses the *pargana*.

**Ujjain pargana.**—This *pargana* lies round the town of Ujjain, having an area of 584·38 square miles, of which 177·83 are alienated in *jāgīrs*.

The Indore State encloses it on the north and south; Dewās State on the east; and the *parganas* of Barnagar and Khāchraud on the west.

The Chambal, Gambhīr, Siprā and Khān are its principal streams. The average rainfall is 28 inches.

The population in 1901 amounted to 99,107 persons, comprising 80,320 Hindus, 15,010 Musalmāns, 2,081 Jains, 1,541 Animists and 155 others. One town, Ujjain (39,892), and 268 villages lie in the *pargana*.

The *khālsa* area of 406·55 square miles contains 117,561 acres or 45 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 3 lakhs.

The *kamāsdār* in charge, who is a 2nd class magistrate, is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The regular police number 345 men under a sub-inspector distributed through 1 *thāna* and 11 outposts.

The Godhra-Ratlām-Nāgda-Ujjain section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rājputāna-Mālwā and Bhopāl-Ujjain railways all meet at Ujjain town. The two latter have also stations at Fatehābād and Tājpur respectively.

The Ujjain-Agar road traverses the *pargana* for 15 and the Ujjain-Dewās for 17 miles.

**Shājāpur zila.**—The Shājāpur *zila* lies in the east of the Mālwā *prānt* between the Sironj *pargana*, which bounds it on the north; the Indore, Bhopāl, Narsinghgarh and Dewās States on the east; the Indore and Dhār States on the south; and the Indore and Jhālawār States on the west. The extremes of latitude and longitude are 22° 34′ and 24° 19′ north and 75° 44′ and 77° 6′ east. Situation, area and boundaries.

The area amounts to 3,335·65 square miles about that of Cyprus (3,500), the greatest length from north to south being 116 miles and from east to west 89.

The *zila* lies in the Mālwā plateau and shares in the general conditions prevailing in that tract. Physical aspects.

The important rivers are the Chambal, greater Kālī, Sind, Lakhūndar and Newaj. Rivers and lakes.

The Mālwī breed prevails throughout the tract. A census (1905) shews 69,714 bullocks, 123,384 cows, 2,618 he-buffaloes, 42,467 she-buffaloes, 5,435 horses, colts and fillies, 1,866 asses and 51,948 goats and sheep. Live-stock.

The climate, like that of Mālwā, generally is temperate. The average recorded rainfall is 27 inches. Climate.

The history of the *zila* is that of the *prānt*. In Akbar's day this *zila* lay in part in the Sārangpur, and in part in the Kotri-Pirāwa *sarkārs* of the *sūbah* of Ujjain. History.

The population at the census of 1901 numbered 348,747 persons, giving a density of 104 per square mile on the whole area, and of 99 for the rural area. The people.

Three towns and 1,318 villages lie in the *zila*. Of these Shājāpur (9,953), Agar (6,452) and Shujālpur (5,731) have a population of over 5,000, and 1,212 have a population of under 500. Towns and villages.

Migration. Of the population about 76 per cent. were born in the *zila*, while 6 per cent. came from neighbouring districts. Exact figures are not available owing to re-arrangement of the *parganas*.

Sex. Males numbered 177,999 and females 170,748, giving a ratio of 96 women to 100 men.

Religions. Classified by religions Hindus numbered 303,577 or 87 per cent., Musalmāns 26,086, Animists 12,515, Jains 6,562 and Christians 7.

Sects. Among Hindus the prevailing sects were Smārt, Vaishnavas and Devī-pūjak; among Musalmāns Sunnis.

Castes, tribes and races. The prevailing Hindu castes were Brāhmans (20,559), Chamārs (20,166), Kunbīs (13,000), Sondhias (19,136), Gūjars (7,717), Baniās (6,984), Mālis (6,910), Nats (5,899) and Dhākars (4,130). The Sondhias are peculiar to this tract, living in the country round Agar and Mehidpur (in Indore State). They are of semi-Rājput origin and shew signs of hypergamy in their tribal constitution. They are of somewhat turbulent character, and in former days caused great trouble in this region, necessitating the employment of British troops to bring them to order. They are still prone to cattle lifting[1].

Among the Jains the Oswāl community is the most numerous; Shaikhs and Pathāns predominate among Musalmāns. The Pathāns are in a large number of cases descendants of the old Pindārī raiders of the early 19th century.

Occupations. Agricultural and pastoral occupations are followed by 189,634 or 54 per cent. of the population, while 46,430 or 13 per cent. follow general labour.

Language. Mālwī is the prevailing dialect, spoken by 269,676 persons or 77 per cent. of the population, Urdu being used by 20,648 and the Sondhwāra dialect of the Sondhias by 25,948 persons.

This last figure shews the inaccuracy of the caste return for Sondhias (13,000), the fact being that unless pressed they invariably state that they are Rājputs.

Agriculture. The land is highly fertile, about 330,000 acres being under cultivation or 77 per cent. of the culturable area. The actuals for five years are appended.

| Years. | Area cultivated in acres. | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | on total *khālsā*. | on total culturable. |
| 1900-01 | 354,180 | 35 | 79 |
| 1901-02 | 282,982 | 28 | 79 |
| 1902-03 | 280,724 | 28 | 78 |
| 1903-04 | 280,387 | 28 | 79 |
| 1904-05 | 443,944 | 27 | 73 |
| Average | 328,443 | 29 | 77 |

1 Census Report, Central India, 1901, pages 202, 228

Both the *kharīf* and *rabi* harvests are cultivated, the former occupying about 500,000 acres and the latter 78,000. The actuals for five years are appended. Harvests and crops.

| Years. | Area under *kharif.* | Area under *rabi.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . | 560,795 | 93,684 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . | 410,410 | 93,503 |
| 1900-03 . . . . . . | 439,932 | 69,098 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . | 734,721 | 30,455 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . | 368,328 | 102,965 |
| Average | 500,841 | 77,941 |

The chief crops at the *kharīf* are *jowār* 88,850 acres, maize 26,700, rice 5,200 and *bājra* 200; and at the *rabi*, wheat 50,700 acres, gram 25,240 and barley 900.

Of other crops *urad*, *mūng* and *moth* cover 1,500 acres, *mūngphalī* 200 and peas and *masūr* 1,200. *Tilli* occupies 8,000 acres and cotton 70,848. Poppy is a very important crop and occupies about 11,000 acres; the actuals have been—

| Years. | Area in acres. | Percentage on total *rabi* area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . | 20,010 | 21 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . | 15,251 | 16 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . . | 15,017 | 21 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . | 22,318 | 73 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . | 11,065 | 11 |
| Average . | 16,776 | 28 |

The average irrigated area amounts to 18,800 acres, the actuals have been.— Irrigation.

| Years. | Area irrigated. | Percentage on cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . | 19,836 | 6 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . | 18,760 | 7 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . . | 14,690 | 5 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . | 18,620 | 7 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . | 22,348 | 6 |
| Average | 18,851 | 6 |

Practically the whole of the irrigated area is occupied by poppy; sugarcane and garden produce are also watered to a less extent.

Trade and routes.

The principal exports are crude opium, which goes to Ujjain for manufacture, food grains, *ghī* and cotton, while piece-goods, hardware, sugar, salt and kerosine oil are imported.

Trade passes along the Bhopāl-Ujjain section of the Great Indian Peninsula railway which has stations at Maksī, Berchha, Kālī-sind, Akodia, Shujālpur, Kālā-pīpal and Pārbatī. The metalled roads in the *zila* number seven, the Agra-Bombay high road (31 miles), Ujjain-Agar, Agar-Susner, Dewās-Sehore, Agar-Sārangpur, and the feeders from Shujālpur to Pachor and Shājāpur to Berchha.

Administration.

The *zila* is in immediate charge of a *sūbah*, who is chief magistrate and the principal executive officer of the charge. He acts under the orders of the *sar-sūbah* of the *prānt*. He is assisted by 6 *kamāsdārs* and 6 *nāib-kamāsdārs* in charge of *parganas*. These officers are subordinate magistrates of the 2nd or 3rd class and also *munsifs*. The chief civil judicial authority in the *zila* is the *sadr-amīn*.

Subdivisions.

The *zila* as at present constituted consists of the former *zilas* of Agar and Shājāpur. In 1904 these two *zilas* were amalgamated, except the small *tappa* of Runīja, which was transferred to Mandasor. The present *zila* contains six *parganas* with headquarters at Shājāpur, Shujālpur, Sonkach (Sonkach and Tonk) Agar (Agar and Barod), Nalkhera and Susner.

Revenue.

The revenue demand is 16·6 lakhs, miscellaneous sources also contributing 11 lakhs.

Police and jails.

The *zila* is watched by a force of 1,032 regular police under a Superintendent whose headquarters are at Shājāpur. The *zila* is divided into 6 police circles with *thānas* at Shājāpur, Shujālpur, Sonkach, Agar, Nalkhera, Susner, Barod and Tonk. No jail is located in the *zila*.

Post and telegraph.

Imperial post offices have been opened at Agar, Shājāpur, Sundarsī, Soyet and Sonkach, and State offices at Agar, Akodia, Barodia, Berchha, Bhainsoda, Bhourāsa, Bolai, Dupāda, Kānad, Maksī, Nalkhera, Neorī, Runīja, Shājāpur, Shujālpur, Sonkach, Tonk, Ranthambhor, Piplon, Awantīpur-Barodia and Baragaon.

Telegraph offices have been established at Agar, Shājāpur and Sonkach, and also exist at all railway stations.

Education.

The *zila* possesses 43 schools. The total number of literate persons returned in 1901 was 6,162, of whom 104 were

females. This gives a percentage of 1·3. The language in which most persons were literate was Hindī. Of those able to read and write, 4,700 or 1 per cent. were Hindī scholars. Next in importance was Marāthī with 372 literate persons. English was known to only 117 persons.

Up to the present time (1907) 4 hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in the *zila*. Medical.

Agar pargana.—This *pargana* lies in the north-east of the *zila* between 23° 32′ and 23° 55′ north latitude and 75° 44′ and 76° 13′ east longitude, having an area of 484·2 square miles, of which 66·46 are alienated in *jāgīr*. The headquarters of the *kamāsdār* in charge are at Agar.

It is bounded on the north by the Susner *pargana*, on the east by Nalkhera *pargana*, on the south by Holkar's territory and on the west by Dewās.

The only large rivers in the *pargana* are the Chambal and Kālī Sind, and these flow during the whole year. The Chhoti Kālī Sind, Au, Bānganga, Tilar and Kanthāli flow at the most during eight months.

The only important tanks are those at Agar. The Bara Talāo or Motī Sāgar at this place covers an area of 327 acres and is used in irrigating seven villages in the neighbourhood.

The average recorded rainfall is 20 inches.

Of the *khālsā* area, amounting to 417·56 square miles, 65,128 acres or 24 per cent. are cultivated. The land revenue demand is 2·5 lakhs.

The population of the *pargana* in 1901 amounted to 52,790 persons living in two towns Agar (6,193) and Agar station (4,031) and 223 villages. By religions the *pargana* shewed 46,489 or 88 per cent. Hindus, 3,616 Musalmāns, 1,432 Jains, 1,252 Animists and 1 Christian.

Agar, until 1904, formed a separate *zila*. In that year it was amalgamated with the Shājāpur *zila* and reduced to the status of a *pargana*. It contains two subdivisions, the *tappas* of Piplon and Kānad.

A *kamāsdār* with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class is in charge of the *pargana* and has two *nāib-kamāsdārs* with headquarters in the *tappas* of Piplon and Kānad to assist him. Watch and ward are carried out by a force of 246 regular police under the control of sub-inspectors of Police stationed at Agar and Barod.

Two *thānas* at Agar and Barod and 6 outposts have been established in the *pargana*.

No railway as yet (1907) traverses this *pargana*, but the new line from Nāgda to Muttra will pass through it with a station at Pānchpahār.

The Agar-Sārangpur, Ujjain-Agar and Agar-Susner roads also run through the *pargana*.

**Nalkhera pargana.**—The Nalkhera *pargana* is situated between 23° 30′ and 23° 52′ north latitude and 76° 10′ and 76° 27′ east longitude, having an area of 327·24 square miles. The headquarters are at Nalkhera.

It is bounded on the north by the Pirāwa *pargana* of Tonk State and Jhālawār State, on the east by the Kālī Sind, which separates it from Indore, on the south by Shājāpur *pargana*, and on the west by Agar and Susner *parganas*. The whole *pargana* lies on the Mālwā plateau.

The rainfall averages 21 inches.

The only rivers of importance are the Kālī Sind and Lakhūndar with their affluents the Bhatan and the Bānganga. The tank at Gondal village is a large one and affords good shooting in the cold weather.

The area of 327·24 square miles contains 56,037 acres of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 2·2 lakhs.

The population amounted in 1901 to 36,920 persons; classified by religions there were 31,678 Hindus, 1,882 Musalmāns, 1,000 Jains, and 2,360 Animists. The *pargana* contains 152 villages, the largest being Nalkhera (31,678).

The *kamāsdār* is magistrate of the 2nd class, being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The police consists of 123 men under a sub-inspector distributed through 1 *thāna* and 3 outposts. No railway traverse the *pargana*, but the Agar-Susner road runs through the *pargana* for 6 miles.

**Shājāpur pargana.**—The Shājāpur *pargana* lies in the centre of the *zila* between 23° 11′ north latitude and 23° 44′ and 76° 32′ east longitude. It has an area of 416·78 square miles, of which 30·44 are alienated. The *kamāsdār's* headquarters are at Shājāpur.

It is bounded by the Agar *pargana*, on the east by the Narsinghgarh and Dewās States and the Shājāpur *pargana*, on the south by the Sonkach *pargana*, and on the west by the Nalkhera *pargana* and the Indore State.

The whole of the *pargana* is situated on the Mālwā plateau and shares in the general condition common to that tract.

The southern portion of the *pargana* is somewhat hilly. The average recorded rainfall is 33 inches.

The only rivers of local importance are the Kālī Sind and the Lakhundar. The former flows for 28 miles through the *pargana* and the latter, which is a tributary of the former, for 22 miles.

The *khālsā* area of 386·34 square miles comprises 73,217 acres of cultivated land, amounting to 29 per cent. of the total area. The usual food grains and oil-seeds are sown, and also poppy. The land revenue demand is 2·4 lakhs.

The population in 1901 numbered 61,843 persons, classified by religions, 52,210 were Hindus, 5,667 Musalmāns, 992 Jains, 2,973 Animists and 1 other. It contains one town, Shājāpur (9,953), and 215 villages.

The *pargana* is in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate and chief revenue officer. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*.

The regular police number 151 men under a sub-inspector distributed through one *thana* and 5 outposts.

The Ujjain-Bhopāl section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the *pargana* with stations at Kālī Sind and Berchha. The Agra-Bombay, Agar-Sārangpur and Berchha-Shājāpur metalled roads also cross the *pargana*.

**Shujālpur pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 23° 7′ and 23° 35′ north latitude and 76° 29′ and 76° 6′ east longitude. Its area amounts to 654 square miles, of which 67·69 are alienated in *jagirs*. The headquarters are at Shujālpur.

On the north it is bounded by the territories of Rājgarh, Dewās and Narsinghgarh; on the east by Bhopāl; on the south by the Sonkach *pargana*; and on the west by the Shājāpur *pargana*, and the Indore and Dewās States.

The chief rivers are the Pārbatī, Newaj, and Kālī Sind, with two minor streams, the Jamdhār and Bilehti. The average recorded rainfall is 30 inches.

The population in 1901 numbered 68,637 persons, of whom 57,654 were Hindus, 6,966 Musalmāns, 1,048 Jains, 2,968 Animists and 1 other. One town, Shujālpur (5,731) and 244 villages are included in the *pargana*.

Of the *khālsā* area of 586·31 square miles 97,045 acres or 26 per cen are cultivated. Poppy is largely sown.

A *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, is in charge, being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The revenue demand amounts to 4·1 lakhs.

The regular police number 151 men under a sub-inspector distributed through 1 *thāna* and 8 outposts.

The Bhopāl-Ujjain section of the Great Indian Peninsula railway traverses the *pargana* with a station at Shujālpur, and the metalled road from Shujālpur to Taien.

**Sonkach pargana.**—The Sonkach *pargana* lies in the south of the *zila* between 22° 35′ and 23° 19′ north latitude and 76° 6′ and 76° 51′ east longitude, having an area of 1,149 square miles, of which 547·57 are alienated. The headquarters are at Sonkach.

It is bounded on the north by the *pargana* of Shājāpur, on the east by Shujālpur *pargana* and the Bhopāl and Indore States, on the south by the Dhār and Indore States, and on the west by the Indore and Dewās States.

The whole *pargana* being situated on the plateau, shares in the physical features common to that tract. Internally, however, it falls into three tracts, the Barodia tract on the east, which is typical of the Mālwā country and covered with rich black soil, the Iklehra *tappa* in the centre, which is somewhat broken up by hills, and the southern portion which lies in the Vindhyan range itself. The average recorded rainfall is 30 inches.

The Kālī Sind and Lakhūndar are the only large streams, but the small streams of the Lodhrī, Jangī, Chānkesar, Dudī-Newaj, Tilar and Chhoti-Kālī Sind afford a supply of water during six months of the year.

The *khālsā* area of 601·43 square miles comprises 107,540 acres or 29 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 3·4 lakhs.

The population in 1901 numbered 96,626 persons, of whom 87,327 were Hindus, 6,276 Musalmāns, 1,092 Jains, 1,927 Animists and 4 others.

The *pargana* contains 359 villages including *jāgīrs*.

The *kamāsdār* in charge of the *pargana* exercises the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class, being assisted by two *nāib-kamāsdārs*.

The watch and ward of the *pargana* is effected by a body of 251 regular police under a sub-inspector. There are two *thānas*, one at Sonkach and the other at Tonk, and 7 outposts.

The Ujjain-Bhopāl section of the Great Indian Peninsula railway passes through the *pargana* with a station at Maksī. The Agra-Bombay road lies on the western border of the *pargana* and the Dewās-Sehore road traverses it from

east to west. The former runs for nearly 45 miles and the latter 16 miles.

**Susner pargana.**—This *pargana* lies in the extreme north of the *zila* between north latitude 23° 50′ and 24° 34′ and east longitude 75° 50′ and 76° 23′, having an area of 304 square miles, 25·64 being alienated. The headquarters of the *pargana* are at Susner.

It is bounded on the north by the Indore State and the Pirāwa *pargana* of Tonk State; on the east by the Nalkhera *pargana*; on the south by the Agar *pargana*; and on the west by the Kālī Sind, which separates it from the territories of the Jhālawār State in Rājputāna. A small isolated area known as the Bhainsoda *tappa* lies in the north-west corner of the *pargana*.

The whole of the *pargana* is situated on the Mālwā tableland. The average rainfall is 26 inches.

The only large river in this *pargana* is the greater Kālī Sind. The remaining streams are small and flow for only six or eight months of the year, the most important being Au, Lakhūndar, Bhatan, Rupan, the lesser Kālī Sind, which forms the eastern boundary of the *pargana*. The Chambal flows for a short distance along the eastern border of the Bhainsoda *tappa*.

The *pargana* appears to have been held for a time by the Khīchīs, who were succeeded by the Chandrāwat Thākurs of Rāmpura.

The *pargana* comprises 278·36 square miles of *khālsā* territory, of which 44,977 acres or 25 per cent. are cultivated. All the ordinary grains are sown and also poppy. The revenue demand is 2 lakhs.

The population in 1901 numbered 31,931, comprising 28,219 Hindus, 1,679 Musalmāns, 998 Jains and 1,035 Animists.

The *pargana* contains 125 villages, of which the largest is Susner with a population of 3,746.

The *kamāsdār* in charge exercises magisterial powers of the 2nd class, being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*, whose headquarters are at Susner.

The regular police in the *pargana* number 128 of all grades under a sub-inspector, at headquarters.

A *thāna* has been established at Susner with 4 outposts attached to it.

No railway serves the *pargana*.

The metalled roads, the Ujjain-Pātan and Nīmach-Pātan, traverse the *pargana*, the latter road passing through the Bhainsoda *tappa*.

Situation, area and boundaries.

**Mandasor zila.**—This *zila* lies in the north-west of the Mālwā *prānt* between 23° 36′ and 25° 19′ north latitude and 74° 11′ and 75° 54′ east longitude, its maximum length being 118·5 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 126 miles. The total area amounts to 1,878·61 square miles, rather larger than Brunswick. To the north lies the State of Udaipur, on the east Indore, Jhālawār, Sītāmau, and Jaora; on the south Jaora; and on the west Udaipur and Partābgarh.

Physical aspects.

Except to the north of Nīmach, where an arm of the Vindhyan range stretches from west to east, the whole *zila* shares in the general conditions common to Mālwā.

Rivers and lakes.

The Chambal, Sau (Sheona), Retam, Bāmnī and Gunjarī are its only important streams. Of the 32 tanks in the *zila* 16 are of some size.

Live-stock.

The Mālwī breed of cattle is common throughout the district. The census of 1905 gave 32,932 bullocks, 23,794 cows, 2,096 he-buffaloes, 14,136 she-buffaloes, 2,917 horses, colts and fillies, 1,127 asses, and 66,646 goats and sheep.

Climate.

The climate except in the hilly tract to the north is similar to that of Mālwā generally. The rainfall averages 23 inches.

History.

This has been dealt with under the Mālwā *prānt*, and in the account of Mandasor town. In Akbar's day Mandasor was a *sarkār* in the *sūbah* of Mālwā, containing 17 *mahals*.

The people.

Figures of the census of 1901 only are available. Owing to the amalgamation the figures given in the report for the Nīmach and Mandasor *zilas* are here combined. The small Runīja *tappa* now added to this *zila* has been given in the total for population, but as regards other subjects, language, birthplace, etc., it is excluded. Its area and population being small it can well be neglected without causing any material difference. The *zila* population in (1901) numbered 208,737 persons, giving a density of 111 per square mile or, excluding the urban population (173,606), a rural density of 93 to the square mile.

Towns and villages.

The *zila* possesses three towns, Mandasor (20,936), Nīmach (6,190), Jāwad (8,005), and 850 villages. The villages are usually of the Mālwā type, but in the north of Nīmach where stone is plentiful it is employed to a certain extent in constructing houses.

Of the total population 155,934 or 75 per cent. were born within the *zila*. Of those born outside 7,342 came from Indore State, 13,375 from Udaipur, and 4,339 from the United Provinces. Migration.

The numbers according to sex were, males 106,874 and females 101,863, giving 95 women to 100 men. Sex.

Of the total population 168,266 or 81 per cent. were Hindus, 19,108 or 9 per cent. Jaīns, 10,781 or 5 per cent. Musalmāns, 10,340 or 5 per cent. Anīmists, 232 Christians and 10 others. Religion and sects.

Among sects, the Hindus shewed a predominance of Vaishnavas (54,507), Devīpūjak (27,150) and Smārths (27,052) coming next.

Among Jains, Digambarīs predominated, and among Musalmāns, Sunnīs.

The Christians included 1 European, 6 Eurasians, and 218 native Christians, 182 of the last being females. This is accounted for by the stations of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Nīmach and Jāwad.

The most numerous Hindu castes were Chamārs (16,947), Sondhias (16,900), Brāhmans (16,276), Rājpūts (9,795), Dhākars (8,106) round Nīmach only, Gūjars (6,354), Baniās (5,911), and Anjnas (5,553) mostly round Mandasor. Among Jains, Oswāls predominated (7,505). Among Musalmāns, Pathāns predominate round Mandasor (3,710, of whom 3,051 are found round Mandasor) and Shaikhs (6,935). Among Animists only Bhīls (554) are found in any number. Caste, tribe and race.

The population mainly depends on agricultural and pastoral occupations for a livelihood. Of the total population 55,792 or 27 per cent. are engaged in these pursuits. Of these 29,430 were landlords and tenants. The greater part of the poorer class are engaged on earthwork and general labour, which means field work of all kinds; these number 14,917, forming 7 per cent. of the total. Occupations.

The prevailing forms of speech are Mālwī or Rāngrī spoken by 103,541, Urdu 39,814 (36,000 coming from Nīmach), and Mārwārī 15,317 (of these 14,000 came from Nīmach). Language.

The total cultivated area averages 163,000 acres; the actuals since 1901 are given below:— Agriculture and commerce.

| Year. | Area cultivated. | Percentage on total *khālsā*. | Percentage on culturable area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . | 169,378 | 44 | 81 |
| 1901-02 . . . | 128,784 | 35 | 67 |
| 1902-03 . . . | 150,563 | 39 | 79 |
| 1903-04 . . . | 143,689 | 37 | 78 |
| 1904-05 . . . | 226,359 | 29 | 68 |
| Average . . | 163,754 | 36 | 75 |

Harvests and crops.

Both harvests are sown, the average acreage at the *kharif* being 206,000 acres and at the *rabi* 51,000. The actuals are given below :—

| Year. | Area at *kharif* area. | Area at *rabi* area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . | 234,582 | 61,014 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . | 192,081 | 31,936 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . | 226,047 | 41,623 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . | .. | 41,414 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . | 170,407 | 77,559 |
| Average . . | 205,779 | 50,709 |

The chief food crops at the *kharif* are *jowar* 89,820 acres, *bajra* 370 acres, *maize* 23,690 acres; and at the *rabi* wheat 24,300 acres, gram 25,620 and barley 3,000.

Of other crops *urad*, *mung* and *moth* cover 2,570 acres, *mungphali* 300, and peas and *masur* 400; cotton is sown over 21,600 acres, and poppy over 15,000.

The actuals in the case of poppy have been—

| Year. | Area in acres. | Percentage on *rabi* area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . . | 16,828 | 28 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . . | 9,676 | 30 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . . | 14,955 | 36 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . . | 11,806 | 29 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . . | 14,676 | 19 |
| Average . . . . | 13,588 | 28 |

Irrigation.

The area under irrigation averages 15,000 acres; the actuals in the last five years were—

| Year. | Area in acres. | Percentage on total cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . | 15,933 | 9 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . | 9,395 | 4 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . | 12,817 | 8 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . | 14,345 | 9 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . | 24,906 | 11 |
| Average . . | 15,479 | 8 |

Poppy is the principal irrigated crop, sugarcane and garden produce being watered to a less extent.

The most important article of trade in Mandasor, is opium, the number of chests exported to Bombay being in 1891, 2,789, in 1901, 3,201, 1902, 3,248, 1903, 2,996, 1904, 1,453, 1905, 3,074½. The export of cotton, food grains and lime-stone is also considerable. Piece goods, sugar, salt, hardware and kerosine oil are the chief imports. Trade is carried along the Rājputāna-Mālwā railway, which has the stations of Mandasor, Dhodhar, Dalaoda, Harkiākhāl, Nīmach and Kesarpura situated within the limits of the *zila*. Trade and routes.

The metalled roads from Indore to Nīmach, and Nīmach to Rāmpura and Bhānpura in Indore State also traverse the district. Mandasor (for opium especially), Nīmach and Jāwad are the trade centres. Administration and revenue.

A *sūbah*, who is *zila* magistrate, is in charge of the district, being assisted by *kamāsdārs* in each *pargana*.

The highest civil judicial authority in the *zila* is the *Sadr-amīn*.

There are 7 *parganas* in the *zila*, Mandasor, Nīmach, Bhāugarh, Nāhargarh (including the Runīja *tappa*), Jāwad, Singoli, and Gangāpur. The last *pargana* is isolated, lying in Rājputāna. Subdivisions.

The revenue demand for the *zila* is 11·1 lakhs, the revenue from miscellaneous sources (especially opium) being Rs. 7,40,000 a year. Revenue.

The police force numbers 955 men under a Superintendent at headquarters and sub-inspectors in *parganas*. These men are distributed through 7 *thānas* and 14 outposts. Police and Jails.

A District jail is located at Mandasor capable of accommodating 150 prisoners. It is situated in the fort.

There are 2 Imperial post offices in the *zila* situated at Mandasor and Nīmach, and 21 State offices at Mandasor, Afzalpur, Bagāna, Bhāugarh, Bichor, Deken, Dhodhar, Gangāpur, Jāwad, Jāt, Jīran, Nāhargarh, Nikumbh, Nīmach, Ratangarh Sāwan, Singoli, and Nāgrī. Post and Telegraph.

There are telegraph offices at Mandasor and Nīmach and all railway stations.

Mandasor and Nīmach have Municipalities. The British Cantonment at Nīmach is controlled by the British authorities. Municipalities.

The *zila* possesses 25 schools. Of the population in 1901 8,185 or 5 per cent. were literate, 3 per cent. of these being literate in Hindī. Education.

Three dispensaries have been opened in the *zila*. Medical.

**Bhāugarh pargana.**—The Bhāugarh *pargana* lies between 23° 36′ and 23° 57′ north latitude and 74° 57′ and 75° 14′ east longitude, with an area of 186·80 square miles, of which 68·96 are alienated in land grants. The headquarters are at Bhāugarh.

The Sau (Sheona), Somlī, and Pingla rivers traverse the *pargana*. The tanks at Khorāna and Moria villages are of some size. The rainfall is 30 inches.

The population according to the census of 1901 numbered 23,821 persons, among whom Hindus amounted to 19,724, Musalmāns to 874, Jains to 1,370, and Animists to 1,853. The *pargana* contains 60 villages.

Of the *khālsā* area of 117·84 square miles 35,112 acres or 41 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is 2 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār* is in charge with 2nd class magisterial powers, a *nāib-kamāsdār* assisting him. The police number 61 men under a sub-inspector, distributed through 1 *thāna* and 1 outpost.

The Rājputāna-Mālwā railway has stations at Dalaoda and Dhodar. The Indore-Nīmach road crosses the district for 18 miles.

**Gangāpur pargana.**—Gangāpur forms a small isolated *pargana* lying just over the border of the Central India Agency between 25° 3′ and 25° 19′ north latitude and 74° 11′ and 74° 24′ east longitude. It has an area of 26·04 square miles. The headquarters are at Gangāpur. It is surrounded on all sides by Udaipur State.

The only rivers of local importance are the Chandrabhāga and Banās. The tank at Miloni Khera is of fair size. The average recorded rainfall is 13 inches.

The whole *pargana* is *khālsā*. The cultivated area amounts to 4,809 acres or 29 per cent. The revenue demand is Rs. 14,000.

The population in 1901 numbered 9,003 persons. Classified by religions there were 7,541 Hindus, 738 Jains, 523 Musalmāns, and 201 Animists. The *pargana* contains 10 villages, the largest being Gangāpur (3,393).

The *pargana* is in charge of a *nāib-kamāsdār* with the powers of a 2nd class magistrate. The regular police number 55 men in charge of a sub-inspector.

No railway nor metalled road traverses the *pargana*.

**Jāwad pargana.**—It lies in the north of the *zila* between 24° 53′ and 24° 29′ north latitude and 74° 48′ and 75° 28′ east longitude with an area of 362·96 square miles, of which 198·76

are included in *jāgīr* territory. The headquarters are at Jāwad.

On the northern border lie Singoli *pargana* and Udaipur State ; on the east Indore ; on the south Nīmach *pargana* and on the west Udaipur State.

The Gambhīr is the only large stream. The rainfall averages 22 inches.

A total population of 38,168 was recorded in 1901, Hindus numbering 30,042, Musalmāns 3,412, Jains 1,844, Animists 2,863 and 7 others. The town of Jāwad (8,005) and 166 villages lie in the *pargana*.

The cultivated area amounts to 26,397 acres or 25 per cent. on the total *khālsā* area of 164·20 square miles. The revenue demand is 1·1 lakhs.

A *kamāsdār*, who is a 2nd class magistrate, is in charge, assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. Watch and ward is in the hands of 122 men, under a sub-inspector, distributed through 1 *thāna* and 2 outposts.

The Rājputāna-Mālwā railway has a station at Kesarpura, while the Indore-Nīmach-Nasīrābād, Nīmach-Jāwad and Jāwad-Singoli roads also traverse it.

**Mandasor pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 23° 49′ and 24° 10′ north latitude and 74° 57′ and 75° 22′ east longitude, having an area of 335·76 square miles, of which 57·15 are alienated in *jāgīrs*. The headquarters are at Mandasor. It is bounded on the north by the Jaora and Indore States, on the east by the Nāhargarh *pargana*, on the south by the Bhāugarh *pargana* and on the west by Partābgarh State.

The Sau (Sheona), on which Mandasor stands, and the Somli are its only important rivers. The villages of Lamgara, Bhardawās, and Muhammadgarh possess tanks of some size. The average rainfall is 23 inches.

The population in 1901 amounted to 57,587, of whom 43,542 were Hindus, 8,916 Musalmāns, 3,136 Jains, 1,986 Animists and 7 others. The town of Mandasor (26,936) and 150 villages are in this *pargana*.

The *khālsā* area of 278·61 square miles comprises 60,346 acres or 24 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 3·4 lakhs.

The *kamāsdār* in charge is a 2nd class magistrate, being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The police under a sub-inspector number 197 men and are distributed through 1 *thāna* and 5 outposts.

The Rājputāna-Mālwā railway has a station at Mandasor. The metalled road from Indore to Nīmach and the feeders from Partābgarh and Sītāmau traverse the *pargana*.

**Nāhargarh pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 23° 57′ and 24° 12′ north latitude and 75° 11′ and 75° 54′ east longitude. The area amounts to 363·75 square miles, of which *jagīrs* occupy 40·65. The headquarters are at Nāhargarh.

On the north it is bounded by the States of Jaora and Indore, on the east by Indore and the Agar *pargana*, on the south by Sītāmau State and on the west by Mandasor *pargana*.

The Chambal, Sau (Sheona), Tumbar, and Gīr are its rivers. The average rainfall is 23 inches.

The census of 1901 gives a population of 30,650 persons, of whom Hindus numbered 27,597, Musalmāns 1,357, Jains 767, and Animists 929. The *pargana* contains 171 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 323·10 square miles includes 49,955 acres or 24 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 2·4 lakhs.

The *kamāsdār* in charge is a 2nd class magistrate, being assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār*. The police, who number 55 men, are stationed in 1 *thāna* under a sub-inspector.

No railway crosses the *pargana*, but the metalled road from Mandasor to Nīmach lies for 15 miles in State limits.

**Nīmach pargana.**—The Nīmach *pargana*, which has an area of 375·78 square miles, lies between 24° 12′ and 24° 46′ north latitude and 75° 12′ and 74° 24′ east longitude. *Jāgīrs* occupy 203·87 square miles. The headquarters are at Nīmach.

On the north of the *pargana* lies the Jāwad *pargana* of this *zila*, on the east Indore State, on the south Partābgarh, and on the west Udaipur.

The Retam and Barkheri-ki-nadī traverse the *pargana*. At Jīran and Khewās are tanks of some size. The average rainfall is 35 inches.

The population, as recorded in 1901, gave a total of 35,239 persons, Hindus numbering 28,380, Musalmāns 3,103, Jains 1,864, Animists 1,674, and Christians 218. One town, Nīmach, and 183 villages lie in the *pargana*.

The *khālsā* area (171·91 square miles) comprises 35,726 acres or 32 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand is 1·4 lakhs.

The *pargana* is as usual in charge of a *kamāsdār*, who is a second class magistrate for his charge, and is assisted by

a *náib-kamāsdār*. The police number 284 under a sub-inspector, who man one *thāna* and 3 outposts.

The Rājputana-Mālwā railway has stations at Nīmach and Harkia-khāl. The Indore-Nīmach road also traverses it.

The headquarters of the Political Agent in Mālwā and the British Cantonment of Nīmach lie in the *pargana*.

**Singoli pargana.**—The Singolī *pargana* is the northernmost subdivision of the *zila*, lying between 24° 45′ and 25° 9′ north latitude and 74° 53′ and 75° 24′ east longitude. It comprises an area of 227·52 square miles, of which 9·32 square miles are alienated in *jāgīrs* and other land grants. The headquarters are at Singolī.

It is bounded on the north and east by the Udaipur State; on the south by the Jāwad *pargana* and the Udaipur and Indore States; on the west by the Udaipur and Indore States.

The *pargana* is situated in the hilly country which terminates the Mālwā plateau at this point.

The only rivers of local importance are the Bāmni, the Rozar and the Osar. The tanks at Dalālpura Tanka, Kunar, Kathanda, Dhukrai, Siripur Kaneai and Dhangaon are of fair size. The average recorded rainfall is 22 inches.

Of the total *khālsā* area of 218·20 square miles, 14,018 acres or 11 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is Rs. 70,000.

The population in 1901 amounted to 14,269 persons, among whom 11,450 were Hindus, 1,062 Jains, 923 Musalmāns and 834 Animists. The *pargana* contains 110 villages.

The *kamāsdār* in charge is a 2nd class magistrate and the chief administrative officer of the *pargana*. He is assisted by a *nāib-kamāsdār* and usual staff.

The watch and ward of the *pargana* is carried out by 181 regular police under a sub-inspector. The police are distributed through one *thāna* and 3 outposts.

No railway or metalled road traverses this *pargana*.

**Amjhera zila.**—This *zila* lies partly in Mālwā and partly in the tract along the north of the Narbadā called Nimār. It lies between 22° 5′ and 22° 59′ north latitude and 74° 39′ and 75° 46′ east longitude. It has an area of 1,301·44 square miles, comparable to that of Brunswick (1,400). Its greatest length from north to south is 70 miles and from east to west 52. Situation, area and boundaries.

The *zila* falls into two tracts. On the plateau is Amjhera proper, including the two big *jāgīrs* of Digthān and Sāgor, Physical aspects.

while on the slopes of the Vindhyan range and in Nimār lies the *pargana* of Bāgh-Bākāner.

It is bounded on the north by Indore, Jhābua, Ratlām and Dhār States; on the east by the British *pargana* of Mānpur and Dhār State; on the south by Indore and Dhār and on the west by Alī-Rājpur, Jhābua, Jobat and Dhār.

While the northern section is typical of Mālwā the southern *parganas* are cut up by hills and ravines and are populated mainly by Bhīls. The soil in the Mālwā section is of the usual fertile class, but in the hilly tract much of the country is unfitted for cultivation, while the Bhīls are disinclined to agriculture.

Rivers and lakes.

The only important streams are the Mahī Bāghinī or Wāghinī, the Esuri, the Uri, and the Mān, all affluents of the Narbadā.

Numerous hill torrents also intersect the southern part during the rains. Although 7 tanks are situated in the *zila* only those at Amjhera, Sagwāl, Ledgaon and Bākāner are of any size.

Forest.

The hills of the southern section are thickly clothed with forest of the type common in this region, containing much *Terminalia Hardwickia*, various *Acacias* and occasionally stunted teak and *Boswellia*.

Live-stock.

The Mālwī and Nimārī breeds of cattle are both met with here. A census showed 18,623 bullocks, 7,500 cows, 907 he-buffaloes, 4,016 she-buffaloes, 904 horses, colts and fillies, 270 asses and 21,229 sheep and goats.

Climate.

In the Mālwā section the climate is of the temperate kind common in that region, but in the hilly tract it is subject to extremes of heat, while the cold season is of short duration. The rainfall averages 23 inches.

History.

Of the early history of the tract nothing is known. The caves at Bāgh, however, show that the Buddhists in later days lived in those hills. In Akbar's day the present Amjhera *zila* formed part of the Māndu *sarkār*, Amjhera, Digthān Sāgor and Manāwar being *mahals*. It was held by the Rāthors until 1857, when the Rājā of Amjhera rebelled and his territory was made over to Sindhia, in whose possession it has remained.

The people.

The total population according to the census of 1901 amounted to 96,426 persons, giving a density of 74 persons to the square mile.

Towns and villages.

The *zila* contains 465 villages, of which 426 had a population of under 500, 27 of between 500 and 1,000 and 12 of over 1,000; Amjhera with a population of 2,954 is the largest village.

Of the total population 77,805 or 80 per cent. were born in the *zila* and 79,922 within the State. Of outsiders, 5,494 came from Indore, 4,616 from Dhār and 1,136 from Jodhpur. Migration.

The numbers according to sex were, males 48,608 and females 47,818, giving 98 women to 100 men. Sex.

Hindus numbered 55,168 or 56 per cent., Jains 2,283, Musalmāns 5,190 and Animists 33,785. Religions.

The total number of Hindu castes returned was 62, among which Balais 12,102, Rājputs 7,183 (including many Bhilālas) and Kunbīs 4,407 predominated. Among Animists, Bhīls numbered 18,159 and Bhilālas 14,353. These returns are too low. Castes.

Agricultural and pastoral occupations claimed 34 per cent. of the population. Occupations.

The linguistic returns in this *zila* were most faulty and absolutely unreliable. Only 24 persons are shewn as speaking Mālwī, while 44,701 speak Urdu, a language returned otherwise only in districts with big towns. Languages.

The total cultivated area amounts on an average to about 111,878 acres or 26 per cent. of the total area. Agriculture and commerce.

The actuals for five years are given below:—

| Year. | Area in acres. | Percentage on *khālsā*. | Percentage on total culturable. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . | 88,540 | 21 | 73 |
| 1901-02 . . . | 95,096 | 22 | 70 |
| 1902-03 . . . | 124,385 | 29 | 67 |
| 1903-04 . . . | 125,869 | 29 | 62 |
| 1904-05 . . . | 125,399 | 29 | 60 |
| Average . | 111,878 | 26 | 66 |

Both harvests are cultivated, the average area sown at the *kharīf* being 90,636 acres and at the *rabi* 26,862. Harvests and crops.

The actuals for five years are:—

| Year. | Area at *kharīf*. | Area at *rabi*. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 . . . . . | 69,401 | 21,965 |
| 1901-02 . . . . . | 77,719 | 19,085 |
| 1902-03 . . . . . | 112,017 | 17,230 |
| 1903-04 . . . . . | 100,637 | 34,750 |
| 1904-05 . . . . . | 93,406 | 41,286 |
| Average . | 90,636 | 26,862 |

The principal crops at the *kharīf* are *jowār*, covering 9,026 acres, rice 1,684 acres, maize 26,872 and *bājra* 6,335 acres, and at the *rabi*, wheat 24,375 acres, and gram 10,599 acres.

Of other crops, cotton 19,466, *tillī* covers 14,857 acres, and poppy 1,310.

Irrigation.

The average irrigated area amounts to 2,950 acres. The actuals were :—

| Year. | Area irrigated. | Percentage on total cultivated. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900-01 | 2,837 | 3 |
| 1901-02 | 1,816 | 2 |
| 1902-03 | 2,130 | 2 |
| 1903-04 | 4,122 | 3 |
| 1904-05 | 3,894 | 3 |
| Average | 2,959 | 2·4 |

Poppy and garden produce are the crops chiefly watered.

Trade and routes.

Trade is not greatly developed owing to the isolated nature of the *zila* and want of communications. No railway traverses it, all trade having to pass by the metalled road from Indore to Nīmach which crosses the northern section, and that from Dhār to Sardārpur and Tānda which is to be carried on to Bāgh and Kukshī in Dhār State, connecting with the road to Barwānī *viâ* Chikhalda.

Amjhera, Bagh, Rājgarh and Manāwar are the chief trade centres.

Administration and revenue.

A *sūbah* is in charge of the *zila* with one *kamāsdār* in Bākāner *pargana*. The *sūbah* is *zila* magistrate, the chief civil judicial authority being the *Sadr-amīn*.

Sub-divisions.

There are two *parganas*, Amjhera and Bāgh-Bākāner. The revenue demand amounts to 1·6 lakhs, while the miscellaneous revenue is about 1 lakh.

Police and Jails.

The police number 236 men under a Superintendent with sub-inspectors in charge of *parganas*. There are 2 *thānas* and 4 outposts in the *zila*.

Post and Telegraph.

State post offices have been opened at Amjhera, Bākāner, Manāwar, and Tānda.

Education.

The schools in the *zila* number 7.

Hospitals.

Dispensaries have been opened at Amjhera, Sardārpur, Bāgh and Manāwar.

**Amjhera pargana.**—This *pargana* lies on the Mālwā plateau between 22° 20′ and 22° 59′ north latitude and 74° 46′ and 75° 46′ east longtitude, having an area of 947·04 square miles, of which 614 are alienated in *jāgīr*; the headquarters are at Amjhera.

It is bounded on the north, south and east by Indore and Dhār, and on the west by Dhār.

The only rivers of importance are the Chambal, Mahī, Tānda and Mān. At Amjhera, Sagwāl, and Ledgaon are tanks of fair size. The average rainfall amounts to 26 inches.

The total population in 1901 numbered 67,512 persons, of whom 41,311 were Hindus, 3,429 Muhammadans, 1,837 Jains and 20,935 Animists. The *pargana* contains 321 villages.

The *khālsā* area of 333·04 square miles includes 45,419 acres or 21 per cent. of cultivated land. The revenue demand amounts to Rs. 80,000. The *sūbah* himself carries on the duties of *kamāsdār* for the *pargana*. The regular police number 122 men. They are under 2 sub-inspectors stationed at the *thānas* of Amjhera and Rājgarh. Besides the *thānas* there are 3 outposts located in the *pargana*.

The Dhār-Sardārpur road runs for 15 miles through the *pargana* with a branch from Māngod, which connects with Amjhera.

**Bāgh-Bākāner (Bākāner) pargana.**—This *pargana* lies between 22° 5′ and 22° 27′ north latitude and 74° 39′ and 75° 18′ east longitude, having an area of 354·4 square miles, of which 13·06 are alienated in *jāgīrs*.

The States of Indore, Dhār and Barwāni surround it on all sides.

The only streams of importance are Narbadā, the Mān, Bāgh (or Wāgh) and Esai. The tank at Bākāner is of some size. The rainfall averages 22 inches.

The population according to the census of 1901 amounted to 28,914 persons, of whom 13,856 were Hindus, 1,761 Muhammadans, 447 Jains, and 12,850 Animists. The *pargana* contains 144 villages.

The *khālsā* area amounts to 341·34 square miles, of which 79,980 acres or 37 per cent. are cultivated. The revenue demand is Rs. 83,000.

The *kamāsdār*, who lives at Bākāner and is a 2nd class magistrate, is in charge with a *nāib-kamāsdār* at Bāgh to assist him. The regular police under two sub-inspectors at Bāgh and Bākāner, where *thānas* are situated, number 114 men. It has one outpost.

The metalled road from Sardārpur is under construction through Bāgh to meet the Kukshī-Barwānī road.

## GAZETTEER.

### A

**Afzalpur,** *pargana* Nāhargarh, *zila* Mandasor.—A village situated 12 miles south-east of Mandasor in 23° 59′ N. and 75° 17′ E. The village is an old one and numerous remains are still lying round it. The buildings were destroyed by the Muhammadans, who have used many of the stones in constructing the Mandasor fort. A fair is held here in honour of a Musalmān Pīr, Mīrān Sāhib, yearly on the *Akhātīj* at the mosque of Mīrān Sāhib. A market is held every Wednesday. A State post office, police outpost, Hindī school and a customs outpost are located here. The total area of the village is 1,773 acres, of which 1,252 acres are cultivated. The population in 1901 amounted to 914 persons, males 478, females 436.

**Agar town,** *pargana* Agar, *zila* Shājāpur.—A town and British military station situated in 23° 43′ N. and 76° 3′ E., 1,765 feet above the level of the sea, 41 miles by metalled road from Ujjain. The population of the town was, in 1881, 6,193, 1891, 7,692, 1901, 6,452 persons, 3,257 males and 3,195 females. The military station had a population in 1891 of 4,031, and in 1901 of 3,990, males 2,401, females 1,589. The town is picturesquely placed between two large lakes, known as the Ratāria Talāo and Bara Talāo, and is surrounded by a battlemented wall built in the eighteenth century by the Brāhman *jāgīrdār*. It takes its name from one Agria Bhīl, who founded a settlment on this site in the tenth century. It was seized almost immediately by the Jhāla Rājputs, who continued in possession until the eighteenth century, when it fell to Jaswant Rao Ponwār of Dhār, who made it over in *jāgīr* to his Brāhman minister Shivājī Shankar Orekar.

In 1801 the district was overrun by Bāpujī Sindhia, who devastated the town, but it was restored by Daulat Rao Sindhia a few years later. Until 1904, when its status was reduced, Agar was the headquarters of a *zila* of the same name. A considerable traffic in grain and cotton is carried on, and two ginning factories are at work. In the Mādhoganj quarter, outside the town, are situated the public offices, the *kamāsdār's* court, a school, a State post office, and a hospital.

The town is managed by a municipality created in 1893. The municipal income amounts to Rs. 900 a year, drawn from land taxes.

The military station lies to the north of the town, from which it is separated by the Ratāria Talāo. It is picturesquely situated beside the lake and surrounded by fine trees. The military station was first occupied in 1844 as a cantonment for the local corps.

In 1857 it was held by the third regiment of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, and some guns from the Mehidpur Contingent. On May 30th the "Mofussilite" published a letter in which the absolute loyalty of the troops was asserted. On June 18th the fugitives from Sīprī, where the Contingent troops had mutinied, came in. On July 4th the troops mutinied, killing some of their officers, but a party of four men and six women, and three children escaped, and, after many hardships, finally reached British territory south of the Narbadā.[1] Since 1858 Agar has been garrisoned by the Central India Horse, one of the new local corps raised in place of those which had mutinied. From 1860 to 1895 Agar was also the headquarters of the Western Mālwā Agency, the Commandant of the regiment holding collateral political charge. On the creation of the present Mālwā Agency, certain minor jurisdictional powers were assigned to the Commandant, who exercises the powers of a second class magistrate within the station limits. A picturesque Church built by Colonel Martin of the Central India Horse in 1884, a dâk bungalow, combined Imperial Post and Telegraph Office stand in the station.

**Aino**, *pargana* Gohad, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 33′ N. and 78° 23′ E, 10 miles west of Gohad. It was formerly the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Population in 1901 was 1,336; males 722, females 614. The area includes 981 acres of cultivated and 1,442 acres of uncultivated land. A Hindī school, branch post office, *sāyar* and police outpost are located here.

**Akorha**, *pargana* Bhind, *zila* Bhind.—A large village situated in 26° 32′ N. and 78° 57′ E., 7 miles south-east of Bhind. The village lands comprise 4,958 acres of cultivated, 844 acres of culturable and 1,234 acres of barren land. The population in 1901 amounted to 3,591 persons; males 1,925, females 1,666.

**Alāpur**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 21′ N. and 77° 52′ E., 1 mile east of Jora. It contains many old remains of interest and may possibly be the Alāpur mentioned by Ibn Batūta as lying on the route to Gwalior.[2] The cultivated area is 1,383 acres, culturable

1 *Bombay Times*—August 1st, 1857.

2 I. A. III, 114.

77 acres, unculturable 290 acres. Population (1901) was 2,096, males 1,110, females 986.

**Amāha,** *pargana* Lahār, *zila* Bhind.—A village lying in 25° 59′ N. and 78° 53′ E., 2 miles south-east of Daboh on the south side of the road to Kūnch. Local legend avers that Prithvīrāj Chauhān here fought with Malkhān, the general of Parmārdi Deva Chandella. Malkhān is said to have owned the village and the fort of Sirsāgarh on the Pating, not far from Amāha. A *bāorī* said to be of his day is shewn here. A fair takes place here on *Chait Sudī* 9th in honour of Devī. The village area contains 704 acres of cultivated, 37 acres of culturable waste and 20 acres of barren land. The population in 1901 amounted to 1,566 souls; males 800, females 766.

**Amanchār,** *pargana* Mungaoli, *zila* Isāgarh.—A village situated in 24° 31′ N. and 78° 12′ E., 7 miles north of Mungaoli town. It stands on the Baraho *nāla*, a perennial stream. It is an old village and contains a small fort now partially ruined, and many remains of Jain figures. In the census of 1901 the population amounted to 356 persons; males 177, females 179. The cultivated area comprises 222 acres, culturable 1,762 and waste land 1,025, the total village area being 3,009 acres.

**Ambah,** *pargana* Ambah, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village in 26° 43′ N. and 78° 16′ E., the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name. It is 35 miles north-east of Jora. A small fort stands in the village. It was at one time the headquarters of the *zila* and also a cantonment.

A fair is annually held here in the month of *Phāgun*, which lasts for 15 days, when every sort of commodity is offered for sale. The cultivated area is 1,867 acres. The population was, in 1901, 4,010; 2,159 males and 1,851 females.

**Amjhera,** *pargana* Amjhera, *zila* Amjhera.—Headquarters of the *zila* and *pargana* of the same name. It is situated on the Vindhyan scarp, 1,890 feet above the sea level in 22° 34′ N. and 75° 10′ E., twelve miles west of Dhār. Population was, in 1901, 2,954. The place is said to have been founded by Rājā Rām Singh, a son of Rājā Māldeo Rāthor of Jodhpur, in the sixteenth century. It was in Akbar's time the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Māndu *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Mālwā. It was subsequently the capital of a small chiefship, which, in the eighteenth century, became subject to Gwalior. In 1857 Rājā Bakhtāwar Singh rebelled; he was caught, executed at Indore, and his estate was made over to Sindhia. Besides the *sūbah's* offices, a school, hospital, State post office and rest-house are situated in the town.

**Antrī**, *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village situated in 26° 3′ N. and 78° 15′ E., at a distance of 14 miles from Gwalior. It is a Railway-station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the headquarters of Gwalior *gird zila*. It was originally called *Antkāpuri* (meaning the village lying at the foot of a mountain) owing to its situation below the Gajne hill between Gwalior and Narwar and is said to have been populated about 1,400 years ago. It contains two tanks of fair size and a temple dedicated to Turka-golki mātā. On a hill in the vicinity of the cave is the *dargāh* marking the spot where Abul Fazl is supposed to have been murdered by Bīr Singh Deo of Orchhā. The *dargāh* has recently been repaired. Two fairs are held here, one on the *Chait Badī* 7th and the other on the 8th of the same month. The cultivated area amounts to 2,161 acres, the uncultivated to 1,658 and barren land to 938 acres. The population of the village according to the census of 1901 was 3,202 ; males 1,661, females 1,541.

**Aron**, *pargana* Mastūra, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A large village situated in 25° 58′ N. and 77° 58′ E., 11 miles north-west of Mastūra. It was formerly a *pargana* headquarters; a police outpost, school and *sāyar* outpost are situated here. The population in 1901 was 2,494 ; males 1,240 and females 1,254.

**Aron**, *Jāgīr* village, *pargana* Bajranggarh, *zila* Isāgarh.—A small *jāgīr* village situated in 24° 23′ N. and 77° 28′ E., 16 miles south of Bajranggarh. A small fort and several temples stand in the village. A fair in honour of Mahādev takes place on *Kārtik Sudī* 15th. The cultivated area amounts to 1,614 acres, the culturable to 2,196 acres, barren land to 1,956 acres. The village is reached by an unmetalled road from Guna Station. The population was, in 1901, 2,401; males 1,230, females 1,171.

**Ater**, *pargana* Bhind, *zila* Bhind.—A large village, the former headquarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name, situated in 26° 45′ N. and 78° 41′ E., 18 miles north-west of Bhind. Tieffenthaler remarks that the fort is difficult of access ("Située entres gouffies sablonneux et des cavernes escarpées") and that a Chauhān Rājput of the Bhadauria clan was living there. A fort is situated near the village in the ravines of the Chambal and is not easily accessible. Before its subjugation by the Marāthās it was the residence of the Bhadauria Rājās.[1] A police *thāna*, *sāyar* outpost, branch post office and school are located here. The population in 1901 numbered 2,949 persons; males 1,543, females 1,406.

**Athāna**, *pargana* Jāwad, *zila* Mandasor.—A village situated 24° 38′ N. and 74° 58′ E., 2 miles north of Jāwad. The

1. Tieff. I, 183.

river Gambhīr flows by the village. The village area comes to 16,653 acres, of which 10,725 acres are cultivated. Population in 1901 comprised 1,715 persons; 909 males, 806 females.

## B

**Bagāna**, *pargana* Nimach, *zila* Mandasor.—A village lying in 24° 27′ N. and 74° 55′ E., 3 miles west of Nīmach. It was lately colonized by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

A police and customs outpost, a school and a cotton press are situated here. A weekly market is held at the place every Thursday for the sale of cattle. The village area amounts to 398 acres, of which 211 acres are cultivated. The population was, in 1901, 3,040; males 1,499, females 1,541.

**Bāgchini**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village in 26° 28′ N. and 77° 52′ E., 10 miles south of Jora, to which it is connected by a metalled road. Formerly it was the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, but in the recent organisation of the administrative divisions it was absorbed into this *pargana*. The population was in 1901, 1591; males 870, females 721. A police station, a *sāyar* outpost, a school and a branch post office are located here.

**Bāgh**, *pargana* Bākāner, *zila* Amjhera.—A small village, headquarters of a *tappa*. It is celebrated for the Buddhist excavations situated in its neighbourhood. It stands at the confluence of the Wāgh or Bāgh and Girna streams, from the former of which it takes its name, in 22° 22′ N. and 74° 50′ E. Population (1901) was 1,793. As is usual in places containing Buddhist remains, the village lies on an old main route, that from Gujarāt to Mālwā, close to the Udaipur Ghāt, 12 miles north of Kukshī. Tradition assigns great importance to the place in early days, and the ruins of a town are still traceable. This town is said to have been founded in the tenth century by one Rājā Mordhaj, who built the local fort, remains of which are still to be seen. Later on it fell to Rājā Bāgh Singh, whose descendants live in Girwānīa close by and are still locally called Rājās. In the eighteenth century it passed to the Peshwā and finally to Sindhia. The famous caves, which lie about four miles west of the village, are of considerable archæological interest. As usual, they are known to natives as the Panch Pāndu, the five Pāndava brothers being supposed to have inhabited them. The caves are excavated in the face of a sandstone hill 850 feet above the sea. Owing to the disintegration of a belt of clay stone imposed on the sandstone, the roofs of most of the caves have been destroyed. All the caves, which number eight or nine, are *vihāras* or

monasteries, there being apparently no *chaitya* hall or Bud dhist church attached to them. In age they rank before the latest at Ajanta, and may be assigned from the sixth to the eighth century A.D. In a room attached to the largest cave there existed formerly a series of frescoes equalling those at Ajanta. Unfortunately, they were never copied and have now vanished. Fergusson remarking on the appearance of the figures depicted considers that they represented people of Central Asia and not of India.[1]

**Bahādarpur**, *jāgīr* village, *pargana* Mungaoli, *zila* Isāgarh.—The headquarters of the *jāgīr* of the same name situated on the Kethan river in 24° 20′ N. and 78° 1′ E., 20 miles west of Mungaoli. It contains the tomb of Bhūlan Shāh and the *gaddi* of Mansūr Shāh Sāhib in a half ruined *garhi*. It is 20 miles by metalled road from Mungaoli station. The population in 1901 was 591; males 303, females 288.

**Bajranggarh**, *pargana* Bajranggarh, *zila* Isāgarh.—This place was in early days known as Jharkon. It lies in 24° 35′ N. and 77° 20′ E. and is the headquarters of the Bajranggarh *pargana*. Population (1901) 4,289; males 2,185, females 2,104. Jharkon was originally a Khīchī stronghold and remained indeed in the hands of the Rāghūgarh chief until 1816, when it fell to Sindhia. The Khīchīs originally lived at Gāgron just north of Jhālrāpātan in Rājputāna and Mhau Maidān about 6 miles further north-east. On being driven thence, apparently by Marāthā inroads, early in the 18th century they retreated to Jharkon, which was re-named Bajranggarh after the tutelary deity of the clan. This place had been the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Chanderī *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Mālwā. In 1790 Jai Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* of Rāghūgarh. He soon came into collision with the Marāthās but continued to hold his own for many years.[2] Finally in 1816 Jean Baptiste Filose appeared with an overwhelming force and the Khīchīs were defeated and the fort with the newly founded city of Jainagar at its feet fell to Sindhia. No chief of Rāghūgarh will ever pass by this place since its seizure by the Marāthās.[3]

The place possesses a very picturesque fort containing the *pargana* offices.

**Bāmor** (Bánmor), *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26°22′ N. and 78° 9′ E. on the Agra-Bombay road 51 miles south of Nūrābād and some 12 miles north of

---

[1] Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society—Vol. II. J. B R. S.—Vol V.

Fergusson.—*Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 159, 446.

[2] Malcolm's *Central India*, I, 379—393

[3] C. A. S. R., II, 294.

Gwalior. It stands on the Sānkh river and is well known for its stone quarries. The date in a shrine to Hardaul Lāla bears the date 1779 A. D., showing that Hardaul was worshipped here nearly 40 years before he became specially famous through the outbreak of cholera in the British force operating against the Pindārīs under Lord Hastings in 1817 near Hardaul's burial place. A mile from the village a fair is held in honour of Kunwar Bāba and it is believed that persons bitten by snakes are cured here. The population according to the census of 1901 was 434; males 243 and females 191. Bāmor is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula and Gwalior Light Railways (Sabalgarh Section). A police outpost is located here.

**Barāgaon**, *pargana* Nalkhera, *zila* Shājāpur.—A village situated in 23° 44′ N. and 76° 21′ E., 8 miles south of Nalkhera. A fair is held here at the *Shivarātrī*. The village contains a police outpost and a Hindī school. The cultivated area amounts to 3,927 acres, culturable to 410 and waste to 313. Population was, in 1901, 2,155; males 1,086, females 1,069.

**Barai**, *pargana* Gwalior *gird*, *zila* Gwālior *gird*.—A large village situated in 26° 7′ N. and 78° 3′ E., one mile west of railway station. Some Jain temples stand in the village and in the month of *Bhādon* (August) two religious fairs take place there. These temples are said to have been built some 600 years ago. The cultivated area amounts to 1,675 acres, the culturable to 1,000 acres and the waste land to 1,570 acres. This village is famous for its betel leaf. The population in 1901 amounted to 2,450 persons, of whom 1,320 were males and 1,130 females.

**Baraud**, *pargana* Agar, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large village situated in 23° 47′ N. and 75° 51′ E., lying 14 miles north of Agar, formerly the headquarters of a *pargana* of the same name. It is known locally as Toran. The village area comprises 1,882 acres, of which the whole is cultivated. The population in 1901 numbered 3,638 persons; males 1,859, females 1,779.

**Barera Supān**, *pargana* Bhānder, *zila* Bhind.—A large village lying in 25° 50′ N. and 78° 52′ E., 4 miles north-west of Bhānder. The village area comprises 1,151 acres of cultivated, 15 acres of culturable and 107 of barren land. The population numbered, in 1901, 2,124 persons; males 1,052, females 1,072.

**Barnagar Town** (*Nolai*), *pargana* Barnagar, *zila* Ujjain.—A town situated in 23° 4′ N. and 75° 25′ E., on the west bank of the Chāmla, a tributary of the Chambal river, and on the Khandwa-Ajmer Branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. Population was, in 1881, 7,908, 1891, 10,261, 1901, 10,754; males 5,515, females 5,239.

In Akbar's day it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ujjain *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Mālwā. Malet[1] passed through this place on his way to Agra in 1785, and notes that it was a flourishing town and the headquarters of a *pargana* of 175 villages. The town grew rapidly between 1881 and 1891 owing to opening of the railway, and in spite of the famine of 1899-1900 is still increasing. It belonged formerly to the Bhārmalot family of Rājputs, who still hold a rent free village in the neighbourhood, but in the 18th century it fee to Sindhia. Barnagar is managed by a municipality constituted in 1901, which controls the light and sanitation, having an income of about Rs. 1,200 a year chiefly derived from local taxes, while a local manufacture of fine cloths and shoes is carried on. Considerable trade in grain and opium has arisen since the opening of the railway. A State post office, a dispensary, a school, and a rest house are situated in the town. Close to the railway there is a British combined post and telegraph office. The original name was Nolai, so called, it is said, from its founder Rājā Nol. The modern name was according to Malcolm given because the name Nolai was inauspicious and could not be pronounced before the morning meal. The town is spoken of as Nolai or Barnagar according to the hour of the day.

**Baro** (*Barnagar*), *pargana* Bāsoda, *zila* Bhīlsa.—An ancient site lying in 23° 35′ N. and 77°38′ E. Baro is now only a small village with a population (1901) of 533, but is covered with the remains of an ancient city of considerable size, the ruins extending to the neighbouring town of Pathārī. The principal remains consist of Hindu and Jain temples, chiefly situated close to a large tank, the waters of which are held up by a fine old stone dam. The village stands at the foot of the Gayanāth hill, a part of the arm of the Vindhyas which strikes north from Bhīlsa. The sandstone and shales of the Vindhya series are well exposed here, and the former has been employed in constructing the temples and houses of Baro. The finest building is the Gadarmal temple, on the western bank of the tank, and though the existing structure is a restoration of the original shrine, as the heterogeneous nature of its spire shews, it is still a magnificent example of mediæval Hindu architecture. The shape of the sanctum is interesting, being an oblong instead of a square, and within it is an unusually fine group of sculptured figures. The temple stood originally in a magnificent courtyard and was surrounded by seven smaller shrines, now mere heaps of bricks, the entrance to the courtyard lying through a lofty gate of which one richly carved pillar is still (1906) standing. The temples in this

---

1 Malet's *Diary*

group are all Shaivite, there being no Jain sculptures as Cunningham has erroneously stated. The other large temple is called the Jain Mandir, and has evidently been restored by Jains from the remains of a Hindu building. It is entirely enclosed by a high wall in the centre of which there is a *samādhī* or ascetic's tomb. A gallery runs round all four sides the shrines, which number eighteen in all and are of various sizes, lying behind it. Six spires and several domes surmount the building, and have been made up of the remains of Hindu and Jain temples, including images peculiar to each religion. The cells, however, contain only Jain images.

Tradition relates that Baro was once a large and wealthy city, but was destroyed at the end of the seventeenth century by Chhatar Sāl, the chief of Pannā, who sacked the town. It is, however, impossible that a Hindu should have injured the temples, which show evident signs of Muhammadan violence.[1]

**Baroda town**, *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—A town situated in 25° 29′ N. and 76° 42′ E. Population was, in 1881, 6,787, 1891, 6,780, 1901, 6,381; males 3,146, females 3,235. Baroda is now the chief town of the Sheopur-Baroda *jāgīr* subordinate to Gwalior. The holders are Gaur Rājputs from Bengal. In the twelfth century Bachh Rāj established himself in Ajmer, whence the family were driven by Muhammadans about two hundred years later. In Akbar's day Baroda was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ranthambhor *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Ajmer with a revenue of 45,71,000 dams (Rs. 1,14,275). For services rendered to the Delhi emperors certain lands were granted them, including the territory lying between the Pārbatī and Kunu rivers, and Sheopur, twelve miles north of Baroda, became their headquarters. During the Marāthā inroads of the eighteenth century the Rājā was forced to acknowledge the suzerainty of Gwalior. Subsequently Daulat Rao Sindhia in 1808 assigned the lands then held by Rājā Rādhika Dās of Sheopur to his General Jean Baptiste Filose, who compelled the Rājā to relinquish them. Rādhika Dās was, however, permitted to retain a portion of his former territory, including 23 villages, and to take up his residence in Baroda. In 1813 twelve additional villages were assigned to him. In 1857 the Rājā revolted and his estates were confiscated, but were restored in 1859, through the good offices of the Resident of Gwalior. The present holder is Rājā Bijai Singh who succeeded in 1865.[2]

**Barodia**, *pargana* and *zila* Shājāpur.—A village on the Agar-Sārangpur road 6 miles north of Shājāpur in

---

1 C. A. S. R.—X, p. 71.

2 Memo. by Resident, March 1827, and Gwalior Office Records, June 1824 to November 1827

23° 37′ N. and 76° 23′ E. A police *thāna*, an inspection bungalow, a school, British and State post offices and a customs outpost are located here. A fair is held yearly on Shivrātrī in honour of Mankāmeshwar, the local deity. The cultivated area amounts to 1,454 acres, culturable to 1,005 and waste to 429 out of a total of 2,888. Population in 1901 was 1,691; males 871, females 820.

**Barodia**, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A village of some size, situated in 23° 9′ N. and 76° 38′ E., 20 miles north-east of Sonkach and 18 miles south-west of Shujālpur on the banks of the Dūdinewaj. The *samādh* of Gharīb Nāth Bāba, who had buried himself alive, stands in the village and is held in great estimation. On the *Chait Badī* 5th a fair is held in the Bāba's honour, lasting five days. A small fort stands in the village and is used as an office by the *nāib kamāsdār*. A police outpost and a customs outpost are also situated here. A weekly market is held on Tuesdays. The area of the village is 2,406 acres, of which 1,361 acres or 56 per cent. are cultivated. The population in 1901 numbered 1,283 persons; males 613, females 670.

**Bāsoda**, *pargana* Bāsoda, *zila* Bhīlsa.—A large village and the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name situated in 23° 51′ N. and 77° 58′ E. on the Parsai *nāla*. It is also a railway station on the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was originally called Shāhzādpura. The tomb of a saint of some local repute, Shāh Karīm-ullāh, stands here. Bāsoda is noted for its country cloth *jājams*. A fair is held here on the *Kārtik Sudī* 15th on the banks of the Betwā at the village of Ganjki. The majority of the inhabitants are Dāngīs and Kāchhīs. The village area contains 224 acres of cultivated land, 269 of uncultivated land and 125 of barren land. The population (1901) was 2,687 persons; males 1,434, females 1,253. A large market, a school, a police station, and a State post office are located here. An Imperial post office has been opened at the railway station.

**Berchha**, *jāgīr* **village**, *pargana* Shājāpur, *zila* Shājāpur.—The chief village of the Berchha *jāgīr*, situated in 23° 17′ N. and 76° 21′ E., 10 miles from Shājāpur. The total area of the village is 2,070 acres, of which 1,307 are cultivated, 363 culturable and 400 waste. The population in 1901 numbered 1,072 persons; males 572, females 500.

**Bhádwa**, *pargana* Nīmach, *zila* Mandasor.—A small village situated in 24° 28′ N. and 75° 6′ E., 10 miles east of Nīmach. It was founded by Deora Rājputs. There is a temple to Mātā Devī locally called Bhadwa-kī-mātā where a fair is held every Sunday and Monday and a large gathering takes place annually

on the 9th of *Chait Sudī*, which lasts for 9 days. Iron *trisūls* are offered to the Mātā and hundreds of these are to be seen planted in the ground near the temple. Goats are also set free in the name of the goddess after a ring has been inserted in their ears. The waters of a well near the temple are considered to possess great healing powers and are sent to invalids in distant villages. The area of the village is 727 acres, of which 387 acres are cultivated. The population amounted in 1901 to 83 persons; males 50, females 33.

**Bhairongarh**, *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—A large village lying in 23° 14′ N. and 75° 49′ E., 1½ miles north of Ujjain on the left of the Sipra river. A large central jail capable of accommodating 400 prisoners is located here. It was built in 1890 A. D. A police *thāna*, a branch post office and a Hindī school are also situated in this place.

The Bhairongarh fort is very picturesque, standing on the river bank surrounded with fine trees. Near the west gate lies the temple of Bhairon, from which it gets its name. Close by, the *gh t* of Siddhnāth leads down to the sacred Sipra river, where tame fish and turtle jostle each other for the food thrown by visitors to the shrine. The Jains also claim a share in this sacred spot. The temple over the image of Bhairon was built by Mahādjī Sindhia and another temple, built about 120 years ago, by an Indore Baniā, stands close by. A most picturesque *ghāt* with small shrines made from the remains of large temples, leads to the river, which here widens out into a deep placid reach. In a Dharamshāla close by a fine piece of carving from an old Vaishnav temple has been let into the wall.

Bhairongarh is a place of some sanctity and fairs are held here on *Asār Sudī* 15, *Bais kh Sudī* 14, and *Kārtik Sudī* 14th in honour especially of Sri Lampeshwar Mahādev, one of the 84 original *lingās* of Ujjain.

The population numbered, in 1901, 1,414 persons; males 890 and females 524. The area of the village is 196 acres, of which 132 are cultivated.

**Bhainsoda**, *pargana* Susner, *zila* Shājāpur.—A village situated in 24° 26′ N. 75° 53′ E., 36 miles north-west of Susner. An outpost of police, a school, and the *nāib kam sdār's* office are located in the village. The cultivated area amounts to 2,294 acres and that of the culturable 1,322 acres and of barren land 1,060 acres. Population amounted in 1901 to 1,183 persons; 589 males and 594 females.

**Bhānder town**, *pargana* Bhānder, *zila* Bhind.—Town and headquarters of a *pargana*, in 25° 44′ N. and 78° 45′ E. Population was, in 1891, 5,967, 1901, 5,133 persons; males 2,617,

females 2,516. The town is picturesquely situated between the Pahūj river and a large lake formed by damming one of its tributaries. The site is said to be an old one, the ancient city having been swallowed up in an earthquake. Tradition states that the early name of the town was Bhandakapura and was the habitation of King Yawanāshva mentioned in the Mahābhārata. On the extensive hill lying between the Pahūj and the town are signs of former habitation including foundations, tanks, wells and a mosque built of temple remains. At Bhurāwalī 3 miles south-east stands an old temple. The town belonged to the Mālwā Sultāns in the 15th century. In Akbar's time it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Allāhābād. In the rebellion of Rājā Jhujhār Singh of Orchhā (1634) the imperial armies assembled at this place before advancing on Orchhā. In the 17th century it was included in Orchhā.[1] It fell to Sindhia in 1748, and was in 1848 included in territory assigned for the upkeep of the Gwalior Contingent. In 1860 it was included in the land ceded in full sovereignty. It was restored to Sindhia in 1886 in the exchange of Morār and Jhānsi. A considerable trade in grain, spun and raw cotton, and country cloth is carried on here. A State post office, a dispensary, schools for boys and girls, and an inspection bungalow are situated in the town.

**Bhāugarh**, *pargana* Bhāugarh, *zila* Mandasor.—A village and the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated in 23° 51′ N. and 74° 58′ E., 18 miles south of Mandasor on Saw (Sheona) river. The village was formerly called Duthari (*Du*=two and *thari*=desolate parts) from its being situated on a desolate patch. In early days the village was inhabited by the Bhīls, who used to plunder Mandasor. The ancestor of the chief landholder, Thākur Nāhar Singh, drove out the Bhīls. The village area amounts to 1,112 acres, of which 565 acres are cultivated. A daily market is held to which cattle are brought for sale in some numbers. Population in 1901 was 1,054; males 553, females 501.

**Bhīlsa** (*Bhelsa*) **Town** *pargana* and *zila* Bhīlsa.—Headquarters of the *zila* and *pargana* of the same name, in 23° 31′ N. and 77° 51′ E. of the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 535 miles from Bombay. The population amounted in 1881 to 7,070, 1891 to 9,670, and 1901 to 7,481 persons; males 3,731, females 3,750. The town stands on the east bank of the Betwā river, 1,546 feet above the level of the sea. The existing buildings are entirely Muhammadan in character, though numerous

---

[1] E. M. H., VII, 47.

remains, chiefly Hindu, of an earlier period have been used in constructing the city wall, mosque, houses, and wells, and Cunningham considered that Bhīlsa was originally founded in the 4th or 5th century, during the Gupta period. The houses are usually built of the local sandstone and are substantial in appearance, but many are empty, and the whole town has a general air of departed grandeur about it. The city wall is pierced by three gates—the Raisen gate on the south, the Besh gate on the west, and the Gandhī gate on the north-east.

The only buildings of importance are the Vijaya *mandir* and a modern temple erected in 1833 by a former *sūbah*. The Vijaya *mandir*, though still known by this name, is, in fact, a mosque which was erected on the site of the former temple by Aurangzeb in 1682. There is still, however, enough left of the fine platform and general plan of the temple to shew that it must have been originally a building of considerable merit. On the Lohāngi rock which overlooks the town stand several buildings, a tomb to Lohāngi *pīr*, and a small mosque with two inscriptions, erected respectively by Mahmūd Khiljī I of Mālwā, dated 1460, and by Akbar dated 1583.

At the eastern side of the wall a tank has been built over a subterranean chamber for use in hot weather, supported on Hindu pillars taken from some temple.

The remains in the neighbourhood are more than ordinarily interesting. The earliest consist of a series of sixty Buddhist *stūpas* or monumental tumuli, many of which contained relic caskets. These buildings date from the third century B. C. to the first century A. D., the most important being that at Sānchī in Bhopāl State, while others have been found at the adjacent villages of Andherī, Bhojpur, Sātdhāra, and Sonārī, also in Bhopāl State, all lying within a radius of twelve miles of Bhīlsa. Fergusson remarks that "we are not justified in assuming from the greater extent of this group, as now existing, that it possessed the same pre-eminence in Buddhist days. It may only be that, situated in a remote and thinly-peopled part of India, they have not been exposed to the destructive energy of opposing sects of the Hindu religion."[1] It is possible, however, that the central position of Bhīlsa added to its importance. It lies where the old route from Srāvasti to Paithana crossed that from Māgadha to Sovīra, and, as other examples shew, such places were always favourite sites for the erection of *stūpas*. It is

---

[1] Fergusson. *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 61.

A. Cunningham. *The Bhilsa Topes.*

an interesting fact that although Bhīlsa lay on the direct route from the Deccan to Agra and was always an important place, and official headquarters under the Muhammadans, the Topes suffered little damage at their hands. This can only be accounted for by the existence of dense jungle. Even in 1817 the great *stūpa* at Sānchi was discovered by chance during the war.

North-west of Bhīlsa in the fork formed by the Betwā and Besh rivers is the site of the old city of Beshnagar, identified with the Vesènagar or Chaityagiri of the Pāli records. At the ford of the river there is a very sacred spot known as Charantīrth where some modern temples have been erected in mid stream. Remains of older buildings are to be met with on the *ghāts* and in the neighbourhood. The road to Besh is covered with old remains and the city appears to have existed in the time of Asoka, if not earlier. Coins of the Ujjain type of the western Satraps, Nāgas of Narwar, and the Guptas have been found here. Tradition connects the town with Rājā Rukmāngada, who, neglecting his own wife for the Apsara Visva, named the town Visanagar after her. A festival called the Rukmāngada Ekādashī is held yearly in *Kārtik* (October). The remains of Buddhist railings and other interesting and curious relics are still lying on the site though many carved stones appear to have been taken to Bhīlsa for building purposes. One railing is inscribed in characters of the Asoka period.[1] Of objects of interest mentioned by Cunningham, the *Akhay bar* and colossal statue were removed in 1884 by Mr. Austin Mears with the permission of the political authorities at Sehore.

By Hindus the town is always called Bhelsa. The old name of this place was Bhailasvāmin or Bhaillisha, one of the names of the sun (*bha*—light, *il* root meaning to know, a r d *isa* lord), the longer form being used in the Chālukya records of the 12th century.[2] A fragmentary inscription inserted in the city wall records the erection on the Vetravati (Betwā) river by Vāchaspati, minister to Rājā Krishna, who had defeated the Chedi king, of a temple to the sun as Bhailles from which title both present forms of the name are derived.[3] In Brahmanical religious observances the place is called Bhadrāvati, and it is identified with the residence of Yawanāshva who supplied the famous horse sacrificed by Yudhishthira. The Jain scriptures use the form Bhadalpur, and regard it as the birthplace of Sītal Nāth, the tenth Tīrthankar, whose birthday is still commemorated here by a yearly feast.

---

[1] C. A. S. R.—X. 34.

[2] I. A. XVIII. 80 341 B. R. 1882.3.210.

[3] J. B. A. XXXI, pt. I.III.

In historical times Bhīlsa, or more probably the old city of Beshnagar or Vessanagara, was a place of importance as early as the time of Asoka (3rd century B. C.) when the numerous Buddhist monuments in the neighbourhood were erected. If the identification with Videsha is correct, it subsequently became the capital of eastern Mālwā and was the headquarters of the Sunga prince Agnimitra. In the 4th and 5th century the Guptas held the town and have left many relics of their rule at Udayagiri, 3 miles off. Videsha is mentioned in the *Vrihat Sanhita* as the name of a town, and of a river.[1] In the 9th century it fell to the Paramāras of Mālwā, but in the 12th century it was held by the Chālukya kings of Anhilwāra who had seized it from the Paramāras.[2]

Bhīlsa first appears in the Muhammadan writings as Mahābalistān in Al Biruni's description of India, where it is said to be in Mālwā ten *parsangs* distant from Ujjain.[3] In 1235 Bhīlsa was attacked and sacked by Altamsh[4] who is said to have destroyed a great temple there, and in 1290 Ala-ud-dīn reduced the town.[5] Bābar in his diary writes that when he entered India (1527) Bhīlsa was held by Silhadi (Salāhuddīn as he calls him). Silhadi, a Tonwāra Rājput, had acquired possession of Bhīlsa, Sārangpur and other places during the decline of the Mālwā dynasty in the time of Mahmūd II of Mālwā.[6]

In 1532 it was sacked by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, who, it is said, cast down and destroyed all signs of idolatry and forced Silhādi to become a Musalmān.[7] Under Akbar it became the headquarters of one of the *mahals* of the *sarkār* of Raisen in the *sūbah* of Mālwā, and formed part of the *ikta* (*jāgīr*) of Mirzā Khare Khān-i-khānān. It was also a mint town. The religious intolerance of Aurangzeb led to the destruction of the fine Vijaya *mandir* and other temples in 1682. At the same time the town was re-named Alamgīrpur, but the new name never came into general use, though used in official documents.

In the 18th century it was granted by Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur, then governor of Mālwā, to the Nawāb of Bhopāl, but passed soon after into the possession of the Peshwā. It was when he reached Bhīlsa, that Bālājī Bājī Rao heard the news of the fatal battle of Pānipat, which so affected him

---

1 I. A. XXII., 169.

2 I. A. XVIII., 80·341 B. R. S. 1882—3, 210.

3 E. M. H. I., 59.

4 E. M. H. II., 328 R. T. 622.

5 E. M. H. III., 148 543 (date varies from 1290 to 1293).

6 B. F. IV., 264, B. G. 273. E. M. H. IV 277.

7 B. F. V., 118. G.

that he died soon after.[1] It came into Sindhia's hands in 1775, and has since formed part of Gwalior State.

A combined British post and telegraph office, a State post office, a school, a *sarai* and a dispensary are situated in the town.

**Bhind Town.**—Headquarters of the *zila* and *pargana* of the same name, situated in 26° 33′ N. and 78° 50′ E. at the terminus of the Gwalior-Bhind Branch of the State Railway. Population 1881, 7,412, 1891, 9,188, 1901, 8,032 ; males 4,338, females 3,694. Bhind is locally known as Bhind-Bhadāwar, having been originally the chief seat of the Bhadauria Rājputs, a branch of the Chauhān clan who claim to have held it for twenty-two generations. In the eighteenth century it fell to Sindhia. The town contains several buildings of interest and a lake, the Gauri Tāl, surrounded by fine *ghāts*, and on the bank of which stands the temple of Vyankateshwar Mahādev. A dispensary, a police station, a jail, a school, an inspection bungalow, a State post office and the usual *zila* offices are also situated here. There are two ginning mills and a cotton press in the quarter known as Freeganj. The export of cotton and the manufacture of brassware form the staple industries. Local affairs are managed by a municipality constituted in 1902, the income being about Rs. 800.

**Bhitarwār**, *pargana* Mastūra, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—The headquarters of the Mastūra *pargana* situated in 25° 48′ N. and 78° 9′ E. on the Pārbatī. Its foundation dates back some 200 years when the village was started by Kirārs, in whose hands it still lies. Tieffenthaler mentions the fort as a stony one. The area cultivated amounts to 484 acres, the culturable land to 551 acres, and the waste to 1,187 acres. The village lost a large part of its population in the famine of 1899-1900. It has a State post office, police station and small dilapidated fort situated in it. The population in 1901 amounted to 1,530 persons ; 815 males and 715 females.

**Bhonrāsa**, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large village of the Neori-Bhonrāsa *jāgīr* belonging to Sardār Angre Sāhib, situated in 23° 0′ N. and 76° 15′ E., 10 miles east of Dewās town. A police station, a branch State post office, a customs outpost and a Hindī school are situated there. Bhonrāsa is a considerable trade centre to which most of the produce of the surrounding country is sent. Tobacco grown here is well known. A market is held weekly. The village is an old one and the remains of an old Jain temple are to be seen lying near the tomb of Kāle Sayad.

---

[1] E. M. H. VIII, 283.

The most important building is the temple of Bhaoneshwar Mahādev, from which the village takes its name. It is constructed of carved stones which appear to have been taken from an older temple as many bear Jain images on them. A tank known as Damayantī-ka-tāl stands near the village. The area included in the village is 4,396 acres, of which the cultivated area amounts to 1,988 acres. The population in 1901 numbered 3,331 persons; males 1,671, females 1,660. It lies one mile off the Dewās-Sehore road.

**Bhopāwar**, *pargana* and *zila* Amjhera.—Situated in 22° 37′ N. and 75° 1′ E., 10 miles north-west of Amjhera. This place was originally the headquarters of the Bhīl Agent of the Bhopāwar Agency, and afterwards of the Political Agent. In 1857 the Amjhera chief rebelled on hearing of the attack on the Indore Residency. Lieutenant Hutchinson and Dr. Chisholm were then stationed here and, believing in the staunchness of the detachment of the Mālwā Bhīl Levy, determined to stay. The detachment numbered 200 men, who, on hearing of the approach of a body of rebels, fled, except 30 men. The two officers, with two ladies and five children, escaped to Jhābua, where the chief's mother did her utmost to make them comfortable. Finally they were relieved by an escort sent by Holkar from Indore, and reached Mhow. The rebels burned down the house in which the Agent lived.[1] The Agency still bears its old name though the headquarters are at Sardārpur. The village area amounts to 22,575 acres, of which 9,576 are cultivated. Population in 1901 was 850; males 427, females 423. A large fair in honour of Khande Rao is held yearly on *Kārtik Badī* 1st and a weekly market on Saturdays.

**Bichrod**, *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—A large village situated in 23° 22′ N. 76° 1′ E. It is a considerable trade centre where local produce from the surrounding villages is collected for sale. A weekly market is held every Tuesday, at which large sales of grain and cattle take place. A religious fair inaugurated in 1798 (V.S. 1855) called the *Gali-ki-jātra* is held here every year on *Phāgun Sudī* 1st. Over a thousand persons gather on this occasion from the surrounding villages. An old temple to Bhawāni-mātā rebuilt by Thākur Ratan Singh, about 6 years ago, stands in the village. The village has an area of 2,155 acres, of which 1,163 acres are cultivated. The population at the last census numbered 1,284 persons; males 669, females 615. A police outpost is situated in the village.

**Bijaipur**, *pargana* Bijaipur, *zila* Sheopur.—The headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name situated on the river

[1] Letters by Doctor Chisholm and Lieutenant Hutchinson—*The Times*, September 2nd and 10th, 1857.

Kunwārī in 26° 3′ N. and 77° 25′ E. A school, a branch State post office, a *sāyar* outpost and a *thāna* are situated here. The town was founded by Rājā Bijai Singh of Karauli. The total area is 289 acres of which cultivated land occupies 111 acres. Two tombs of Sayād and Pīzo, which are noted for miracles, stand in the village. Population (1901) 2,647 persons; males 1,328, females 1,319.

**Bilaua**, *jāgīr* village, *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village in the *jāgīr* of the same name in 26° 3′ N. and 78° 19′ E., 4 miles from Antrī Railway Station. The population in 1901 was 2,543; males 1,296 and females 1,247. It produces good betel leaf.

**Birgamān Simār**, *pargana* Mahgaon, *zila* Bhind.—A village (Brigma of maps) situated in 26° 26′ N. and 78° 44′ E., 13 miles south-west of Bhind on the Besli river. A religious fair in honour of Shri Kamaleshwar Mahādevjī is held at an old temple in *Phāgun Badī* at the *Shivarātrī*. The cultivated area amounts to 1,837 acres, culturable land to 436 acres, and waste land to 1,381 acres. The population in 1901 comprised 1,768; males 970, females 798.

## C

**Chānchora**, *pargana* Kumbhrāj, *zila* Isāgarh.—Head-quarters of the *pargana* situated in 24° 10′ N. and 77° 2′ E., 2 miles east of the Agra-Bombay road. An old fort and two temples, of which one to Rāma has a great reputation for sanctity, stand in it. This village originally belonged to the Khīchīs, from whom it was taken in 1805 by Jean Baptiste Filose. Population was, in 1901, 2,965; males 1,538, females 1,427. The total village area amounts to 4,647 acres, of which 1,843 are cultivated, 306 are culturable, 2,296 are under jungle and 202 waste land. It contains a State post office and a school. A metalled road, 3 miles long, connects it with the Agra-Bombay road.

**Chanderī**, *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Narwar.—Town and old fort in Narwar *zila* standing 1,300 feet above sea level in 24° 43′ N. and 78° 11′ E. Population in 1894 was 5,073; 1901, 4,093; males 2,095, females 1,998. The town and fort are most picturesquely situated in a great bay of sandstone hills, entered by narrow passes, which in former days made the place one of considerable strategic importance. The whole expanse of plain enclosed by the hills is highly fertile, and contains five large lakes and numerous smaller sheets of water, the surrounding hill sides being thickly covered with tree jungle. The old town occupies a considerable area beyond the present city walls and is full of picturesque mosques, dwelling houses, and other buildings, most of which are, however, in a ruinous state. The houses

are built of the local sandstone, and the tombs, which are excessively numerous, are often ornamented by fine pierced stone screens. Formerly a rich and flourishing place, the town is now on the decline. Some Jain figures of the 16th century have been cut in the face of the rock near the fort.

The old fort stands 230 feet above the town. It is entered through the *Khūni-darwāza*, or gate of blood, so called from the fact that criminals, executed by being hurled from the battlements above, were dashed to pieces at its foot. The only building of interest in the fort is a palace, but the ramparts are still standing, more or less complete. The fort is badly supplied with water, the principal source being the Kīrat Sāgar, a tank at the foot of the hill, reached from above by a covered way, but which at the same time formed the weak point in its defences, and materially assisted Bābar in his assault upon it. South-west of the fort a curious gateway, the *katighati*, has been made through the hillside. The cutting is 192 feet long by 39 broad and 80 high, and in the middle a portion of rock has been left, which is hewn into the form of a gate, with a pointed arch flanked by sloping towers. A tablet records its construction by Zamān Khān, son of Sher Khān, who was governor of the fort under Ghiās-ud-dīn of Mālwā, in 1490. About nine miles distant is old Chanderī, now a mere heap of ruins buried in jungle. When this site was deserted for the present one is not known, but such remains as exist are Muhammadan in character. The foundation of the town is invariably ascribed to the Chandels, but the name has possibly suggested this derivation.

The earliest reference to Chanderī[1] is in Al-Biruni (1030), who states that it is 18 *parasang* distant from Suhānia. Ibn Batūta (1036) also refers to it but neither writer mentions any fort, and it is possible, therefore, that the old town is that referred to.

In 1251 Ghiās-ud-dīn Balban captured the place for the Emperor Nāsir-ud-dīn.[2] In 1309 it was the rendezvous for the large force under Malik Kāfir which afterwards attacked the fort of Arangal.[3] In 1438 it fell to Mahmūd Khilji I of Mālwā, who took it after a siege of some months.[4] In 1512 the Governor Bhujat Khān revolted and called on the Emperor Sikandar Lodī for assistance. Sikandar sent a force and appears to have held possession till 1515, when he withdrew.[5] In 1520 it was seized by Rānā Sanga of Chitor,

1 E. M. H., I., 58. I. A., III, 114.
2 E. M. H., II, 351, 690, 824.
3 E. M. H., III, 201, 219.
4 B. G., 123.
5 E. M. H., IV, 467, B. G., 250.

who made it over to Medni Rai, the revolted minister of Mahmūd II of Mālwā.[1] From Medni Rai it was captured by Bābar on Friday, September 27th, 1527, after a fierce struggle which is graphically described by that monarch in his diary.[2]

Ferishta asserts that Bābar then made over the fort to its "legitimate sovereign" Ahmad Khān, son of Sāhib Khān, *alias* Mahmūd III, a son of Mahmūd II of Mālwā. Sāhib Khān had originally received it in *jāgīr* from his father.

It fell next into the hands of Pūran Mal, a Rājput Chief, who was guardian to the minor chief Rājā Partāb Tonwāra, a grandson of Silhadi of Bhīlsa.[3] In 1540 it passed to Sher Shāh and became part of Shujāat Khān's governorship.

When Mālwā fell to Akbar, Chanderī became the headquarters of a *sarkār* in the *sūbah* of Mālwā. The surrounding forests were then noted for their herds of wild elephants[4] which Emperors used to hunt. It was then a large place with 14,000 stone houses and 1,211 mosques. Chanderī was taken by the Bundelās in 1586 and was held by Rām Shāh, a son of Rājā Madhukar of Orchhā, it was in possession of his descendants until 1811, when it was taken from Rājā Mor Pahlād, by Jean Baptiste Filose on behalf of Sindhia.

Filose became governor and in 1813 granted Mor Pahlād a *jāgīr* of 31 villages. Mor Pahlād lived at Kailgām for about 16 years. In 1838 Mor Pahlād was granted Bānpur and styled the Rājā of Bānpur.[5] On the formation of the Gwalior Contingent in 1844 Chanderī was included in the territory assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of that force, and was put in charge of a deputy superintendent. In 1857 Rājā Mardān Singh of Bānpur joined the rebels and contrived to seize Chanderī and the surrounding country. Chanderī was taken by Sir Hugh Rose on St. Patrick's day 1858.[6] The fort was defended with great determination. The spot chosen for the attack was the ridge in which the Katti-ghāti gate stands, and on which the roadway made for Baptiste's guns is still visible. The first attack failed, but a breach was at length effected. A reconnaissance was then determined on, which was carried out by Captain Keatinge, who went at night alone, barefoot,

1 B. F., IV, 261.
2 B. M.—
3 E. M. H., V, 102 B. F., II, 60.
4 E. M. H., IV, 378.
Ain, I, 122.
*Gwalior Residency Records*, May 1818, June 1820. Resident's Memorandum, March 30, 1827.

along the ridge and decided that the breach was practicable. On 17th March at 3 A.M. the Royal County Downs prepared to assault the breached bastion and after a hand-to-hand fight in which Captain Keatinge was severely wounded, entered and cleared the fort, which was then dismantled. The total loss during the preliminary and final assault was one officer killed, three wounded and 28 men killed and wounded. A garrison of Gwalior State troops from Isāgarh took over charge of the fort. On May 7th, 1858, however, Mardān Singh and the Rājā of Sabalgarh recaptured it, but surrendered it soon after.

Chanderī has long been famous for the manufacture of delicate muslins, an industry which is still carried on, but is in a decaying state. The cloth is of unusual fineness, while the coloured silk and gold borders are of great beauty. A common saying refers to this industry.

*Shahr Chanderī mominwāra*
*Tiria rāj, khasam panihāra*
*In Chanderī town a city of weavers*
*The wives rule while husbands carry water.*

The origin of this saying is said to be the fact that weavers must keep their hands soft. The muslin is all stamped with the crest of the former Bundelā owners, a lion rampant. A school, a State post office, a police station, a *munsif's* court and an inspection bungalow are situated in the town.

**Chāndpura**, *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village situated in 25° 51′ N. and 78° 27′ E., 7 miles south of Pichhor. It was while encamped at this village in 1817 that cholera attacked the forces under Lord Hastings. The story runs that a cow was killed in a grove at this spot in which a *chabūtra* to Hardaul Lāla was erected. The priest in attendance remonstrated but in vain. Next day cholera broke out, and it is asserted spread hence throughout India. Shrines were erected everywhere and Hardaul besought to stay the scourge. From this time on Hardaul has been regarded as the cholera godling.[1] The population in 1901 was 1,237 persons, of whom 635 were males and 602 females.

**Chankeshvar**, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—Though the village is deserted now the land is cultivated by the peasants of Unchod, 4 miles north-east of it. The site lies in 22° 42′ N. and 76° 32′ E. It is most picturesquely

---

[1] Sleeman: *Rambles*, i, 199, 282. Crookes—*Folklore of the North-Western Provinces*, i, 138.
J. A. B., XLIV, 389.
C. A. S. R., XVI, 162.

placed on the edge of the Vindhyan scarp. It is, moreover, a place of noted sanctity. A temple to Chankeshwar Mahādev is situated here, which contains a perennial spring. It fills the base of the temple, and then flows out through a *Gaumukh* or cow's mouth into a tank, whence the overflow continues and forms the Chankeshwar river, a tributary of the Narbadā. The population in 1901 was 13; males 7, females 6.

A fair is held here on Shivrātrī, when large numbers come to bathe in the tank. A *kavīth* tree (*Feronia elephantum*) standing near the temple is considered most efficacious as a guard against barrenness. Women come long distances and circumambulate its trunk seven times.

A lofty basaltic rock on the banks of the Chankeshwar was until comparatively late days used by religious maniacs as a means of committing suicide by hurling themselves from its summit. The village area amounts to 929 acres, 60 being cultivated, 274 culturable, and 595 waste.

**Chhaunda,** *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village on the Agra-Bombay road in 26° 27′ N. and 78° 5′ E. on the Asan river. The cultivated land amounts to 947 acres, the uncultivated to 197 acres and unculturable land to 182 acres. A school, an inspection bungalow and a camping ground are situated here. The population in 1901 was 714; males 372, females 342.

## D

**Daboh,** *pargana* Lahār, *zila* Bhind.—A large village situated in 26° 0′ N. and 78° 55′ E., the former headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name about 60 miles south-east of Gwalior. Close to this village is a tank built by the Bundelās. On *Phāgun Badí* 14th a religious fair is held here. An old *kolhū* or stone sugar press is lying here which bears the date Samvat 1699 (A. D. 1642) and some other letters which are not legible. The cultivated area amounts to 1,900 acres, the uncultivated land to 688 acres and barren land to 435 acres. The population in 1901 numbered 4,631 persons; males 2,599, females 2,032.

**Dekan,** *pargana* Jāwad, *zila* Mandasor.—A large *jāgīr* village, situated in 24° 43′ N. 75° 9′ E., 10 miles north-east of Jāwad. It is the local trade centre. Of the village area of 13,798 acres, 1,413 acres are cultivated. The population in 1901 was 2,123; 1,062 males, and 1,061 females.

**Deola-Narsinghgarh,** *pargana* and *zila* Amjhera. —Only of importance for the large figure of the Narsingh *avatār* in the village, a fair being held yearly at the temple

to this deity on the full moon of *Baisākh*. The village lies in 22° 42′ N. and 75° 2′ E. It had in 1901 a population of 62 persons connected mainly with the temple.

**Dhomeshvar**, *pargana* Mastūra, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village situated in latitude 25° 46′ and longitude 78° 18′ on the Sind river (called Doonsie in our maps), of importance only for the temple situated there. A religious fair is held at the temple to Dhomeshwar Mahādev situated in this village on *Kārtik Sudī pūnam*, which lasts for one month. The area of the cultivated land is 49 acres, of the culturable 41 acres and of the waste land 50 acres. The population in 1901 was 16 persons, of whom 11 were males and 5 females.

**Dhondhia**, Pahārgarh *jāgīr*, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village of the Pahārgarh *jāgīr* situated in latitude 25° 57′ N. and longitude 77°40′ E., 20 miles south of Pahārgarh. In 1660 A. D. Bāba Dalel Singh, Sikarwār, attacked the village at the Holi and made a general massacre of the inhabitants. He built the present village close to the old fort on the neighbouring hill. This village also contains a small fort. In 1745 A. D. when Vikramājīt, who belonged to the family of Dalel Singh, held possession of the fort, the Rānā Chhatrapati of Gohad attacked Dhodha, but could not get possession of the fort. In 1805 A. D. Jean Baptiste Filose took the fort. He demanded Rs. 30,000, on which Rājā Vikramājīt sent two persons as hostages. Some time after Jean Baptiste was attacking Rāghūgarh and asked Rājā Vikramājīt to help him. The Rājā sent 500 men under Hīra Singh and effected the capture of Rāghūgarh. In recognition of the Rājā's timely aid Baptiste remitted payment of the Rs. 30,000 and returned the hostages, also giving the village of Jhonpura to Vikramājīt. Two small fairs, one in honor of Kālī Mātā and the other of Kariādeo, are held on *Chait Sudī* 10th and *Bhādon Sudī* 5th respectively. The cultivated land amounts to 625 acres, culturable to 100 acres and barren to 1,273 acres. Population was, in 1901, 1,113 persons; males 579, females 534.

**Dihaila**, *pargana* Karera, *zila* Narwar.—A Kirār village situated in 25° 39′ N. and 78° 13′ E., 12 miles north of Karera. The village contains several temples and a large tank used for irrigation. On the dam of this tank the villagers are accustomed to take a solemn oath. It is their belief that whoever breaks an oath so taken will become a leper. The village area comprises 1,846 acres of cultivated land, 904 acres of culturable, and 607 of waste. The population was, in 1901, 1,607 persons; males 835, females 772.

**Dūbkund**, *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—An uninhabited village lying in 25° 44′ N. and 77° 4′ E. It lies in very rugged country. The village contains two old ruined temples on the edge of a rock-cut tank ; one is dedicated to Hari-gauri. The principal shrine, however, is Jain. It is a square 81 feet each way and contains 8 chapels on three sides, and 7 on the east side, where the entrance lies. The temple and chapels have richly carved doorways. The figures are all naked, shewing that it was a Digambara shrine. The whole temple has been damaged by violence, locally attributed to one Amar Khandu, a Marāthā. A long inscription of 59 lines is cut on a pillar. This record belongs to the Kachchapaghāta (Kachhwāha) family and was put up by Mahārājā Vikramasinha, Kachchapaghāta. It consists of two parts. The first part deals with one Arjuna who was praised by Bhoja of Dhār. It goes on to give his descendants. The second part deals with the founding of the temple. It is dated in V. S. 1145 or 1088 A. D. This inscription is of considerable interest from its connection with other records.

## F

**Fatehābād**, *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—A *jāgīr* village (formerly Dharmatpur), is the headquarters of the *jāgīr* of Rāne Khān Bhāi Khawāsi-wāla. It was named Fatehābād by Aurangzeb after the defeat of Dāra at this place in 1658. It lies in 23° 2′ N. 75° 42′ E., 12 miles south of Ujjain. It contains an old mosque built by Aurangzeb. To the west of this mosque are the ruins of a garden and a small palace, of which only the walls are still standing here and there. The long fencing wall of the garden skirts the line. The *pāliya* or commemorative platform of Rājā Ratan Singh of Ratlām, one of the Rājput chiefs killed in the battle on the side of Dāra, stands on the field. The chief of Ratlām and other members of the family still make offerings here during the marriage ceremonies and the *kangan* of the bride is untied at this place. All Rāthors have vowed not to drink water within the boundary of this village. Fatehābād is now a junction of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. Population (1901) 1,280 ; males 626, females 654.

**Fatehgarh**, *pargana* Bajranggarh, *zila* Isāgarh.—This village, which lies in 24° 48′ N. and 77° 1′ E., 24 miles north of Bajranggarh, was formerly the headquarters of a *pargana* of the same name. It has a total area of 4,213 acres, of which 828 are cultivated, 561 are culturable and 2,824 consist of waste land. The population in 1901 amounted to 320 ; males 160, females 160.

---

[1] C. A. S. R., XX, 99, E. I., II, 237.

## G

**Gaheli**, *pargana* Mahgaon, *zila* Bhind.—A large village in 26° 21′ N. and 78° 46′ E., 12 miles south-east of Mahgaon, lying on the Jhilmil river. The cultivated area amounts to 2,589 acres, the culturable to 100 acres, and barren land to 1,865 acres. The population in 1901 comprised 2,008 persons; males 1,043, females 965.

**Galetha**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 31′ N., 77° 53′ E., at a distance of 12 miles west of Morena on the banks of the Kunwārī. It is mostly inhabited by Sikarwār Thākurs and Brāhmans. The cultivated area of the village amounts to 3,759 acres, uncultivated to 825 and barren land to 2,078. Population in 1901 was 2,728; males 1,528 and females 1,200.

**Gandhāwal**, *jāgīr* village, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur. —This is an old village lying in 23° 3′ N. and 76° 25′ E., 6 miles north of Sonkach. It is one of the villages comprised in the Neori-Bhonrāsa *jāgīr*. The antiquity of the place is proved by finds of old coins in the rains, and the remains of temples which are lying on the site. Jain images are numerous, one being 9 feet long, and another, which has lost its legs, 14 feet long. A temple to Gandharv-Sen gives the place its present name. It is said to be old and to have much good carving upon it. Possibly the village would repay careful examination. The area amounts to 4,101 acres, 1,162 being cultivated. The population in 1901 was 929; males 470, females 459.

**Gangāpur**, *pargana* Agar, *zila* Shājāpur.—This village is situated in 23° 52′ N. and 76° 2′ E., 11 miles north-west of Agar. It is 6 miles off the Agar-Jhālrāpātan road. In 1857 the troops of the Gwalior Contingent stationed at Agar mutinied, and the Europeans were obliged to fly. All escaped except Assistant Surgeon James and his wife, who made their way alone to this village. On the approach of a body of men from the village the surgeon defended himself as long as he could but finally shot his wife and then himself, when he saw that further resistance was hopeless. Inquiries were afterwards made and the village, then called Karnālia, was razed to the ground. A tomb was placed over the spot where the bodies had been buried by the villagers. It is inscribed—

> To the memory of Assistant Surgeon James of the Gwalior Contingent and his wife, who were barbarously murdered at this village in July 1857.

The area of the village amounts to 2,860 acres, of which 1,985 are cultivated. A police outpost is stationed here. Population in 1901 was 486; males 241, females 245.

**Gangāpur**, *pargana* Gangāpur, *zila* Mandasor.—The head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name situated in 25° 13′ N. and 74° 20′ E., 24 miles south-west of Bhīlwāra station on the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. It derives its name from Gangā Bai, wife of Mahārājā Mahādjī Sindhia whose *chhatri* is here. The temple of Gangā Bai, built about 100 years ago, also stands in the village; a mica mine was opened here in 1904, but is not regularly worked as yet. Besides the *nāib-kamāsdār's* office, a police *thāna*, a *sāyar* outpost, a Hindī school and a State post office are located in the village. The total area of the village is 1,469 acres, of which 641 acres are cultivated. The population was, in 1901, 3,393; 1,776 males, 1,617 females.

**Ghazni-kheri**, *pargana* Barnagar, *zila* Ujjain.—A *jāgīr* village situated in 23° 10′ N., 75° 20′ E., and belonging to the Runīja *jāgīr*. It lies near the Runīja railway station, 10 miles north of Barnagar. An old partially ruined temple stands in this village. It is dedicated to Chāmunda Devī. The walls are ornamented with good carving. The village has an area of 1,774 acres, of which 860 are occupied by cultivation. The population in 1901 numbered 329 persons, 156 males, and 173 females. The village is also reached by the metalled road from Khāchraud to Runīja. An inspection bungalow has been erected near Runīja station, where travellers can obtain shelter.

**Gohad town**, *pargana* Gohad, *zila* Tonwarghār.—Town situated in 26° 26′ N. and 78° 29′ E. Population was, in 1891, 5,378, 1901, 5,343; males 2,807, females 2,536. The town dates from the beginning of the 18th century when it was seized by the Jāt family whose descendants now rule at Dholpur. From 1707 to 1739 it was held by the Bhadauria Rājputs, who dispossessed the Jāt Rānā Bhīm Singh. The Rānā then entered the Peshwā's service and so distinguished himself that Bājī Rao restored Gohad to him. In the confusion which followed the battle of Pānipat he contrived to seize Gwalior fort, an act which brought him into collision with the Marāthās. In 1716 Gohad was attacked by Raghunāth Rao, who was, however, bought off with the sum of three lakhs.[1]

Tieffenthaler (1765) mentions it as having then become a place of importance comparatively recently.

---

[1] G. D., I, 656.

In 1771 Chhatrapati Singh allied himself with the Emperor, from whom he received a *sanad* confirming him in the possession of Gohad and granting him certain titles.

In 1778 Rao Appa *Faujdār* of Bhīlsa and Ambājī Inglia attacked the fort, its capture being averted only by Rānā Lokendra Singh throwing himself on the protection of the British, and concluding a treaty in December 1779. His position was confirmed in 1782 by the fourth article of the treaty of Sālbāi, by which Sindhia was bound not to molest him. The Rānā, however, soon failed in carrying out the terms of his treaty, and on the withdrawal of British support, Gohad was besieged by Mahādjī Sindhia, who captured it on November 24th, 1784.[1]

Gohad was a mint town under the Jāt chiefs.[2]

Sindhia had placed Ambāji Inglia in charge of the fort. In 1803 seeing the success of the British arms he threw off his allegiance to Sindhia and concluded a treaty without reference to his suzerain, surrendering Gohad to the British. He did not, however, carry out the terms of the treaty and the fort was attacked and carried by a night assault under General White by Captain Donald Macleod after a fierce fight in which 2 officers were killed and wounded, and 100 men out of 800 killed and wounded.[3]

The treaty of Sarji Anjangaon with Sindhia in the same year left it uncertain whether Gohad should be restored to Sindhia, and it was made over to the Rānā in 1804. The surrender of the fort to the Jāt chief was a cause of great annoyance to Sindhia, and almost caused a breach of peace. General Wellesley and John Malcolm were of opinion that the fort should have been made over to Sindhia, but the Governor-General based his retention of the fort on the treaty with Ambāji Inglia.[4]

Lord Cornwallis, however, on succeeding as Governor-General in 1805 reversed this policy and under a treaty concluded in that year withdrew his support of the Rānā. Sindhia at once seized the fort, which has since remained a part of Gwalior.

This town stands on the right bank of the Vaisali river, tributary to the Sind, and is surrounded by three walls within

---

[1] Francklin—*The Reign of Shah Aulum.*

[2] J. B. A. S., LXVI, 268, Webb—*Currencies of Rajputana*, p. 133.

[3] *The East India Military Calendar*, 1823, p. 116.—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macleod, C.B., joined the Company's service in 1781, was present at the siege of Gohad, and other engagements.

[4] *Despatches of Marquis Wellesley* by Montgomery Martin, Vol. IV, pp. 24, 59, 494 to 515, 559. *Despatches of the Duke of Wellington* Gurwood, Vol. III, 101, 139, 149, 152, 171, 173, 267, 270.

the innermost of which stands a massive fort. The latter was built by the Jāt chief Rānā Bhīm Singh in 1739, and contains a large palace built by Rānā Chhatrapatī Singh, now used as an office, and several other buildings, all profusely covered with carving, which is, however, of no very great merit. A tomb to one of the European officers of Daulat Rao's army stands here ; it is inscribed *Major Pierre Lambert, died January 24th*, 1780, *aged* 52 *years*. To the south of the palace is a large tank, the Lachman Tāl, with a small temple in the centre. A school, a rest-house and a police station are situated in the town.

**Gondan**, *pargana* Bhānder, *zila* Bhind.—A large village situated in 25° 51′ N. and 78° 43′ E., 10 miles north-west of Bhānder. The cultivated area amounts to 3,620 acres, culturable to 46 acres and barren land to 143 acres. The population (1901) comprised 2,172 persons; 1,090 males, and 1,082 females.

**Gormī**, *pargana* Gohad, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village formerly the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated in 26° 36′ N. and 78° 33′ E. Gormī is situated on the Mahgaon-Morena road and contains a school, a branch post office, a *sāyar* outpost, a *thāna* and an inspection bungalow. The population was, in 1901, 3,297 ; males 1,800, females 1,497.

**Gulāna**, *pargana* Shujālpur, *zila* Shājāpur.—Gulāna, the headquarters of the *tappa* of the same name, is situated in 23° 26′ N. and 76° 30′ E., 17 miles west of Shujālpur. A Hindī school, a State post office, a police outpost, and the *tappa* offices are located here. A weekly market is held. The cultivated area amounts to 1,261 acres, the culturable to 2,154 acres and barren land to 352 acres. The population in 1901 numbered 1,053 persons ; males 532, females 521.

**Guna**, *pargana* Bajranggarh, *zila* Isāgarh.—Town and British military station situated in 24° 39′ N. and 77° 21′ E., on the Agra-Bombay road, and on the Bīna-Bārān Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The population of the town was, in 1901, 5,415 ; males 2,789, females 2,626. Originally a small village, the place rose in importance after 1844, when it became a station for a regiment of Gwalior Contingent Cavalry. The opening of the railway from Guna to Bārān in 1897 at once increased its importance as a trading centre, and it has continued to develop rapidly. The town contains a charitable dispensary, a State post office, a *sarai*, and a school.

The military station lies on a picturesquely wooded site about a mile east of the town, and had a population in 1891 of 4,693 persons and in 1901 of 6,037 ; males 3,376, females 2,661. After the Gwalior Contingent troops revolted in

1857, the station was for a time occupied by a British force, but since 1860 it has been garrisoned by the Central India Horse. Up to 1896 the Officer Commanding was also in political charge of the surrounding minor States, now included in the Gwalior Residency. He is still an *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, and exercises the powers of a second class magistrate for Guna station. Besides the military hospital, a civil dispensary, a school, and an inspection bungalow are situated here. The local funds, raised chiefly by octroi, bring in an income of about Rs. 6,500 a year. Guna was long famous for the big game shooting in the neighbourhood. Lions were once common but none has been seen since Waterloo day, 1872, when the last lion was shot at Chun hill, nine miles from the station.[1]

**Gurāria-Dīda**, *pargana* and *zila* Mandasor.—A village in 24° 8′ N., 75° 5′ E., 6 miles north of Mandasor. General Stuart's column on its march to the relief of the Nīmach garrison was vigorously opposed at the village by a large body of Mewātīs and Rohīllas on November 24th, 1857. These men had been driven out of Mandasor the day before. The County Downs regiment, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and 25 Rājputs of the Gwalior Contingent infantry greatly distinguished themselves. The Mewātīs ultimately surrendered but the Rohīllas fought to the end. The tomb of Lieutenant Redmayne, who was killed in this action, stands in the village. It bears no inscription.[2] A market is held every week at the village Botalganj, one mile distant. The area of the village is 5,518 acres. The population was, in 1901, 430 persons; males 223, females 207. The village stands on the metalled road from Mandasor to Nīmach.

**Gwalior City**, *pargana* and *zila* **Gwalior** *gird*.—This name is commonly used by Europeans to describe the present capital of the Gwalior State, and is thus erroneously applied to two distinct areas. It lies in 26° 13′ N. and 78° 12′ E. The northern town, which stands on the site of the ancient city of Gwalior, lies at the foot of the celebrated fort of the same name, while Lashkar, the real capital, is situated two miles to the south. The Gwalior station on the Indian Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is one mile from Gwalior, two from Lashkar.

The population of both places at each census in the last 20 years has been—1881, 88,066; 1891, 104,083; 1901, 119,433 (including Gwalior, Lashkar and Brigade). Hindus formed 74 per cent. and Musalmāns 23 per cent.

---

1 Gerard.—*Leaves from the Diary of a Soldier and Sportsman*, 133.
2 Louis *Central India*, p. 106.
Sylvester's ditto, pp. 42-46.
*Mofusselite* ditto of February 16th, 1858.

Gwalior proper is a decaying town and only contained 16,807 inhabitants at the last census. In the sixteenth century it was the chief town of one of the *sarkārs* of the *sūbah* of Mālwā and the site of a Mughal mint.[1] It was famous for its stone carving, an industry which still survives, the manufacture of glazed tiles and jewellery, now lost arts, and its ironware made from metal smelted locally. Until the opening of the present Agra-Bombay highroad, Gwalior was also important as being one of the principal stages on the great route from the Deccan which passed by Sironj, Narwar, Gwalior and Dholpur to Agra, and is mentioned by Mandelslo (1638), Terry (1655), Tavernier (1670), who calls it "a large town all built like others in India," Tieffenthaler (1765), and other travellers. Ibn Batūta (1300) calls it a fine town of white hewn stone, no wood being used except in doors. He says the garrison consisted of 600 horse.[2]

The old city of Gwalior is now a desolate looking collection of half empty, dilapidated, flat-roofed stone houses, deserted mosques and ruined tombs. As it stands, the town is entirely Muhammadan in character, no old Hindu remains being traceable. It has one good main street, and, in spite of its generally wretched appearance, contains several fine buildings. The Jāma masjid, built of fine red sandstone, is a good example of later Mughal style. The main building was erected in the time of Jahāngīr (1605-1627), a new end being added in 1665. The mosque of Khandola Khān, his tomb and that of his son Nazīrī Khān, as well as several other tombs, are noticeable for the excellent carved stone with which they are decorated, much of the pierced screen-work being of unusual beauty. To the east of the town stands the mauṣoleum of Muhammad Ghaus, a very fine example of early Mughal architecture. It is built in the form of a square with hexagonal towers at its corners, surmounted by small domes. The body of the building is enclosed on all sides by carved stone lattices of elaborate and delicate design, the whole being surmounted by a large dome, which was originally covered with blue glazed tiles. Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus,[3] whose body lies within, was a well-known personage in the sixteenth century. He was descended from Shaikh Bayāzid Bistami, and was thus connected with the Shattaria dynasty. He was a pupil of Shaikh Zuhūr and Hāji Huzūr *alias* Hajo Hamīd. The early part of his life

---

[1] J. R. A., LXXIII. *Num. Supl.*—76.

[2] Travels, p. 53. Travels, p. 81. Travels, I. 62.
Taff. I.-186, E. M. H., iii, 603.

[3] *Muntakhab-ul-tawārikh*—Pers. text (**Calcutta** litho.), pp. 4-6.

he spent in austerities. He lived at the foot of the Chunār hills, for twelve years, perfecting himself in the art of incantation and *amal* or recitation, both '*ulwi* and *sifli*.'[1]

Humāyun was a great believer in his teaching. In 1554 he assisted Asaf Khān to take over the Chunār fort from the Sūr governor on behalf of Akbar.[2] During the supremacy of the Sūr dynasty he had lived in Gujarāt, where he instructed many people, among them the well-known saint Miān Shaikh Wajīh-ud-dīn. In A. H. 966 or A. D. 1558 he went to Agra. Here, however, he was not treated with the respect he desired, and so retired to Gwalior.[3] Badauni says that this was due to the influence, at court and with Bairām Khān, of Shaikh Gadai who "with that spirit of jealous spite and malice, which is peculiar to the saints of Hindusthān, was vexed at this intrusion of a rival, and looked upon Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus as one shopkeeper looks on another of the same trade, in the storey directly over his head---------he (Shaikh Gadai) assembled divines and learned men, in order to ridicule the treatise of the Shaikh in which he had said that he had, in his waking moments, had an interview with God, who assigned him a superiority over the Prophet Muhammad."[4] He lived at Gwalior on the proceeds of his *jāgīr* which was valued at 1 crore of *tānkas*. His charities were unbounded and extended to infidels as well as Musalmāns. His views also were liberal and he gave offence to many, Badauni among others, by consorting with infidels. It is said that he would never use the word *man* (*i.e.* I) and in order to avoid the use of this word even in the Hindī term *māni* (6 maunds) he used to direct that so many م (*mīms*) and (*nūns*) should be distributed. He died in 969 A. H., or 1562, of dysentery at Agra, and was buried at Gwalior.[5] Badauni says that although 80 years of age, his countenance was fresh and he shewed no signs of debility.

Of his two sons the elder, Shaikh Abdulla, entered the Emperor's service and rose to a *mansab* of 3,000, while the younger, Zia-ulla, became a follower of his father's pupil Wajīh-ud-dīn of Gujarāt.[6]

Near to the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus is that of Tān Sen. It is an open structure supported by twelve outer pillars and four inner. Over the tomb formerly grew a tamarind,

---

1 *Ulwi* (lit. high) and *sifli* (low) are applied respectively to the art of commune with the higher spirits and the lower; or magic arts.

2 E. M. H., V, 287.

3 E. M. H., V, 260.

4 E. M. H., V, 495.

5 Badauni gives 27 *Rajab* 969 or April 2nd 1561 and a chronogram *Jahan fazl* but the *Muntakhāb-ul-tawarikh* puts it in A. H. 970.

6 *Ain-i-Akbari II*, 457.

the leaves of which, when chewed, were popularly supposed to endow the partaker with a most melodious voice, and which were in consequence much sought after by dancing girls.

Tān Sen, still acknowledged the finest singer India has ever possessed, was originally educated in the Gwalior musical school founded by Mān Singh. He became court singer to Rājā Rām Chandra, the Baghela chief of Rewah, and remained at his court until 1562, when he was sent for by Akbar and was conducted to court by Jalāl Khān Qurchi. He became a great favourite. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* he is called Miān Tān Sen, and his son, Miān Tāntarang Khān, which points conclusively to his conversion to Islām, a fact supported by his being thus buried next Muhammad Ghaus.

Just beyond the fort to the north stands a tall cusped Pathān gateway. Nothing but the gate remains, a conspicuous object from a long distance.

Two miles south of the fort lies the city of Lashkar, the modern capital of Sindhia's dominions. The site was originally selected by Daulat Rao Sindhia for his standing camp (*Lashkar*) in 1810, but the camp never moved and developed into the present capital.

Fort.

The fort itself is one of the most famous in India; "the pearl in the necklace of the castles of Hind, the summit of which the nimble footed wind from below cannot reach and on the bastion of which the rapid clouds never cast their shade," says the author of the *Tāj-ul-Maāsīr*. Ibn Batūta (A. D. 1300) describes it as an impregnable fort "isolated in the midst of idolatrous Hindus," while Al Biruni (*A. D. 1030*) says it lies in Bundelkhand.

It stands on an isolated sandstone hill, which towers 300 feet above the old town, measuring one and three-quarters of a mile long, and 2,800 feet across at its widest part. The walls above the scarp are about thirty feet high. As seen from the north-east its aspect is most imposing, "the long line of battlements which crown the steep scarp on the east is broken only by the lofty towers and fretted domes of the noble palace of Rājā Mān Singh.......At the northern end, where the rock has been quarried for ages, the jagged masses of the overhanging cliff seem ready to fall upon the city beneath them. ..... Midway over all, towers the giant form of a massive temple, grey with the moss of ages."

The fort contains many objects of historical and antiquarian interest. The main entrance is on the eastern side, where a long ramp, affording an ever extending view over

The gates.

the plains below, leads up through six gates to the summit of the rock. Of these gates three are worthy of special note; the lowest gate, built in Muhammadan style and known as the *Alamgīrī-Darwāza*, was erected in 1660. In the time of Alamgīr the yard into which it leads was used by the magistrate as a court and is still called the *kachaharī*. The gate next above it called the *Bādalgarh-pol*, a handsome gateway in Hindu style of the fifteenth century, leads into an outwork. The outwork was, it is said, named after Bādal Singh, a brother of Kalyān Mal Tonwāra. Ibrāhīm Lodī captured this part of the fort in 1518 and removed from it the brazen image of a bull which stood there. This image was sent to Delhi and set up at the Baghdād gate, where it stood until 1590, [1] when it was melted down.

The *Bhairon* gate comes next, and then the *Ganesh* gate built by Dūngar Singh (1424-54). Near the latter is the outwork called the *Kabūtar-khāna* or Pigeon house, containing a tank known as the *Nūr-sāgar*. A short way up the ascent from the gate stands a small mosque built into the scarp of the rock, with a tiny Hindu shrine next it. The mosque was erected by Motamid Khān in 1664 when governor of the fort. An inscription states that—

> *This happy place was completed by*
> *Motamid Khān as an alms;*
> *It was formerly the idol temple*
> *Of the vile Gwāli; he made it*
> *A mosque like a mansion of Paradise.*

The date is contained in the chronogram, *Nūr bād bakhair*, "Light be blessed." The little shrine is dedicated to Gwālipa and was no doubt put up by some pious Hindu in later days as a memento of the shrine destroyed to make room for the mosque.

Near the next or *Lakshman* gate erected by Lakshman Pāl Parihār is a small rock-cut temple in ninth century style, hewn out of the hillside. It is dedicated to Chaturbhuj, the four-armed Vishnu, and bears two inscriptions of Rājā Bhoj of Kanauj. These inscriptions are dated in V. S. 932 and 933 or A. D. 875 and 876. The earlier record deals with the erection of the temple to Vishnu by one Alla, a son of Vailla bhata Svāmin of Anandapura (Vadnagar), who had been governor of the fort of Gopādrī or Gwalior in the time of Rāmadeva of Kanauj; the second is of the time of Rājā Bhoja-deva of Kanauj, the successor of Rāmadeva. In this Alla is called *Kotta-pāla* or guardian of the fort of *Srīgopagīrī*, while the temple is called the Vaillabhatasvāmin temple. [2]

---

[1] E. M. H., V, 486. B. F. I, 595.
[2] E. I., I, 154.

Near the temple on the rampart is the tomb of Tāj Nizām, an officer serving under Azam Humāyun who was killed in the assault on the fort in 1518.[1]

Immediately opposite the Lakshman gate on the further side is a defaced figure of the Varāha *avatār* of Vishnu. The boar has been cut away, but an unusual canopy, formed by an elephant, can still be made out above the boar's head. Just through the gate also lie two cisterns which give an unfailing supply of water, a very unusual feature in Indian hill fortresses, which have on most occasions fallen when besieged, owing to the want of this essential. The tanks are known as the *anār* or cold and *sarad* or cool tank. Tavernier notices the superiority conferred on Gwalior through the possession of these tanks.[2] The water is now, however, impregnated with the effluvia of bats. The *Hāthipol* or elephant gate concludes the series, as the inner Hawā-pol has been removed. This gate is in the same style as the adjoining palace of Mān Singh and was no doubt constructed at the same time. It is a very fine example of its class. It derived its name from the life-sized figure of an elephant and its rider which originally stood at the gateway. This figure is noted by Ibn Batūta and Bābar,[3] while it was still standing when Finch visited the fort in 1610. It seems to have disappeared about 1630.[4]

On passing this gate the fort itself is entered. Other gates are the *Dhonda-pol* on the north-west, close to the cells known as the *Nau-chaukī*, used formerly for confining political prisoners; the *Ghargarāj-pol* on the south-west, so called from the water which fell splashing (*garaj*—roaring) into the tank below, and which was breached by General White in 1804, and the *Urwāhi* gate leading to the Urwāhi valley. This valley lies outside the fort but has been enclosed by a wall so as to protect the numerous wells in it.

**Tanks.** Besides the two tanks mentioned and the wells in the Urwāhi valley many cisterns exist on the summit of the fort. The oldest is the *sūraj-kund* once the site of a temple to the Sun; the only other of any importance being the *Jauhar-tāl*, so called from the *Jauhār* or sacrifice of the women and children made by the Rājputs at this spot in 1232, before the capture of the place by Altamsh.

**Palaces.** There are six palaces in the fort, four Hindu and two Muhammadan. Between the Lakshman and Hāthipol gates one passes along the magnificent facade of Mān Singh's palace

1 E. M. H., V, 10-13.
2 Tavernier's *Travels*, I, 62.
3 E. M. H., III, 604 B. M.
4 Kerr's *Voyages*, VIII, 40.

the most striking and picturesque object on the eastern scarp, consisting of a wall of hewn sandstone blocks, 300 feet long and 100 high, relieved along the top by an ornamental frieze of coloured tiles, and at intervals along the front by massive round towers crowned with graceful domes and connected together by a singularly beautiful balustrade of delicately fretted stonework, of unusual design. The palace is a two-storeyed building 300 feet long by 160 broad, with two extra storeys of underground rooms, for use in hot weather, on its eastern face. The rooms and court-yards of this palace are richly carved, and were originally profusely ornamented with coloured tiles, of which a few still remain. The Emperor Bābar who visited the place in 1527, about twenty years after its completion, has left a graphic account of its appearance. He notes that the palaces are singularly beautiful, but built without regular plan, and states that the facade was then covered with white stucco, and the domes plated with copper, and concludes with the shrewd remark "Though they have had all the ingenuity of Hindusthan bestowed upon them yet they are but uncomfortable palaces."[1] The Gūjarī Mahāl, situated at the south-east corner of the fort, has a noble quadrangle full of fine sculpture and mouldings, and some admirable windows. It was built by Rājā Mān Singh for his favourite queen *Mrignaina.* Just outside the palace is a small cemetery containing the graves of some Europeans who died in the fort. The remaining Hindu palaces are of little interest, while the two Muhammadan edifices are poor structures, built of rubble and plaster.

Shrines.

Many temples and shrines still stand on the fort, of which three are of special importance. Two are situated close together upon the eastern rampart and are known to natives as the greater and lesser *Sās-bāhu*, a contraction probably of *Sahasra-Bāhu*, the thousand armed, and are, as a rule, erroneously called Jain by Europeans. Both must have originally been very beautiful examples of eleventh century work. They are built on the same plan, that of a cross, and are richly ornamented with sculpture. The larger one bears an inscription which mentions its erection in 1092, and its completion in the following year, by Mahipāla, the Kachwāha chief of Gwalior. The inscription gives a genealogy of the *Kachchapaghāta* or Kachchāwa princes of Gwalior. The temple is in the inscription called *Harī sadānan* or the seat of Harī (Vishnu), who is elsewhere referred to as *Aniruddh.* It is called the Padmanātha temple, being so named in honour of Rājā Padmapāla who commenced it, though the

[1] B. M., 384.

completion was left to his successor Mahipāla. A second fragmentary record refers to the erection of a Shaivite temple by certain persons in the time of Mahipāla's successor in V. S. 1161 or 1104 A. D. The temple is built in the shape of a cross 100 feet long by 63 wide and was originally about 150 feet high. It rests on a finely carved plinth 12 feet above the ground level. The body of the building is divided into storeys marked off by pillared porticoes. Inside are four pillars which considerably mar its proportions. These were certainly added later owing no doubt to some weakness in the dome. The sculptures are all Brāhmanical and Vaishnava in character. The lesser *Sās-bāhu* is of similar plan to the larger and is a fine specimen of the ornate style of the eleventh century. A record, of which only the date is decipherable, written in V. S. 1165 or A. D. 108, has been found in it.[1]

The third temple of importance is that now called the Telī Mandir or Oilman's temple. It is the loftiest building on the fort, being 110 feet high, and is distinguished by its roof from other temples in northern India. This very interesting and curious temple is a striking feature of the old fort. It is in plan a square of 60 feet with a portico on the eastern side of 11 feet. The walls slope upwards for 80 feet, where they meet a horizontal ridge from which the roof springs. The roof is peculiar, being of the Waggon type common in southern India, as in the Raths of Mahavallipur, but never seen in northern India. In spite of this feature examination of the details shews that they are purely northern in character. Its name is the clue to its origin. The original name was undoubtedly *Telingana mandir*, which has become corrupted to *Telī mandir*. The building from the nature of its details was the work of northern stonecutters, but was probably designed by some courtier from Telingana, possibly in honour of a southern queen of one of the Kachhwāha chiefs.

It was at first a Vaishnava temple, as the flying figures of Garuda over the lintel of the original door and on the side faces shew. Later on, in the fifteenth century, when it was converted to Saiva uses, a second and smaller door was erected inside the other, which bears a figure of Siva's son, the elephant-headed god Ganesh, upon it. The building dates from the tenth or eleventh century.

The remaining Hindu shrines are those of Sūryadev, Gwālipa, Chaturbhūj already mentioned, Jayanti-thora, Mātādevī, Dhonada-dev and Mahādev. The present

---

[1] I. A., XVI, 201.

Sūryadev shrine is modern but no doubt replaces the old sun temple. The Jayanti-thora temple was destroyed by Altamsh and only its site is known; the Dhonda-dev is near the gate of this name, and that of Mahādev in the Jahāngīrī *mahal*.[1]

Gwalior is one of the *Vidyāsthānas* or seats of learning of the Digambara Jains and the fort contains one small Jain temple to Pārasnāth, and the remains of another Jain temple, both of the twelfth century, but of no great interest. The only really important Jain remains are the five great collections of figures carved on the face of the rock itself, which were all executed between 1440 and 1473 during the sway of the Tonwāra dynasty. Some of the figures are colossal, one in the group near the Urwāhi gate being 57 feet high. Bābar notices this figure and[2] adds that he ordered all of them to be destroyed, but, as a matter of fact, only some of those most easily reached were partially mutilated, while others were destroyed later on by Muhamadan governors of the fort, and a large number by the Public Works Department, who in 1869 broke them up for use as road metal.

History.

The founding of the fort is placed at somewhat varying dates as one writer assigns it to B. C. 3101 or coeval with the *Kalī Yug*, while others place it between V. S. 332 and 339 or A. D. 255 and 282.

The legend of its founding narrates how Sūraj Sen, the petty prince of Kutwār[3] (some 20 miles north of Gwalior), who was a leper, once when out hunting became separated from his followers. He wandered to the summit of the hill on which the fort stands, where he met an ascetic called Gwālipa, who gave the thirsty chief a drink from the tank near to which his hut stood. The prince, to his surprise, was at once cured of his leprosy, and in return for this boon asked the sage what reward he could give him, and was directed to build a fort on the hill and enlarge and beautify the tank. Sūraj Sen did as he was requested and called the fort Gwaliāwar after the saint, who re-named the prince Suhanpāl[4] and prophesied that his line should rule over this region until a prince should succeed whose name did not end in Pāl. This legend certainly dates from the time of the Kachhwāha rule.

The earliest historical information we have of the fort is given in an inscription of the Huna adventurer Mihirakula,

1 The original temple is ascribed to one Nahar Pāl said to have been 3rd of Sūraj Sen's line (*Gwalior-nama*).

2 B. M. 385.

3 Some accounts say of Suhānia; see *Gwalior-nāma* translated by Balwant Rao Bhaya (1891).

4 Sūraj Pāl according to the *Gwalior-nāma*.

on a temple to the sun. It is dated in the 15th regnal year and records the erection of a temple to the sun by Matricheta on the hill called Gopa. The date is about A. D. 515. In 533 Mihirakula was defeated and left India, returning to Kāshmir.[1]

The next allusion to the fort is that in the inscriptions of V. S. 932 and V. S. 933 of the time of Bhoja Deva of Kanauj, which shews that this dynasty ruled over the tract in the 9th Century.[2] As Virāha Mihira did not mention it in his *Vrihat Samhita*, though he names Ujjain and Mandasor (Dashāpura), it cannot have been a place of much note in the 6th century, and in all probability was first raised to real importance by the Kanauj Kings.[3]

With regard to the name of the fort it may be remarked that in inscriptions it is called Gopagīrī, Gopādri, Gopāchala-durga, and Gopādrī-durga, of which the present name is merely a corruption.

Kachhwāha dynasty.

Eighty-three chiefs of the line of Sūraj Sen actually ruled, the last Tej Karan, whose name did not end in Pāl, being ousted by the Parihārs in A.D. 1129. These chiefs were Kachchapaghatas or Kachhwāhas. Of some of them we have a list in the *Sās-bāhu* temple record. In this list eight princes are named Lakshmana, Vajradaman (who is said to have taken the fort of Gopādrī, defeating a ruler of Kanauj), Mangala, Kirtirājā, Mulādeva, Devalpāla, Padmapāla, and Mahipāla, the last being the son of Sūryapāla, and nephew of Padmapāla. A separate record of Vajradaman has been found dated in V. S. 1034 or A. D. 977. A record of V. S. 1161 or 1104 of Mahipāla's successor, Madhusūdana, son of Bhuvanapāla, has also been discovered.[4] The *Gwalior-nāma* gives a list of 36 names and a short account of 17 chiefs. It is a mixture of fact and fiction. The names are evidently largely fictitious, and the order in which they are given, even when correct, is faulty. The points worth noticing are that the 7th ruler is called Bhoj Pāl and is said to have built the temple of Chatur-bhuj, which the record shows was erected in the time of Bhojadeva of Kanauj. Possibly some tradition was current connecting it with a Bhoja. The 8th ruler, son of this Bhoja, is called Padmapāl, and is credited with erecting the temple of Lakshmī Nārāyan, now called the greater *Sās-bāhu*. Of the others Narhar Pāl, the 3rd king, is said to have founded Narhartela (Narahla, 26° 18′ N, 77° 55′E.) in Alāpur *pargana*, Gang Pāl, 5th ruler, with constructing the

[1] C. I., III, 161. I. A., XV, 222, 245, 252, XVIII, 225.

[2] E. I., 154—242 J.B.R.A.S., XXI, 405.

[3] I. A., XXII, 169.

[4] C. A. S. R., II, 364. J. B. A., XXXI, 401, 411, 418, I. A., XV, 33.

Gangola *talāo* in the fort, and Bhānder Pāl, the 16th, with founding the lake and fort at Bhānder town. There is little doubt that these tales were made to account for the names and not *vice versâ*.

In 1023 Mahmūd of Ghaznī marched on the fort but was bought off by the chief and continued on his way to Kālinjar.[1]

Parihār dynasty.

Of the Parihārs who destroyed the Kachhwāha rule in 1129 we know nothing more than that seven princes ruled in succession.[2]

In 1196 (A. H. 492) Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak captured the fort, which Bahā-ud-dīn Tughril had failed to take, from Solankhī Pāl or Lohanj Deo and Altamsh, afterwards emperor, was put in as governor.[3]

In 1210 on the death of Kutb-ud-dīn the Parihārs again seized it and held possession until 1232.

Muhammadan invasion.

In that year Altamsh attacked the fort, which only fell after a siege of eleven months. The ruling chief of this day is variously styled by different Muhammadan writers. Minhāj-us-sirāj, who was present at the siege, calls him Milakdeo or Mapāl, possibly Mahi-pāl-deo, while Ferishta terms him Deobāl or Deomāl and the bard Kharg Rai, Sārang Deo.

The stubbornness of the defence induced Altamsh to encourage his men by addresses and exhortations delivered by Maulvis. Minhāj-us-sirāj states that, except in Ramzān when addresses were given daily, he read the Khutba "at a spot opposite the northern face of the fortress on which side the town was" three times a week.[4] Finally in November 1232 (Tuesday 26th *Safar* A. H. 630) the fort was taken. The Rājā escaped but "about seven hundred *gabrs* were directed to be brought to public execution before the sublime pavilion,"[5] as a deterrent to future defenders of the fort.

The Hindu bard tells how seventy queens of the Rājā presented themselves before him and urged

*Pahile hame ju jauhār pāri*
*Tab tum jūjhe kanth samhāri.*

*First we will perform jauhār, and then thou, Oh husband, shall join the fray.*

---

1 E. M. H., II, 467, R. T., 86, B. F., I, 66, 67.

2 The *Gwalior-nāma* gives a list of Kings, but it is worthless.

3 R. T., 470, 517—520; 546; 604. B. F., I, 179. E. M. H., II, 227; 304; 322.

4 Perhaps from the hill on which the remains of an old pathān arch still stand.

5 R. T., 619—620. E. M. H., II, 327.

At the tank still called the Jauhār-tāl the women and children were put to death, and then the prince and his followers rushed out and sacrificed their lives.

*Jujhyo Sārang Deo ran rang*
*Ek hajār pānch so sang*

*So Sārang Deo in battle died*
*With fifteen hundred men beside.*

Unfortunately sober history shews this was not the case though the Jauhar was no doubt a fact, as Bābar says he saw an inscribed stone narrating this event affixed to the Urwāhi gate, which appears to have still existed in Briggs' day (1805).[1] In Altamsh's day the wall enclosing the Urwāhi valley was built.

From 1232 to 1398 the fort remained in Muhammadan hands but except for an incidental reference by Ferishta, who states that Fīroz Shāh in 1295 (A. H. 695) built a large domed rest-house for travellers here, Gwalior is not alluded to by any Muhammadan writer.[2] The site of this building is not known, but it bore an inscription which ran—

*What fame can I, whose footsteps press the throne of empire, acquire by raising this rude mass of masonry?*
*No! I have erected these broken stones in order that under their shadow the weary traveller or broken-hearted pilgrim may find repose and pour his blessing* (on me).

The fort was at this time used as a State prison as Mubārak Shāh (1316) and Tughlak Shāh (1325-51) incarcerated several of their relatives here.[3]

During the confusion caused by Timur's rebellion, Gwalior fell to the Tonwāra Rājputs under Bīr Singh Deo.[4]

Of his line, which ruled till 1518, we have more information than is usually available, while members of this clan still live in the Tonwarghār *zila* of the State.

Bīr Singh Deo was at the time he made his conquest *zamindār* of Isa-Manemola village in Dandroli, but had risen to a position of trust at court and finally became governor of the fort or, which seems more likely, had seized the fort through a stratagem. By acknowledging the suzerainty of the Muhammadan kings he and his successors were then allowed to retain possession.

---

1 B.M., 384. B.F., I, 211.
2 B.F., I, 311.
3 E.M.H., III, 601.
4 He is the Nar Singh of Yahe-bin-Ahmad. E.M.H., IV, 39.

The *Gwalior-nāma* states that a Sayad, Mīrān Yākūb, was made governor by Altamsh and that the rule remained in his family until Bīr Singh Deo Tonwāra acquired the fort.

In December 1402 (Jamādi-ul-awal, 805 A. H.) Ikbāl Khān, the commander of Mahmūd Shāh, marched on Gwalior, then held by Bīr Singh Deo's son Vīrama Deo. The fort was, however, too strong and Ikbāl Khān contented himself with ravaging the district. The next year he again attacked it and on the way drove Vīrama Deo out of Dholpur, at that time a Tonwāra stronghold. Vīrama fled to Gwalior and Ikbāl retired. In 1404 (A. H. 807) Ikbāl Khān defeated Vīrama and other chiefs at Etāwah and the Tonwāra prince then came to terms and agreed to pay tribute. In 1416 (A. H. 819) Khizr Khān sent Malīk-tāj-ul-mulk against the fort and he exacted the tribute due from Vīrama; in 1421 (A. H. 824) a similar expedition was made.[1]

In 1424 Dūngar Singh was ruling at Gwalior. In the first year of his reign Hoshang Shāh of Mālwā attacked him, but Sultān Mubārak Shāh intervened on behalf of his vassal and Hoshang Shāh was obliged to come to terms.[2]

In 1426, 1427, 1429, and 1432 the Delhī Sultān was obliged to resort to arms to obtain his tribute.[3]

Dūngar Singh was an able ruler and acquired considerable power, the State in his day ranking with those of Mālwā and Jaunpur. He attacked Narwar in 1438, which then belonged to the Mālwā Sultān Mahmūd I. The rains had commenced but Mahmūd effected its relief by advancing on Gwalior, and Dūngar Singh was obliged to raise the siege.[4]

It was during this prince's rule that the Jain rock sculptures were begun. Two inscriptions of his dated in 1440 and 1453 are known.

After a reign of thirty years he was succeeded by his son Kirtī or Karan Singh (1455-79), in whose time the rock sculptures were completed. At this time the position of the State was such as to make alliance with it a desirable political move for the Jaunpur and Mālwā kingdoms, and even Delhi courted its favour.[5]

In 1465 Hussain Shāh Sharkī of Jaunpur invested the fort and compelled Kirtī Singh to make terms. The alliance thus formed led Kirtī Singh in 1478 to befriend Husain Shāh when he was defeated by Bahlol Lodī at Rabiri. Husain took

1 E.M.H., IV, 39; 48; 49; 53.
2 E.M.H., IV, 60. B.F., I, 517.
3 E.M.H., IV, 62, 65, 67, 75.
4 B.F., IV, 204.
5 B. F., IV, 376.

refuge with the Tonwāra chief, who not only gave him asylum, but sent him with a strong force to Kālpi.[1]

Kirtī Singh is said to have constructed a large lake, now no longer extant, which stretched from Shankarpura (26° 14′N. 78° 11′E.) and Akbarpura (26°15′ N. 78° 10′E.) to the hills of Adli Badli and Bāla Rājā.

In 1479 Kirtī Singh died and was succeeded by his son Kalyān Singh, who ruled for seven uneventful years, being followed by Mān Singh, the greatest prince of this house.

Mān Singh had scarcely mounted his *gaddi* when Bahlol Lodī swept down upon him. With great promptness, however, he sent the Sultān 80 lākhs of *tānkas*, and was confirmed in his possessions.[2] In 1492 Sikandar Lodī came to Gwalior and presented Mān Singh with a *khillat*, the Tonwāra acknowledging his suzerainty. In 1500, however, Mān Singh sent as his envoy one Nihāl Singh, whose manner towards the Sultān was so disrespectful that Sikandar in a rage swore he would himself command an expedition against the fort.[3] In March 1500 (*Ramzān* 980 A.H.) he marched towards Gwalior, but Rājā Mān Singh expelled some rebels who had taken refuge with him and sent his son Vikramāditya to make terms and so averted attack. From this time up to 1517 Mān Singh ruled in peace and was able to devote himself to his favourite pursuits of music and building. In 1517 Sikandar Lodī was again meditating an attack, probably to extract arrears of tribute, when he suddenly died. Indeed Azam Humāyun Sarwāni had already been sent on in advance, and was investing the fort when the Sultān died. On the succession of Ibrāhim Lodī, Azam Humāyun at first sided with Jalāl Khān, who had been assigned the fief of Jaunpur, but had stood as a rival to his brother Ibrāhīm, and raised the siege but soon after forsook him for Ibrāhīm. On this Jalāl Khān fled to Mān Singh at Gwalior. Azam Humāyun then again advanced on Gwalior; Rājā Mān Singh died at this juncture, his son Vikramāditya succeeding.[4]

In the long reign (of 37 years) Mān Singh, whom Ferishta calls a "prince of great valour and capacity," the fame of the Tonwāra rule reached its zenith. He constructed many irrigation works, including the Motī-jhīl to the north-west of the town, and numerous tanks in Tonwarghār. To the arts he was a liberal patron, especially to music, in which he

1 E.M.H., V, 88.

2 E.M.H., V, 91.

3 E.M.H., V, 97.

4 E.M.H., V, 10—13 B. F., I. 594—5.

was a proficient composer, and to architecture. The magnificent palace which crowns the eastern scarp is a lasting proof of his love of building, while the Gwalior school[1] of music later on gave Akbar 16 singers out of 36 named in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, including Tān Sen, the most famous musician India has ever had.

In his musical pursuits he was ably supported by his favourite Gūjar Queen Mrignaina, or "the fawn-eyed," for whom he built the exquisite Gūjarī *mahāl* palace.

The discovery of Mrignaina is thus described. Mān Singh was one day hunting near the village of Rai to the north-east of the fort when he suddenly came on the lovely Gūjari maiden. On enquiry he found she was as renowned for her strength as her beauty, having vanquished a wild buffalo in single combat. The enamoured monarch asked whence she acquired her strength and was told that it came from the waters of Rai. The Rājā offered to make her his wife, and she consented on the understanding that the waters of Rai were made to flow by her palace. The Rājā agreed, and traces of the old aqueduct are still to be seen.

Several musical modes were named after this lady.

With the death of Mān Singh the glory of Gwalior passed away. The enemy was already thundering at his gate as he drew his last breath. The siege was pressed and after the fall of the Bādalgarh outwork and death of Mān Singh, in spite of a stubborn resistance, Azam Humāyun forced gate after gate, losing heavily, however, at each advance. Among others Tāj Nizām, one of Ibrāhīm's chief nobles, fell in the assault on the Lakshman-pol, and his tomb still stands just outside it. This was probably the last gate forced, as after a year of continuous fighting Vikramāditya surrendered at discretion, and was given the *jāgīr* of Shamsābād and a high *mansab*.

Thus after 120 years the Tonwāra dynasty passed away and the fort for 144 years remained a Muhammadan possession.

The Mughals. On the death of Ibrāhīm Lodī at Pānipat in 1526, where Vikramāditya fell fighting beside his suzerain, the fort passed to Bābar.[2]

Vikramāditya's family were then in Agra, and on its capitulation were treated with the greatest kindness by Humāyun. In return they presented him with various jewels including a large diamond, which was in all probability

---

[1] *Ain*, III, 251.
[2] B.M., 308.

the stone now known as the Koh-i-nur.[1] It had originally been in the possession of the Mālwā Sultāns.

When Bābar succeeded to the Imperial throne Gwalior was held by Tātar Khān, a servant of Ibrāhīm Lodī. He volunteered to surrender it,[2] but when Rahimdād Khān came to take over, refused to give it up. Rahimdād Khān, however, got possession by a stratagem in which he was assisted by Muhammad Ghaus, the well-known local saint.

In 1527 Mangal Rai, a younger son of Kirtī Singh Tonwāra, attempted to seize the fort and instituted a blockade, but without success. In 1529 Rahimdād was on the point of revolting, but was imprisoned by Bābar, and but for the intercession of Muhammad Ghaus would have been executed.

A curious incident is related as taking place here during Humāyun's brief reign. He was one day in 1533 seated on the throne holding a *darbār* at the fort when he conceived the project of constructing the Dīnpanāh at Delhi.[3]

On the succession to power of Sher Shāh the fort was surrendered to Shujāat Khān by Abul Kāsim Beg. Sher Shāh used it as an important stronghold and kept a force of 1,000 *lagfandārs* or matchlock-men stationed here.[4] The Sūri dynasty.

In 1545 Sher Shāh was succeeded by Islām Shāh (Salim), who the next year took up his residence at Gwalior, which henceforth practically became the Sūri capital, till the extinction of that dynasty. In November 1554 Islām Shāh died suddenly in the fort and his son Fīroz, a child of twelve, was crowned there three days later, but was soon after murdered before his mother's eyes by Mubārik Khān, a nephew of Sher Shāh, who mounted the throne as Adil Shah.[5] The fort continued in the care of Suhail Khān till 1559, when Akbar made this district over to Kya Khān, and instructed him to take possession. Suhail Khān, finding he could not hold the fort, invited Rām Shāh, a son of the Tonwāra chief Vikramāditya, to take possession, he receiving in return a sum of money. Kya Khān, however, arrived at this juncture and defeated Rām Shāh. Thus in January 1559 (*Rabi-ul-ākhir* 966 *A.H.*) the fort again fell to the Mughals.

The date of its capture is given in the chronogram "*Fateh bāb kilāh Gwalior.*"[6]

1 Ball—*Tavernier's Travels*, II, 431 *note.*
2 B. M., 346.
3 E.M.H., V, 124.
4 *Ibid*, 416; 551.
5 E.M.H., V, 43; 44.
6 E.M.H., V, 166—25?.

Rām Shāh fled to Chitor (where his son Sālivāhan had married a Sisodia princess) and was the only Rājput chief who escaped alive from the sack of Chitor by Akbar in 1568.[1]

The claim of the Tonwāras to Gwalior was long recognised by Rājputs. Sālivāhan's sons Syām Shāh and Mitra Singh served in Akbar's armies, the latter being governor of Rohtās Fort.[2]

In about 1670 Sangrām Shāh, Syām Shāh's son assumed the nominal title of Rājā of Gwalior. His son Rājā Kishan Singh died about 1710, leaving two sons Bijai Singh and Harī Singh. The last chief of this line Bijai Singh died at Udaipur in 1781, where descendants of his still live.

From its cession to Akbar until 1761 Gwalior remained in Mughal hands. Of its history in Mughal days there is little to record. It was used mainly as a State prison, and many members of the royal house have passed up the steep ascent through the Hāthipol, who never again visited the world outside.

Bernier and others remark on this use of the fort, and note how political prisoners were not as a rule killed outright, but slowly poisoned by being given *koknar* or *pust* to drink. This was a concoction of poppy heads steeped in water. Bernier says "A large cup of this beverage is brought to them early in the morning and they are not given anything to eat till it is swallowed; they would sooner let the prisoner die of hunger. This drink emaciates the wretched victims, who lose their strength and intellect by slow degrees, become torpid and senseless and at length die."[3]

Murder was occasionally employed, however ; the unhappy, Murād Baksh, the dupe of Aurangzeb, was killed in cold blood on 21 *Rabi-us-sāni* 1072[4] (November 1661) and buried in the fort, one account says in a mosque. Sulaimān Shikoh died from the treatment of his jailors in *Shawāl* (May) of the same year, and was buried beside Murād and Siphr Shikoh in September 1659. Aurangzeb's own son Muhammad was also incarcerated here and was put to death. In September 1599 (17th *Rabi-us-sāni* 1008) Akbar stayed at the fort, leaving it in January 1600.[5] In 1707 Azam Shāh in his contest with Bahādur Shāh made Gwalior his base. After his defeat at Jajau it fell to Bahādur Shāh. Teg Bahādur,

[1] *Rājasthān*, I, 303.

[2] Rohtas inscription J.B.A., VIII, 693, XXXI, 404, and C.A.S.R., II, 324.

[3] Bernier's *Travels* (Constable), 107.

[4] E.M.H., VII, 131, 237, 246, 266. The chronogram of Murād's death is—*Ai wai ba-har bahaianah kushtand.*

[5] E. M. H., VI, 133.

the father of the Sikh leader Guru Govind, was beheaded here by this Emperor.[1]

Governors of the fort.

The *Gwalior-nāma* gives the names of the governors of the fort under Akbar, as Kya Khān, Allāh Khān, Sayad Khān, Rājā Askaran and Rājā Rāj Singh. These are probably correct as the first and the last two are certainly so. Kya Khān, after taking the fort and ousting Suhail Khān (*alias* Sūr Bal), became governor. He appears to have held the position from 1557 to 1565. He was killed afterwards in Orissa about 1577.[2] Of Allāh Khān nothing is known, nor of Sayad Kāsim. Rājā Askaran was a Kachhwāha, brother of the well-known Bihāri Mall, who was the first Rājput to join Akbar's court. Rājā Askaran served against Rājā Madhukar of Orchhā. He apparently died in about 1599 when governor of the fort and was succeeded by his son Rājā Rāj Singh, who, however, only remained one year at Gwalior.[3]

In Jahāngīr's time the governors were Shaikh Bāwa, Nasīr Ullāh, Ayār Khān, Shujāat Khān (Shaikh Kabīr), Mahābat Khān, Asaf Khān, Har Nārāyan, and Tātar Khān. Of the first three nothing is known. Shujāat Khān (Shaikh Kabīr) was a Chishti; he was killed by a fall from an elephant.[4] Mahābat Khān was the famous officer who afterwards seized and confined Jahāngīr. During his governorship of the fort a palace built by Sher Shāh was removed to make room for the present *Jahāngīrī mahāl*, which was completed in the governorship of Har Nārāyan. Asaf Khān *Yamin-ud-daula* was brother to Jahāngīr's favourite wife Nūr Jahān. Of Har Nārāyan nothing is known. Tātar Khān is not traceable; he is not of course the Tātar Khān of Akbar's day.

During Shāh Jahān's time the governorship passed to the Bārah Sāyads. Of this family Sāyad Muzaffar Himmat Khān, Sāyad Alam, who was killed with Prince Shuja in Arrakan, and Mīran Sayad (?) successively held the post;[5] Mahābat Khān then again became governor.

On Shāh Jahān's death Aurangzeb appointed Abdulla Khān; probably Abdullah Khān afterwards Fīroz Jang, the well-known commander of Shāh Jahān's day; there are, however, several persons of this name. He only held the post for two years and was succeeded by Motamid Khān whose inscription of 1664 is on the small mosque. He built a *sarai* at Nūrābād and a mosque in 1660-61, and

---

1 S. M., I, 85.
2 *Ain*, I, 343.
3 *Ain*, I, 458.
4 *Ain*, I, 519.
5 *Ain*, I, 397.

the Alamgīr gate at Gwalior in 1660 while the Great mosque generally known as Khandola Khān's masjid, gate and Hammām (baths), in the city are also ascribed to him. Khidmatgār Khān succeeded him, Munawar Khān following. Shāyasta Khān succeeded; he was an officer of some note, who fought against the Marāthās. Basant Khān then held the post till his death, which occurred in Muhammad Shāh's day, his brother Kāsid Alī Khān succeeding. He also died in the fort.

During the confusion which followed on the battle of Pānipat in 1761, the Jāt chief, Lokendra Singh of Gohad, managed to seize the stronghold. In 1765 he was driven out by Mahādjī Sindhia. Thus began the connection of this house with the great fort which was destined to give its name to the whole of the Sindhia possessions.

Sindhia held possession until 1780 when, during the war, it was captured by Major Popham. In 1778 Warren Hastings, on recovering his ascendancy in Council, determined to support the claims of Raghunāth Rao to the Peshwāship; and took immediate steps to do so by force of arms. Popham was detached to assist the Rānā of Gohad against Mahādjī and Hastings strongly urged the capture of Gwalior, as the moral effect would be incalculable. The Commander-in-Chief objected on the grounds that Popham's force was too small, but that officer at the suggestion of Captain Bruce, the brother of the well-known Abyssinian traveller, decided to attempt it. The following account of this most daring and successful assault is given by Jonathan Scott, who was Persian interpreter to Popham at the time.

"A tribe of banditti from the district of the Rānā (of Gohad) had been accustomed to rob about this town (Gwalior) and once in the dead of night had climbed up the rock and got into the fort. This intelligence they had communicated to the Rānā, who often thought of availing himself of it, but was fearful of undertaking such an enterprise of moment with his own troops. At length he informed Major Popham of it, who sent a party of the robbers to conduct his own spies to the spot. They accordingly climbed up in the night and found that the guards generally went to sleep after their rounds. Popham now ordered ladders to be made, but with so much secrecy, that until the night of the surprise only myself and a few others knew of it.

"On the 3rd of August, in the evening, a party was ordered to be in readiness to march under the command of Captain William Bruce, and Popham put himself at the head of two battalions which were immediately to follow the storming party. To prevent as much as possible any noise

in approaching the rock, a kind of shoes of woollen cloth were made for the sepoys and stuffed with cotton.

"At 11 o'clock the whole detachment marched from the camp at Raypour (Raipur, 26° 8′ N. 78° 4′ E.), eight miles from Gwalior, through unfrequented paths, and reached it a little before daybreak (4th August). Just as Captain Bruce arrived at the foot of the rock he saw the light which accompanied the round moving along the rampart, and heard the sentinels cough (the mode of signifying that all is well in an Indian camp or garrison), which might have damped the spirits of many men but served only to inspire him with more confidence, as the moment for action, the interval between the rounds, was now ascertained.

"Accordingly when the lights were gone the wooden ladders were placed against the rock and one of the robbers first mounted and returned with an account that the guard had retired to rest. Lieutenant Cameron,[1] our Engineer, next mounted and tied a rope ladder to the battlements of the wall, this ladder being the only one adapted to the purpose of scaling the wall in a body (the wooden ones only serving to ascend from crag to crag of the rock and to assist in fixing the rope ladder). When all was ready Captain Bruce with twenty sepoy grenadiers ascended without being discovered and squatted down under the parapet, but before a reinforcement arrived three of the party had so little recollection as to fire on some of the garrison who happened to be lying asleep near them.

"This had nearly ruined the whole plan. The garrison were of course alarmed, and ran in great numbers towards the place, but ignorant of the strength of their assailants (as the men fired on had been killed outright) they suffered themselves to be stopped by the warm fire kept up by the small party of grenadiers, until Major Popham himself, with a considerable reinforcement, came to their aid. The garrison then retired to the inner buildings and discharged a few rockets, but soon afterwards retreated precipitately through the gate whilst the principal officers, thus deserted, assembled together in one house and hung out a white flag."[2]

Only twenty men were wounded in this attack on the side of the assailants while Bāpujī, the governor, was killed and most of his officers were wounded. The effect of this capture more than justified Hastings' prognostications, and in his letters he often refers to the event. "I look upon it," he writes to Mr. Sullivan on 27th August 1780,

---

[1] Afterwards Lieutenant-General William Neville Cameron.

[2] *The East Indian Military Calendar*, 1823—II, 93.

"as one of the best concerted and most gallant enterprises that has ever been performed in India, nearly if not equal, in its advantages, to the battle of Plassey. In Europe it cannot miss of effect . . . . . . in this country its effect is not to be described . . . . . . The advantages which will result from it are obvious; it is the key of Indostan."[1]

On the second of April, Hastings ordered its restoration to the Rānā of Gohad,[2] which was carried out in May. In 1781 it was retaken by Sindhia who, while failing to take it by assault, bribed one Moti Mal, a man who had been useful to Popham, and whom the Rānā had therefore promoted, to admit his troops. The Rānī of Gohad, who was in the fort, shut herself up in a house with her attendants and set fire to it, all perishing in the flames.

In 1785 Malet, who was travelling to Agra on an embassy to Sindhia, passed through the place. It was then almost deserted owing to the terrible famine which had ravaged this district in that year, and which the general anarchy and continued warfare had intensely aggravated.

The fort continued to be held by Sindhia until 1804. By the treaty of December 1803 the fort was to be made over to the British. The *Kilādār*, however, refused to do so, and it was, therefore, attacked and taken on February 4th 1804 by General Henry White, who breached the wall near the Ghargarāj-pol by batteries placed on the hill lying to the west of the fort. Wellesley, writing to Malcolm on 30th January 1804, relates how Sindhia's envoy, one of the Ghorpade family, came and begged him to stop the capture of the place, which he declined to do.[3]

In 1805 General White, who had remained in command after the capture, made it over to Sindhia under the "Declaratory Article" attached to the Treaty of 1805. Till 1844 the fort was held by Sindhia's troops. Mundy and Archer, who visited the fort in 1829 with Lord Combermere,[4] have left good descriptions of their visit, that of the former being most graphic. Among other things he notes that Sindhia's gunners were all Armenians.[5]

After the battle of Mahārājpur, by the treaty of Gwalior (1844) the fort had to be garrisoned by British troops from the Gwalior Contingent. In 1853 on Jayājī Rao's coming of age Lord Dalhousie restored it to him.

1 *Life*, II, 311.

2 *Ibid*, 378.

3 *Despatches*, III, 28.

4 Stapleton, Cotton, Viscount Combermere b. 1773; educated at Westminster; served against Tipu, and in the Peninsula; C.-in-C. in India 1825—30. Baron 1814; Viscount 1827, (d.) 1865.

5 Mundy II, 75, Archer II.

From 1853 to 1858 it was held by the Marāthās. In 1857 the Mahārājā was forced to fly to Agra and leave his capital to Tāntia Topī and the ex-Rānī of Jhānsi.

Sir Hugh Rose while clearing Lashkar of rebels overlooked the fort.

"While our troops were passing through the streets," writes one who was present, "the black stronghold on the rock continued to salute us with its guns and round shot flew through the air. This was rather singular as some officials belonging to the Mahārājā . . . . . . appeared before Sir Hugh Rose and told him that the fort was evacuated. It was closely invested through the night. Lieutenants Rose and Waller, with a party of sepoys of their regiment, had charge of the gate, and at daylight the guns again fired on the new city (Lashkar). Rose and Waller led their men, and some of Sindhia's police, up the road leading to the gateway . . . . The first or main gate[1] being closed opposed their further progress until it was forced open, when the gallant Rose dashed in, not giving the desperate garrison time to resist him by closing the six other gates which guard the entrance. On gaining the entrance of the fortress a gun which they had planted there failed to stop him and his men, who closed with the rebels, a small body of fanatics and *fakīrs* sworn to die. But Rose, who had escaped from Gwalior when the Contingent mutinied, and had served through the campaign, was doomed to die, and burst through the demon band, falling mortally wounded by the side of eight of his men."[2]

From this time on to 1885 it remained a British post. In that year it was restored to Sindhia in exchange for Jhānsi, a payment of 15 lakhs being made for the barracks in the fort and at Morār. The British garrison actually evacuated it in 1886.

The arts of peace rather than war are now pursued within its precincts and the ramparts that long withstood the onslaught of Altamsh and the Lodīs now enclose the school for nobles started by the present Chief.

**Gyāraspur**, *pargana* Bāsoda, *zila* Bhīlsa.—Gyāraspur or Giārispur is a village situated in 23° 40′ N. and 78° 9′ E., 24 miles north-east of Bhīlsa. Population (1901) 754. Although little is known of the history of the place, the remains of ancient buildings show that its importance as commanding the pass, through which the old route runs from Mālwā to Bundelkhand, was recognised at an early date. It is said to derive its name from a big fair which used to be held here on the 11th or *gyāras* of the month.

---

1 The Alamgir darwāza.

2 Sylvester—*Campaign in Central India.*

In the 13th century it must have been held by Paramāras of Mālwā, who possessed the neighbouring fort of Rāhatgarh in 1255.

In the sixteenth century it fell to the Gonds of Garha Mandla, but was taken from them by the Mughals. The actual destruction of the temples is attributed, as usual, to Aurangzeb, but may have commenced earlier. At the end of the eighteenth century it fell to the Chandel Thākurs of Bhīlsa and under Thākur Kesri Singh regained some of its lost importance. The remains are considerable and cover a large area. The most important are those now known as the Athkhamba or eight pillars, which stand to the south of the present village, and are all that remains of a once magnificent temple. The pillars and also the ceiling slabs, which are still *in situ*, are richly carved, and a pilgrim's record of 982 A.D. has been cut on one of the pillars. Two other very similar collections of pillars are standing in the village, also covered with elaborate carving, one belonging to a Shaivite and the other to a Vaishnavite temple. The finest ruin, however, is that of a large temple known as the Mala Devī. It is magnificently placed on a great artificial platform, on the very edge of the hillside, with its back against the rock, and from its style must belong to the ninth or tenth century.

It was originally a Vaishnavite shrine as the lintel bearing a figure of Lakshmī seated on Garuda shews, but now contains Jain images, all belonging to the Digambara sect. Like the temples at Khajrāho the sanctum is lighted by windows and a *parikrama* passage has been left round it.

The Bajranāth temple with three shrines placed abreast has also been appropriated by Jains, though originally Brāhmanical. The figures of the Sun, Shiva and Vishnu still adorn the three doors. North of the village lie two tanks, the larger known as the Mānsarowar having a fine old stone dam which is said to have been built by Mān Singh, a Gond chief. Near the *Sih-Khamba* (collection of pillars) stands a European tomb inscribed as "Sacred to the memory of John Snow, late Sergeant Major, 72nd Regiment, N. I., who departed this life, 29th October 1837, aged 36 years."

A school and a State post office are situated in the village.

## H

**Himmatgarh**, *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village situated in 26° 3′ N. and 78° 7′ E. A small fort stands on a rock rising about 150 feet above the plain, at the southern end of the Panniār pass. Population (1901) 339; males 178, females 161.

Cunningham[1] takes it to be the Hawantgarh of Niāmat Ullah, but in this he is certainly mistaken. The historian says " he (Sikandar) transmitted an order to Sulaimān, son of Khān-i-khānān Farmuli, to advance with his large army towards Awantgarh and the confines of Siusupur (Sheopur) (25° 40′ N. 76° 42′ E.[2])." The fierce fight which ensued (May 1507) could never have taken place before this weak stronghold. Awantgarh is certainly the Untgīr of the maps 26° 7′ N. and 76° 56′ E., which is within the " confines of Siusupur. " There was, morever, a separate Rājā of Awantgarh whereas Himmatgarh must have been held by the Gwalior ruler.

**Hingona Kalān,** *pargana* Nūrābad, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 32′ N. and 77° 59′ E., on the Agra-Bombay road, 12 miles north of Nūrābād. It contains an inspection bungalow and was formerly importanat as a stage on the route to Agra. The area of the village is thus distributed :— Cultivated 1,809 acres, uncultivated 762 acres. The population in 1901 was 687 persons ; males 362, females 325.

## I

**Indār,** *pargana* Kolāras, *zila* Narwar.—A large village lying in 25° 1′ N. and 77° 46′ E. said to have been populated in 1866 by the ancestor of the present holder Chaudhri Kamod Singh. It is said that in 1696 it was depopulated but after nine years was again re-settled by Chaudhri Khumān Singh. The area comprises 2,392 acres of cultivated, 2,396 acres of culturable and 172 acres of barren land. The population in 1901 was 2,146 persons ; males 1,080, females 1,066.

**Indurkhi,** *pargana* Lahār, *zila* Bhind.—A large and old village situated in 26° 21′ N. and 78° 55′ E., 12 miles north of the Sind river. The village is said to be a very old one. The village contains a small fort of the ordinary pattern. The erosion caused by the river has formed cliffs 80 feet and over in height, above which the fort towers a picturesque and striking object. All the buildings are of a modern style.[3] In 1844 the town was ceded by the Darbār to the British Government, but was restored in 1860 during the exchange of territory. Population (1901) 1,498 ; males 770, females 728.

**Isāgarh,** *pargana* and *zila* Isāgarh.—A large village lying in 24° 50′ N. and 77° 55′ E., 1,515 feet above sea level. It gives its name to the *zila* of which Mungaoli is the chief

1 C. A. S. R., II, 328.
2 E. M. H. V, 100—104, B.F.I. 580.
3 C. A. S. R., VII, 38.

town. Population was, in 1901, 2,688 ; males 1,366, females 1,322. The cultivated area amounts to 263 acres and the uncultivated to 7,047. The inhabitants are mainly Dhīmars and Kāchhīs. A small fort stands here built by the Khīchīs and a fine tank which affords good shooting in the cold weather.

The original name of this place was Ondila or Unda. It then belonged to the Ahīrs, from whom it was taken in about 1808 by Durjan Lāl Khīchī, who made it his capital and named it Bahādurgarh. In 1811 it was taken by Jean Baptiste Filose[1] during his campaign against this clan, and he re-named it with the Christian appellative of Isāgarh, "the fort of Jesus." He is said to have built the Moti-mahāl and Sāgar-mahāl palaces here.[2]

## J

**Jaithal,** *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—It is the chief village of the small *jāgīr* of the same name and is situated in 23° 18′ N. and 75° 52′ E., on the Agar road, 7 miles north of Ujjain. It is a place of religious importance as it contains the temple of Dudheswar Mahādev, one of the original 84 *lingams* of Ujjain. The temple is picturesquely situated under an ancient banyan tree on the bank of a small stream. A flight of stone steps leads down to the water. A religious fair is held here annually on *Baisākh Sudī* 3rd called the *Panch-krosi jātra.* The village, which is elevated on a rock, is visible from a considerable distance. The village area amounts to 1,661 acres, of which 918 acres, are cultivated. The population in 1901 numbered 444 persons; males 216, females 228.

**Jaitpura Mari,** *pargana* Lahār, *zila* Bhind.—A large village lying in 26° 19′ N. and 78° 58′ E., 8 miles north of Lahār. The village is an old one and contains a small fort and there are two small tanks in the neighbourhood. The cultivated area amounts to 1,065 acres, culturable to 29 acres, and barren land to 73 acres. The population in 1901 comprised 2,078 persons; males 1,122, females 956.

**Jāt,** *pargana* Singoli, *zila* Mandasor.—This village is said to have been populated by Jāts about 500 years ago. It lies in 24° 51′ N. and 74° 59′ E., 29 miles from Singoli, and 18 miles north of Jāwad. The village contains a small fort and quarries of iron stone and chalk. The local blacksmiths employ the iron in preparing utensils. The village curiously

---

1 Sleeman : *Rambles*, I,356 ; Mem. of Resident, Gwalior, of March 30th, 1827, Malcolm—*Central India*, I, 384.

2 In *J. B. A.* LXVI, 266, a coin is given as of Isāgarh ; this appears a mistake as it is a top-Shahi from Sheopur.

enough contains the unusual number of 8 mosques. Most of the buildings bear inscriptions. A police station, a *sāyar* outpost and a detachment of State cavalry are located here. The total area of the village is 6,215 acres, of which the cultivated area occupies 560 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,295; males 694, females 601.

**Jāwad town,** *pargana* Jāwad, *zila* Mandasor.—Town in the Mandasor *zila*, situated in 24° 36′ N. and 74° 54′ E., 1,410 feet above the sea level. Population was, in 1891, 8,920, 1901, 8,005; males 4,007, females 3,998. The town was founded about 500 years ago, and belonged originally to the chiefs of Mewār. In the time of Rānā Sangrām Singh and his successor Jagat Singh (1628-52) the wall which now surrounds the town was erected. In about 1780 it was seized by Sindhia but was recovered for a short time by the Udaipur chief after the battle of Lālsot. In 1818 during the Pindārī war, Jaswant Rao Bhāu, one of Sindhia's officers who then held Jāwad, persisted in supporting the Pindārī leaders Chītu and Fazīl Khān. The place was, therefore, attacked and taken by General Brown on January 29th, 1819, one officer being severely wounded and 38 men killed and wounded. It was subsequently restored to Sindhia.[1] Jāwad was in 1844 included in the districts assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent, but was again made over to Sindhia in 1860.

Jāwad is a commercial centre of some importance, a considerable trade in grain and cloth being carried on. It was formerly noted for its dyeing industry, the dye of the *āl* (*Morinda tinctoria*) being used. Of late years, however, this trade has decayed owing to the introduction of European dyes. The town is still noted for its manufacture of bracelets, which are exported in large quantities to Rājputāna. The town customs dues amount to Rs. 27,000 a year. A State post office, a flourishing school, with 300 pupils, a police station, a dispensary and a Public Works inspection bungalow are situated in the town.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Indore maintains a small station here.

**Jhiri,** *pargana* Sīprī, *zila* Narwar.—Now a small village but formerly a place of importance situated in 25° 34′ N. and 77° 32′ E., 13 miles west of Sīprī. It is surrounded by a stone wall pierced by three gates known as the Sīprī, the Nagra and the Paurī Darwāza. It contains a small fort. A temple to Rājeshwarī Devī, built by Rājā Dhīraj Singh Kachhwāha of Narwar, stands in the fort. The throne of

---

1 Blackiers *War*, 208.

the Rājā is still preserved in a house in this village and worshipped. It passed from the Narwar Kachhwāhas to the Jādon Thākurs, falling to Sindhia in 1795. There are 30 temples in the village, one mosque, one *idgāh* and several *sati* pillars and tombs. This village in the mutiny of 1857 fell to Rājā Mān Singh of Pāron, who held it until driven out by Sindhia's forces.

A small temple built by a Thākur stands to the east of the village where a fair is held on *Baisākh Sudī* 14th. The cultivated area amounts to 2,267 acres, the culturable 2,117 acres, and the waste 515 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,767; males 904, females 863.

**Jhonkar,** *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large village in 23° 14′ N. and 76° 13′ E., 2 miles off the Agra-Bombay road and 3 south-east of Maksī. It is a local trade centre. The village area includes 1,330 acres of cultivated land, the total being 3,968 acres. Population in 1901 was 2,228; males 1,121, females 1,107. A Hindī school and a mosque are situated in the village.

**Jignī,** *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.—Jignī, the former headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, lies in 26° 33′ N. and 78° 6′ E., at a distance of 6 miles from Morena. It is mostly inhabited by Kirārs, Gūjars, Brāhmans and Baniās. The cultivated area of the village is 3,277 acres and uncultivated 213 acres. The population in 1901 amounted to 2,993 persons; males 1,575 and females 1,418.

**Jīran,** *pargana* Nīmach, *zila* Mandasor.—A large village of the *jāgīr* of the same name, belonging to the Sitole family, situated in 24° 19′ N. and 74° 56′ E., 10 miles south of Nīmach. A religious fair is held here in honour of Ranchhor Mahādev in the month of *Baisākh*. In Mughal days it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Chitor *sarkār*. The area of the village is 4,872 acres; the cultivated land amounts to 2,509 acres and the uncultivated to 2,313 acres. The population in 1901 was 2,511 persons; males 1,262, females 1,249.

**Jora** (*Jaura*), *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—Headquarters of the Tonwarghār *zila* of Gwalior State situated in 26° 20′ N. and 77° 51′ E., on the Gwalior Light Railway. Population (1901) 2,679. The place is usually called Jora-Alāpur to distinguish it from other places of the same name. Alāpur is a village lying a mile to the north, and appears to be the Alāpur mentioned by Ibn Batūta (1030 A. D.) as one of the stages on the routes to Gwalior. Jora[1] contains the ruins of an old fort built by the Karauli chiefs, the usual

---

1 I.A. III, 114.

district offices, a school, a dispensary, a State post office, a *sarai*, a Public Works inspection bungalow and a police station. It is also a railway station on the Sabalgarh section of the Gwalior Light Railway.

## K

**Kachhnār,** *pargana* Mungaoli, *zila* Isāgarh.—A village lying in 24° 26′ N. and 77° 40′ E., 11 miles south of Pichhor. It is traditionally supposed to be very old. A fort of Muhammadan style stands in the village; also a mosque, an *idgāh*, a *sarai* and several temples. This place was one of the regular stages on the route from the Deccan to Agra and is mentioned by all travellers of the 16th and 17th centuries. The village area amounts to 708 acres, of which 193 are cultivated. The population was, in 1901, 488; males 296, females 192.

**Kadwāha** (*Kadwaia*), *pargana* and *zila* Isāgarh.—A small village 7 miles south of Terahi in 24° 58′ N. and 77° 57′ E. Population (1901) 826; males 433, females 393. It contains four temples and remains of nine others. They contain short pilgrims' records of V. S. 1124 and 1162 or 1067 and 1105 A. D. It was in Akbar's day the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Gwalior *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Agra.

**Kadwai,** *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—A village on the Sip river, 16 miles east of Dūbkund, in 25° 45′ N. and 77° 18′ E. An old temple to Vishnu with some good carving stands in it. It is no doubt contemporaneous with that at Dūbkund.[1]

**Kāliādeh,** *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—A very small village situated in 23° 15′ N. and 75° 50′ E., 5 miles from Ujjain town. Its importance lies solely in the existence of the old "water-palace" built by the Mālwā Sultāns. This curious building stands on an island in the Siprā river. The left branch of the stream, which is the narrowest, is bridged by a massive bed of masonry on which chambers, capable of being kept cool during the hot weather, have been erected. These chambers or *Tai-khāna* consist in a long gallery which runs along the western side, and several small houses or kiosques erected on the stone basement.

---

[1] C. A. S. R., XX, 105.

These chambers were cooled by means of damp *khas* grass mats kept moist by water led over them through conduits connected with the river. Additional moisture was imparted to the surrounding atmosphere by numerous streams which flowed along channels, often of fantastic shape, cut in the masonry basement. Two fine carved screens, down which water was led, formerly stood across this basement, but they have now disappeared. The water after flowing over the chambers along the masonry bed fell in a cascade into the *Kāliā-deh* or *Brahma-kund*, a pool at the northern end of the structure. On the island itself is a small palace or dwelling house, which is used by the *sar-sūbah* as a residence in the hot weather. In early days the water palace standing amidst fine groves and gardens with its cool streams and moist shady galleries must have offered a pleasant retreat from the scorching noon-day sun. Desolate as this spot now appears the signs of a garden can be seen and a walled enclosure is yet called the *Fīrozī-Bāgh*.

The name Kāliā-deh or Kālīdah is not mentioned in the *Avantikhand*, which only mentions the earlier name Brahmakund. The name by which it is now known is, however, used by Muhammadan historians in the 15th century.

The *Avantikhand* refers to a temple which once stood here, a statement which is supported by the numerous carved stones used in the masonry work, and the remains of old foundations near the palace.

The first historical reference to this spot is given in the account of a battle between Hoshang Shāh Ghorī of Mālwā and Ahmad Shāh of Gujarāt in A. H. 821 (1418 A. D.)[1]

An inscription on the spot mentions work done in the time of Mahmud Khiljī in A. H. 862 (A. D. 1458). The *Tārīkh-i-shahi* recounts that Sher Shāh in A. H. 946 (1542 A. D.) when encamped here received the submission of Sikandar Khān Miāna of Siwāns and Hindia.

The next date is obtained from a record of the Emperor Akbar inscribed on one of the kiosques recording his halt here in 1599.

*Inscription No.* 1 *on kiosque.*

*Ba tārikh san* 44 *sāl Ilāhi muāfiq* 1008 *Hijri ki rāyāt zafar āiāt ān āzam taskhīr Dakan kard ba īn jā ubūr uftād.*

*Nāmī zi falak dānish dilam kard sawāl.*

---

[1] B. F. IV, 21.
B. G. 102.

*Ki'z rafta oāinda biān kun ahwāl.*
*Guftā che khabar az raftgān nest asar.*
*Ainda cho rafta wa ān che me pursi hāl.*
(*Raqim Muhammad Mūsām Nāmī Ali Karmi.*)

*Inscription No.* 1 *on kiosque.*

*It was in the year* 44 *Ilāhi corresponding with* 1008 *A. H.* (1599 *A. D.*) *that the victorious standard of him* (*the king*), *who had a mind to conquer the Deccan, chanced to cross this spot.*

*Couplet.*

*O Nāmī, the curiosity of my mind said to the sky one day "Tell me something about the past and the future." The reply came "What can be known ; there are no remains of the past, while as to the future, why dost thou ask about it?"*

To this halt Abul-Fazl refers in the *Akbar-nāma*[1] dating it 1st Rajjab 1007 (25th January 1599). He refers to Kāliādeh as "one of the most delightful places in the world." In the *Aīn-i-Akbari* also a reference is made to the water-palace.[2]

In January 1616 Sir Thomas Roe stopped here in the train of Jahāngīr, and relates in his diary the tale about Nasīr-ud-dīn Khiljī given below. Jahāngīr himself, however, never mentions this visit in the *Jahāngīr-nāma*.

The next reference is in a second record on a kiosque. It is dated in A.H. 1031 (A. D. 1621).

*Inscription No. 2 on kiosque.*

*Ba hukum Shāh Jahān Sākht īn dare ashrat gāh.*
*Husan ba ahad Jahāngir Akbar Shāh.*
*Bahasht rūi zamīn yāft aql tārīkhash.*
*Ki Sarvarān i-jahān rast manzil-i-dil khuāh.*

*Inscription No. 2 on kiosque.*

*The gate of this place of comfort and luxury was made by the order of the conquerer of the world, and in the auspicious time of the said world conquerer Akbar, wisdom discovered the date of the building, much loved and liked by the kings of the world, in the words Bahisht-i-rūi zamīn* (*Paradise on earth*) (1030 *A. H.*).

---

1 E. M. H. VI, 134.
2 *Ain*, II, 196.

In 1683 Mandelslo mentions Kālīdah, but it seems doubtful if he saw the place. In 1785 Malet in his journey from Bombay to Agra visited Kāliādeh, which in his diary he calls "Goresha-ke-mehal."[1] He remarks on its good state of preservation, a remark that may be repeated at the present day, after it has stood five hundred years of rain and flood. Both Franklin and the author of the *Sair-ul-Mutaquherīn* describe it, but evidently from hearsay only.

It is indisputable that the water-palace is the work of different times and hands. Possibly some form of *ghāt* or tank existed in pre-Muhammadan days of which advantage was taken in constructing the present edifice. Tradition assigns it to the Sultāns of Mālwā and the earliest records bear this out. The name of Sultān Nasir-ud-dīn in particular is always connected with its construction.

Tradition relates that this prince suffered agonies from internal heat brought on by the habit of eating quicksilver. To allay his pains he constructed this elaborate water system and spent his days in the tanks and cool precincts of the palace. One day in a fit of intoxication he fell into one of the tanks and was rescued by a servant. On recovering he demanded the name of his preserver and, on being informed, at once ordered the man's hands to be cut off for daring to touch the royal hair. Some time after he again fell in, and, as no one dared to rescue him, was drowned. One account, however, relates that he died at Bharatpur. On the other hand Jahāngīr states in his diary that he disinterred Nasīr-ud-dīn's bones from their tomb in Māndu and cast them into the Narbadā.[2]

The kiosques are, as we have seen, later Mughal additions. It is curious that these are faced with sandstone, while the rest of the structure is of basalt, and it is difficult to say whence this stone was brought. No sandstone quarries exist near by and the stone is of a brick-red colour and not the white stone found at Udayagiri or the purple stone of Bhopāl.

The little village of Kāliādeh stands on the left bank. It contains the tomb of a Muhammadan saint who died, it

---

1 Malet's *Diary*, 497. Locally the place is still called *Ghori-shāh ke mahal*.

2 E. M. H. VI, 350.

See A. R. V‡.

J. B. A. VI, 2.

is said, in about 1510. His name was Maulāna Fakhr-ud-dīn Chistī, but the mausoleum is commonly known as the Khwājāh Sāhib's tomb. A religious fair is held here yearly on 30th day of any month which falls on a Monday.

The village has an area of 1,822 acres, of which 570 are cultivated. The population in 1901 numbered 151 souls; 73 males and 78 females. The village is reached from the Ujjain-Agar road by a country track, a mile in length, being 5 miles from Ujjain. The palace on the island can be used as a rest-house on obtaining the *sar sūbah's* permission.

**Kānar**, *pargana* Nalkherā, *zila* Shājāpur.—A big village and headquarters of the *tappa* of the same name, situated in 23° 41′ N. and 76° 12′ E., 10 miles east of Agar on the Agar-Sārangpur road. In Mughal days it was included in the Sārangpur *sarkār*, forming the headquarters of a *mahal*. In 1713 the village fell to the chiefs of Rājgarh, passing in the year 1725 to Sindhia. An old temple of Baijnāth Mahādev stands on a small hill opposite to the village. The mosque of Mīr Sāhib, several tombs and a small fort in which the *nāib kamāsdār* holds his court are the only buildings of note in the village. The area of the village land is 5,152 acres, of which 1,603 acres or 31 per cent. are cultivated. The population numbered in 1901 2,366 persons; males 1,183, females 1,183.

**Karāhal**, *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—Formerly the headquarters of the *pargana*, lies in 25° 29′ N. and 77° 5′ E., 24 miles from Sheopur. It is chiefly inhabited by Sahariās, Ahīrs and Chamārs. The cultivated area of the village is 363 acres, uncultivated 691 and barren 1,144 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,435; males 738 and females 697.

**Karaia** (*Karhaia*), *pargana* Mastūra, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—Town situated in 5° 54′ N. and 78° 3′ E. Population was, 1891, 7,132, 1901, 3,989, males 2,570, females 1,419. The town is held by a family of Ponwār Thākurs on a quit-rent. It is said to have been founded in 1564, but nothing is known of its early history. In 1852 it fell to Sindhia and until 1868 was in a prosperous condition. It afterwards, however, became notorious for the depredations committed by the Ponwārs, their excesses reaching such a pitch as to necessitate the forcible depopulation of the town in 1893. It has since then been slowly recovering its position.

**Karera**, *pargana* Karera, *zila* Narwar.—The headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name lying in 25° 28′ N. and 78° 11′ E., 12 miles west of Sīprī town, on the Jhānsi-Sīprī road. The town lies at the foot of a hill on which the

old fort stands commanding a fine view over the surrounding country.

It is recorded that Pamārs belonging to the family of Jogmal Jonhuria were its original holders and paid tribute for it to the Emperor. When frequent delays had occurred in paying the sum the Emperor Muhammad Shāh sent a *firmān* to Rājā Mān Singh of Chanderī and ordered his *Sipahsālār* (Commander-in-Chief), a Sāyad, of Barah, by name Sālār Khān, to reduce Karera. In Samvat 1786 (A. D. 1729) the *Sipahsālār* and Rājā Mān marched and took Karera, which the Emperor then conferred on Sālār Khān, who was at the time *Kiledār* of Gwalior. When the Peshwā entered Bundelkhand Sālār Khān, finding himself unable to keep Karera, handed it over to Rājā Indrajīt of Datiā, with whom he was on very intimate terms. In return Indrajīt gave the *sipahsālār* a *jāgīr* which his descendants enjoy to the present day. In Samvat 1805 (A. D. 1748) when Nāro Shankar invaded Bundelkhand on behalf of the Peshwā and encamped at Unāo, he gave 5 villages to Rānī Sītāju, Indrajit's grandmother, whom he claimed as his sister, and thus won the Rājā to his side. Soon after Karera passed into the hands of the Marāthās.

In 1765 it was granted to the Rājā of Jhānsi, in whose possession it remained till 1838, when it fell to the British and remained in their possession until 1841, when it was again transferred to Jhānsi on Rājā Gangādhar Rao's succession. On the lapse of the state in 1854 it was reoccupied by the British. It remained in British possession till 1860, when it was handed over to Mahārājā Sindhia in exchange for Burhānpur and Jhānsi. The town contains the *pargana* offices, a school, a *thāna*, an inspection bungalow, a hospital and a State post office; it is a trade centre of some importance in the Narwar *zila*. The population in 1901 was 4,277 persons; males 2,362, females 1,915.

**Karnāwad**, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A village of the Neori-Bhonrāsa *jāgīr*, lying in 22° 44′N. and 76° 18′ E. An old village with many signs of its age in scattered remains. Old bricks of large size similar to those found at Ujjain, and numerous carved stones, are met with on the site. The temple of Karaneshwar appears, from report, to be of interest. It bears an inscription dated V. S. 1215 or 1158 A. D. referring to its repair, and one of V. S. 1925 or 1868 A. D. on an image. A fine *nandi* in basalt fronts the emblem, which stands in a small chamber with an *antarāla*, supported on 16 pillars, before it. Other places near the village are said to show similar signs of former habitation, and inspection might bring something

of interest to light. The Haria-khoh valley contains reserve forest. A police outpost is located here. Population was, in 1901, 1,642; males 834, females 808.

**Khāchraud** Town (*Khāehrod*), *pargana* Khāchraud, *zila* Ujjain, situated 1,700 feet above the sea level, in 23° 26′ N. and 75° 20′ E. on the Ratlam-Ujjain-Godhra branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Population (1901) 9,186; males 4,539, females 4,647. The town is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī* as the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ujjain *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Mālwā. It is a place of increasing commercial importance owing to the opening of the railway, and will be still further benefitted by the extension of the line to Muttra, now under construction. It is famous for its painted woodwork and tobacco. A school, a post office, and a customs outpost are situated in the town.

**Kharaolī**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 34′ N. and 77° 53′ E. 16 miles north of Jora. The area of the village is thus distributed: cultivated area 2,315 acres, culturable 566, and barren 5,204 acres. Population in 1901 was 1,733; males 1,024 and females 709.

**Khatoli**, *pargana* Kumbhrāj, *zila* Isāgarh.—A village in 24° 12′ N. and 77° 5′ E., 13 miles south of Kumbhrāj, on the Agra-Bombay road. This village was the scene of one of the fights between the Khīchī Thākur Sher Singh and Jean Baptiste Filose. The Thākur was, it is said, killed here. The cultivated area amounts to 378 acres, culturable to 48 and waste land to 59. Population was, in 1901, 1,239; males 710, females 529.

**Khilchīpur**, *pargana* and *zila* Mandasor.—A village situated in 24° 2′ N. and 75° 8′ E., 2 miles from Mandasor. Considerable interest attaches to the village for the numerous old remains both in and around it. In the village itself are several old ruins including a temple built from the relics of an older building on the site of the former shrine and a finely carved pillar once a part of a *toran*. This pillar when excavated shewed the remains of two floors at different levels. It is quite possible that systematic excavation would discover other remains. West of the village are the remains of a magnificent tank, 3¼ miles long, held off by a fine stone dam, now cut through. To the east on a hill stand the remains of a temple. An inscription on a well to the north of the village refers to Yashodharman, the conquerer of Mihirakula, the white Hun. It records that the well was built by one Daksha "when the year five hundred and eighty was expired from the tribal constitution of the Mālavas" or 533-4 A. D.

The inscription is of importance as showing the identity of the Mālva and Samvat eras.

The area of the cultivated land is 50 acres and that of the total area is 544 acres. Population in 1901 numbered 1,153 persons ; 573 males, 580 females.

**Khitaura,** *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 27′ N. and 77° 50′ E., 16 miles north of Jora. The river Asan flows in the vicinity of the village. A stone quarry is located in this village. The total area of the village is 3,528 acres, of which 195 acres are cultivated. The population in 1901 numbered 2,608 persons ; 1,473 males and 1,135 females.

**Kolāras,** *pargana* Kolāras, *zila* Narwar.—A large village and the headquarter town of the *pargana* of the same name, situated 14 miles south of Sīprī in 25° 13′ N. and 77° 39′ E. on the Agra-Bombay road. The Gunjāri and Pāran flow near this village. The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions it as the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Narwar *sarkār*. It was also a stage on the route from the Deccan to Delhi and is constantly mentioned by historians and travellers. Tieffenthaler (1756) says fine muslins were made there. There are several temples and mosques in the village, which is surrounded by a stone wall now partly in ruins. Outside it are some fine groves of tamarinds, several wells and numerous *sati* stones. The oldest of the last, called *Magar-Dhaj*, bears a record stating that in V. S. 1348 or 1291 A. D. during the reign of (name illegible) son of Chāhada Deva, the wife of a Brāhman became *sati*. Chāhada Deva ruled at Narwar in 1251. Another refers to Nāsir-ud-dīn, the Mālwā Sultān, and others to Rājā Vikramāditya Kachhwāha, dated 1645 and 1649, and one of 1658 of the time of Amar Singh Kachhwāha.[1] A religious fair in honour of Sītla Devī is held here on the *Chaitra Sudī* 5th. A commercial fair is also held on the *Baisākh Badī* 5th which lasts for 10 days. A weekly market is held on Sundays. The village area includes 736 acres of cultivated land, 596 acres of culturable and 254 acres of barren. The population in 1901 was 4,885 ; males 2,503, females 2,382. A branch post office, a police station, a dispensary and a vernacular school are located here. It is garrisoned by a detatchment of State troops.

**Kotwāl** (*Kutwār*), *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār. —A village situated in 26° 29′ N. and 78° 12′ E., 10 miles north-east of Nūrābād on the right bank of the river Asan. It stands on a hill commanding the river. The old name of this place was Kamanti-Bhojpur or Kamantalpur. This name was derived from that of Kamanti-bhoj, the father of Kuntī, who afterwards became the mother of the five Pān-

[1] C. A. S. R., II, 302.

davs. It is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity as the place is full of old ruins, and ancient coins are found on the site. It is always considered to be more ancient than Gwalior. The ruins cover about one square mile. A well inside, which reaches to the river bed, is 120 feet deep. Cunningham believes it may well date back to 1400 B. C., but nothing to warrant such high antiquity has been discovered on the site.[1] To the west stands a small fort constructed by Rānā Chhatrapatī of Gohad in the 18th century.

Outside the fort stands a temple to Mahābīr, to which *muāfī* grant has been assigned by the State. At the temple to Harsidhi Devī here Mahārājā Jayājī Rao Sindhia, while on his way to Agra during the mutiny of 1857, halted and prayed the deity to grant him success. On his return he granted a yearly sum of Rs. 750 and presented a pair of kettle-drums (*chaughada*) to the temple. A police outpost, *sāyar nāka* and a school are located here.

The population in 1901 was 1,738; males 918 and females 820.

**Kumbhrāj,** *pargana* Kumbhrāj, *zila* Isāgarh.—Situated at the junction of the Sukh and Lālahoti rivers in 24° 22′ N. and 77° 7′ E. The Agra-Bombay road lies 5 miles east of it. The police *thāna*, school and customs outpost are located here. The population amounted in 1901 to 2,364 persons; males 1,246, females 1,118. The cultivated area comprises 1,233 acres, culturable 174 and waste land 1,545.

## L

**Lahār,** *pargana* Lahār, *zila* Bhind.—A large village in 26° 12′ N. and 78° 59′ E. lies 48 miles from Lashkar, and 28 miles north-west of Bhind. Popular tradition, no doubt urged thereto by name, holds that Lahār is the Lākshāgriha of the Mahābhārata which was built by the Kauravas out of *lac.* It was a Kachhwāha stronghold[2] but now contains nothing but a Marāthā fort of the 18th century.[3] It appears to be the Lahār of Niāmat-ul-la.[4] Lahār was in 1780 taken by Captain Popham, the hero of Gwalior. In February Popham, whose force consisted of drafts for the Bengal regiments, attacked this fort, then held by the Marāthās. It was carried by sheer pluck and determination as the detachment had no big guns. As the small guns they had could not break the walls, Popham decided to assault it. The attack was led by Lieutenants Hogan and Gardner, who were killed at the breach. Mr. O'Dell, a civilian volunteer, rushed forward and took command, gallantly mounting the wall under heavy fire. The place was carried with a loss of 125 men. The success was

---

1 C. A. S. R., II, 397.

2 *Rājasthān* I, 83.

3 C. A. S. R., VII, 38.

4 E. M. H. V, 102.

unexpected, Sir Eyre Coote anticipating only disaster.[1] Population in 1901 was 3,722; males 1,990, females 1,732.

**Lamgara,** *pargana* and *zila* Mandasor.—This village is situated in 23° 52′ N. and 75° 16′ E., 8 miles south-east of Mandasor. A large tank covering an area of over one square mile lies near the village and affords excellent shooting in the cold weather. A water plant known as Kaitwāri, the roots of which have the appearance of a pearl, is found in this tank and mixed with flour was largely used as food in the famine of 1900. The roots are dried and ground. The area of the village is 1,161 acres, of which the cultivated occupies 237 acres. The population in 1901 was 94 persons; males 50, females 44.

**Lashkar** with **Brigade.**—The modern capital of Gwalior State, is situated in 26° 12′ N. and 78° 15′ E., two miles south of the fort, and old town of Gwalior and 763 miles by rail from Bombay. It is the largest and most important town in the Central India Agency. The original capital of Sindhia's dominions before the founding of Lashkar was Ujjain. The foundations of this city were laid by Mahārājā Daulat Rao Sindhia in 1810, when, after wresting the district from his vassal, Ambājī Inglia, he fixed on this spot for his standing camp or *Lashkar*, whence it derives its name. A year or so later a few buildings were erected, notably the old palace, now called Mahārājwāra. Even in 1818, however, it was little more than a great encampment as the following description by an eye-witness shews :—" It (Lashkar) presents the appearance of an immense village, or rather collection of villages, with about a dozen chunamed (stucco) buildings, shapeless, coarse, without any air of ornament .... and here and there many small trees and hedges of the milk plant, all of quick growth and late planting but yet giving the whole a fixed and settled aspect.... At the second gaze, however, you see interspersed many tents and palls, flags and pennons, in some parts hutted lines and piles of arms ........... ........................................ in one range a large regular park of artillery, in all open spaces horses picketed, strings of camels and a few stately elephants. On the skirts of this large mass a few stately and more regular encampments belonging to particular chiefs with their followers, better armed and mounted. The sounds too of neighings of horses, drums and fire-arms, and occasionally the piercing trump of an elephant mingled in the confusion with the hum of a population loud, busy and tumultuous, convincingly tell you that the trade here is war, the manufacture one of arms."[2] The sites of these encampments are still marked

---

1 G. D I,130.

2 *Sketches of India by an Officer for fireside Travellers*, 254.

by names such as Mahādik-kā-*goth*, Nimbālkar-kā-*goth*, etc. By 1829, however, the city had assumed a more settled appearance, the main street having many large houses built of stone.

In 1858, during the mutiny, the Rānī of Jhānsi and Tāntia Topī joined forces, and on May 30th appeared before Lashkar, and called on Sindhia to assist the mutineers. Sindhia not only refused, but attacked them. His army, however, mutinied and, except for his Marāthā guard, went over *en masse* to the enemy. Sindhia, protected by his Marāthās, reached Agra fort in safety. He was reinstated at Lashkar on June 20th by Sir Hugh Rose and the Resident, Major Charters Macpherson.

The city lies picturesquely in a horseshoe-shaped valley opening eastwards, forming with its white houses and peaceful aspect a strong contrast to the frowning stronghold which overlooks its northern extremity. Just below the old fort are the palaces, standing in a walled enclosure known as the Phūl Bāgh, or flower garden. The modern residence of the Chief, the Jaivilās palace and the older Moti Mahāl now used for the State departmental offices, a museum and other buildings are all situated within this enclosure. Outside it, to the south, are the Elgin Club for the Sardārs of the State, managed on the lines of a European club, the Victoria College, and the Jayājī Rao Hospital. The city proper lies beyond the palaces. Situation and wards.

The town is bisected by the main road, leading from the Gwalior Railway station, and is divided up into 18 main wards. The *sarāpha* or bankers' quarter is, however, the only street with any pretentions. It is a fine broad road, not unlike the Chāndnī-Chauk at Delhi, but the houses, on close inspection, are seen to be in bad taste, Italian finials and balustrades being mingled with exquisite native stonework, while their thin poorly-built walls are but inadequately concealed by a certain veneer of smartness. Other quarters of importance are *Pātankar-kā-bazār*, *Dīdwāna-olī* or quarter occupied by Mārwāra merchants from Didwāna; the *Janak-ganj* containing the State printing press, the *Lakshmi-ganj* and the *Kampu* or Brigade described lower down. Houses of all classes are to be seen from the lofty four-storeyed mansion of *sardārs* to small single-storeyed houses and even mud huts; large and small being in many places mingled in incongruous confusion. Stone has been much used in the large buildings.

The architecture of the city generally has little to recommend it, although Gwalior is still the centre of a stone-carving industry which has been famous for centuries, a fact only to be explained by the demoralising effect that the Marātha Buildings.

inroads of the eighteenth century had on all the arts. The great Jaivilās palace, built in 1874, is constructed on the general plan of an Italian palazzo, but is unfortunately disfigured by an incongruous mingling of European and Indian styles. It contains a fine Darbār hall, a hundred feet long by fifty wide and forty high. The earlier Moti Mahāl palace is a copy of the Peshwā's palace at Poona and is an example of the debased style of the eighteenth century. It contains, however, a considerable amount of mosaic marble work and two large paintings represent the *Dasahra* procession and the different *rāgs* in Hindī music. The modern Jayājī Rao Hospital and Victoria College are, however, buildings of merit. The Victoria College was built in commemoration of the Jubilee (1887) of the late Queen-Empress. It is a fine building decorated with good stone lattice work. The Hospital was built as a memorial to Mahārājā Jayājī Rao. It is a large and handsome building. The museum contains a good collection of stuffed birds, coins and other curios made by the late Mr. Maries when director of the gardens. The *Chhatrīs*, or cenotaphs of the Sindhias, which are situated to the south of the city, are good examples of modern Hindu architecture, especially that of the late Mahārājā.

Population.

The population was, in 1881, 88,066; 1891, 88,317; 1901, 89,154; males 45,886, females 43,268. Hindus numbered 67,899 or 76 per cent., Musalmāns 18,849 or 21 per cent., Jains 2,054 or 2 per cent., Pārsīs 7, Christians 208, Animists 137. The density at present is 22,288 persons per square mile, or including the palace area 30,000; the density of London and Bombay is about 35,000. The principal languages spoken are Marāthī, which is employed by 35 per cent. of the population, and Urdu by 46 per cent.

Occupations and castes.

Of the population 35 per cent. are engaged in industrial, 11 per cent. in commercial, 10 per cent. in agricultural and 6 per cent. in professional occupations, the rest in miscellaneous work. The prevailing castes are Brāhmans, forming 18 per cent. of the population, and Marāthās 7 per cent.; it is noticeable that of the Musalmān population 40 per cent. are Pathāns and 37 per cent. Shaikhs. The people are on the whole well-to-do, many of the big merchants being men of great wealth. The principal sources of trade are banking and exchange, stone-carving, and the export of building stone and grain. The official classes are engaged in work from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. or 11 to 5 P.M. according to the season. Merchants, who are chiefly of the Jain religion, open their shops from 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. as they cannot eat after sunset. Labourers and artisans work from 7 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 2 P.M. till sunset. All classes rest between 12 and 2, when the midday meal is taken.

Social characteristics.

As regards dress, the Marāthās wear an *angarkha* with *kurta* under it, close fitting trousers, and a three cornered turban, and carry a *dupatta* under the arm pit. The dress of the Deccanī Brāhmans is the same as that of the Marāthās, but they generally wear a *dhotī*, instead of trousers, and their turban is circular. The summer *angarkha* is made of white long cloth, or muslin, the *kurta* and the trousers are also white. The *dupatta* is either white or coloured and the turban is generally scarlet. In winter the *angarkha* is made of *abra* (long cloth dyed in various fast colours) for which Gwalior is famous. In the case of the rich it is trimmed with lace and adorned with embroidered silk buttons from the right shoulder down to the waist. The *sardārs* use silk or satin embroidered in gold and silver. The fashion of the Gwalior *angarkha* differs from that obtaining in other parts of the country, in that it has large cuffs lined with satin which are doubled back almost to the elbow so as to disclose the bright coloured lining. Marāthā and Deccani Brāhman females wear a *sāri* reaching from shoulder to ankle. The *sāri* is 8 or 9 yards long and from 44 to 52 inches in breadth. These are made by local weavers or ordered from Maheshwar, Burhānpur, Chanderī, Ahmadābād or Benares. The dress of the up-country Brāhmans and Vaishyas is much the same as that of the Deccanī, but the turban is of rather different make and much lighter and shorter. The dress of their females consists of a *dhotī* or a *dupatta* and a petticoat called *lehenga*. Muhammadans wear an *angarkha* with a *kurta* under it, *paijamas* and a *sāfa* or turban; the difference between the Hindu and the Muhammadan *angarkha* is that the former is fastened on the right shoulder and the latter on the left. Muhammadan females use a *dupatta,* an under garment and *paijāmas*. The dress of the lower classes consists of a *dhotī*, a *mirzai* (a short coat), or a *bandi* (a sort of waistcoat) and a *pagrī* or *sāfa*. European coats and waistcoats are, however, taking the place of native garments except at ceremonials. The most fashionable dress in the city at present consists in Jodhpur breeches, a long Persian coat, with or without necktie and collar and a *sāfa* tied round an embroidered *kulla*.

Festivals.

Various local festivals are held in the town besides general feasts such as the *Dasahra*, *Holi*, etc. The most important are the *Bhandāras* of Annā Mahārāj, Mahīpatī Nāth Mahārāj, the *Urs* of Mansūr Shāh and the *mela* at the tomb of Tān Sen. The Bhandāra of Annā Mahārāj falls in *Māgh Sudī* (February); large numbers of Brāhmans are fed. This feast was instituted in honour of Annā Mahārāj, a saint who came from the Deccan in the time of Mahārājā Daulat Rao Sindhia, who granted him land and an annuity for charitable purposes.

This family is held in high esteem by Hindus, and especially by the Deccanī Brāhmans and Marāthās of the place. The present holder Trimbak Mahārāj enjoys a hereditary grant of one thousand *bīghas* of land held in *muáf í* and Rs. 200 a month, besides Rs. 1,500 a year for the Bhandāra from the State and a sum of about Rs. 750 a year from several of the *sardārs*.

Mahīpatī Nāth Mahārāj's Bhandāra takes place on *Paush Sudī* 13th (January); Mahīpati Nāth was *guru* to Mahārājā Jaswant Rao Holkar and was invited to Gwalior by Mahārājā Daulat Rao Sindhia. He underwent *samādhī* in 1823, and his *chela* Kāshī Nāth Mahārāj succeeded him and was allowed Rs. 100 per mensem by the Mahārājā. He started the *Bhandāra* and raised a temple called *Dholī Buākā math*, in honour of his spiritual leader. His grandson Bālkrishna Mahārāj is the present holder and enjoys a monthly allowance of Rs. 280 from the State. He is about 60 years of age and is much honoured by the people for his learning and saintly habits.

Mansūr Shāh's Urs takes place on the 15th of Rajab. When Mahādjī Sindhia led his forces for the first time towards northern India, he met on the way Mansūr Shāh, a Muhammadan saint, fell at his feet and prayed for success in his expedition. The *fakīr* blessed him and gave him a piece of bread. When he had acquired Gwalior he invited Mansūr Shāh to Gwalior. The *wali* (saint) did not, however, come himself but sent one of his disciples, Habīb Shāh, who was given a *jāgīr* worth Rs. 50,000 a year. He was greatly respected and the Mahārājā never sat on the *gaddi* in his presence. After his death, a disciple succeeded him and the *jāgīr* together with its privileges has descended regularly from preceptor to disciple, till the late Shrī Sāhib married and had a son, who is the present Shri Sāhib. The *Urs* was instituted in the time of Mahārājā Daulat Rao Sindhia, and was celebrated, as it is now, at the cost of the State.

The day of the *Urs* is spent in feeding the poor and in giving presents in money and cloths to the *walīs* (*fakirs*) while in the evening a *darbār* is held in the old Palace, which is attended by all the sardārs and gentry of Gwalior.

Several other *Urs* take place in honour of other Muhammadan saints, notably those of Muhammad Ghaus, Abdul Ghafūr, Mahrāb Shāh and Khwāja Khānūn, but they are celebrated on a much smaller scale and are not as a rule attended by the Mahārājā or the nobility.

During the *Basant* festival, which begins on *Māgh Sudī* 1st and lasts for ten days, fairs (*melas*) are held at the tombs of these saints on successive days. The largest *mela* is held

at the tomb of Tān Sen, the renowned musician of the emperor Akbar's Court. Near his tomb is his tamarind tree (*Tān Sen-ki imli*) which is supposed to confer a sweet voice on any body who chews a few of its leaves and which is held in great estimation by musicians all over India. The original *imli*, of course, is no more, but a tree is always kept growing at the tomb.

The public health of the city was good until 1903, when plague appeared. This scourge again visited the town in 1905. A large number of deaths took place from this cause. Public health.

A guest-house for Europeans stands near the railway station. Two *sarais* have been built for native visitors, of which the *Dufferin sarai*, a picturesque building, is situated close to the Railway station.

Lashkar is reached from the Gwalior station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 763 miles distant by rail from Bombay, 72 from Agra and 62 from Jhānsi. It is 341 miles from Indore by the Agra-Bombay road.

The city is well laid out with metalled roads and is being lighted throughout by electricity, while a branch of the Gwalior Light Railway runs from the Railway station to the Jai-vilās palace. There is a General Post Office belonging to the State Postal System in the Jayandraganj quarter of the city, and branches in other quarters. A combined British Post and Telegraph Office is located at the Gwalior Railway station and at Janak-tāl, in the west of the city. Municipality and institutions.

The city is in charge of a municipality, originally established in 1887. It consists now of 70 members, of whom 22 are officials, the rest elected. They have control of the city proper, which is divided into eighteen wards. The management of the lighting, conservancy, roads, markets, drainage and sanitation and the acquirement of land for public purposes are in their hands. The municipal income is derived from taxes on lighting, bazars, hackney carriages and the rent of certain lands. Its total income is Rs. 72,000 a year; expenditure about Rs. 50,000, Rs. 13,000 being expended on conservancy, and Rs. 9,000 on public works.

The city is watched by a police force of 792 men distributed through 31 police stations and outposts. There are branch hospitals in the city connected with the Jayājī Rao Hospital; also an asylum for the blind. Police.

Three schools have been opened in the city connected with the Victoria College, a free Library, kept in the old Mahārājwāra palace, besides five special schools, one for Sardārs' sons; a military school, a service school, and two Girls' schools have also been started. Education.

Of the many temples in the town the most important are the Gorkhi *mandir* situated in the old palace. It is the official place of worship attended by the Chief on all special occasions such as the *Dasahra*; the *Chhatrīs* of former chiefs are also temples at which worship is carried on throughout the year, while the late chief's statue (*shabīna*) is carried round the city, accompanied by a military escort, on each anniversary of his death. Other temples are those of Dwārkadhīsh and Srīnāth in the Sarāfa, of Lakshmi-nārāyan in Janakganj and of Hanūmān in the Mahārājwāra. Of mosques those of Shamsher Khān and Rustam Darogha in the Jāyajī bazar are the most important.

Brigade. At the south-east corner of the city, but entirely distinct from it, lies the Cantonment of Lashkar Brigade, known popularly by its earlier title of the *Kampu*. It is not under the city municipality, but in charge of a special magistrate, who is responsible for the sanitation as well as the magisterial work, in the same way as Cantonment Magistrates in British India. Population was, in 1891, 12,757; 1901, 13,472; males 8,226, females 5,246; the excess of males is accounted for by the military nature of the population. Classified by religions, Hindus numbered 9,757, Musalmāns 3,663, Christians 47, and Animists 5. It covers an area of 1¼ square miles, having 5,337 occupied houses. The land on which the Brigade stands was originally part of two villages of Gura-Guri and Rājpura. In 1810 Daulat Rao Sindhia selected this site for the encampment of the troops under his immediate personal command. To this three other plots were added for the regular battalions, or *Kampu* as they were termed, under his European generals, Alexander, Jean Baptiste Filose, and Jacob.[1] By the 7th article of the treaty entered into with the British Government in 1844, these camps were broken up, and the Alexander Kampu was added to the Mahārājā's to form a cantonment for the State troops which he was permitted to maintain under that treaty. Houses gradually sprang up round the lines, and a few shops. In 1859 a large building was erected known as the Kampu Kothī, in which Mahārājā Jayājī Rao resided from 1866 to 1874. Subsequently it was used for the military offices, and since 1900 the military school has been located there. The chief officers of the military department reside in Lashkar Brigade, including the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General of the State forces and their staffs. The State workshop is also located here. Instituted originally for military purposes, it has developed into a general workshop in which work of all kinds

---

[1] See Appendix C.

is carried out, including repairs for the Gwalior Light Railway.

At the yearly *Muharram* celebration a large *tāzia* is raised near the Kothī and professional musicians sing *marsia* round it. Various model exhibits of departmental work are then placed on view here, such as model trains, dams, canals, buildings, etc., and the poor are entertained at State expense.

## M

**Magroni**, *pargana* Karera, *zila* Narwar.—A large village situated in 25° 42′ N. and 77° 58′ E., 4 miles north of Narwar. It is said to have been populated about 2,000 years ago by the Rājās of Narwar. Among the old buildings is a very fine *sarai* built in the time of Aurangzeb. A mosque of the same period also stands here. It is famous for its utensils made from metal melted locally. The cultivated area amounts to 175 acres and the culturable to 320 acres. Population was, in 1901, 2,417; males 1,242, females 1,175.

**Mahārājpur**, *Pargana* and *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A small village situated in 26° 16′ N. and 78° 17′ E. Population (1901) 366. The place is notable as the site of the important battle fought on December 29th, 1843. Owing to the unsettled condition of Gwalior affairs, and the complications arising in the north, the Government of India had decided to send troops to restore order in the State. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, accompanied by the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, was personally directing operations. The State forces were believed to be a contemptible rabble, and the Adjutant-General boasted that a horsewhip was all that he would require. All precautions were neglected, and such was the ignorance of the enemy's position, that the non-combatants of the party were proceeding leisurely on elephants to Mahārājpur, where it had been arranged that they should have breakfast. On nearing the village, a round shot from one of the enemy's guns passed close to the *howdah* of the elephant, carrying the Commander-in-Chief's wife and daughter. A battle at once commenced, in which, as the Governor-General remarked, every one and everything was out of place. About 12,000 British and 14,000 Gwalior troops were engaged, and the despised enemy fought to the end with desperate courage, but were finally routed with the loss of 56 guns. On the same day a minor engagement took place at Panniār. These two victories reduced the disorder, and the treaty of Gwalior was concluded on January 13th, 1844.[1]

---

[1] *Calcutta Review*, Volume I, 1844, p. 535.

Several tombs stand here. Those with names are of Lieutenant Bray of H. M. 39th regiment; General Churdrik, C. B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Sanders of Bengal Engineers.

**Mahgaon**, *pargana* Mahgaon, *zila* Bhind.—A large village and headquarters of the Mahgaon *pargana*, situated in 26° 29′ N. and 78° 39′ E., 15 miles south-west of Bhind, on the Gwalior-Etāwa road. The village area comprises 1,560 acres of cultivated, 160 of waste land and 866 of culturable. A large fair is held yearly in *Māgh*, which lasts a month. The population amounted in 1901 to 1,672 persons; males 923, females 749.

**Maina-Basaī**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—It is situated 20 miles west of Lashkar in 26° 21′ N. and 77° 59′ E. (Bassaie of maps). It is famous as the supposed place of residence of Kapila Rishī. Several waterfalls occur near the village. The cultivated area amounts to 1,576 acres, culturable to 400 and waste and jungle to 1,000. Population in 1901 was 1,046 ; males 591, females 455.

**Malhārgarh**, *pargana* Mungaoli, *zila* Isāgarh.—This village lies in 24° 17′ N. and 78° 6′ E., on the Betwā river, 8 miles south of Mungaoli. It was originally called Hasangarh, from a fort of that name built by the Muhammadans. It fell in the 17th century to the Khīchīs, and in the 18th to Malhār Rao Holkar, who re-named it Malhārgarh. The village area comprises 380 acres of cultivated land, 646 of culturable and 1,363 of waste. Population was, in 1901, 707 persons; males 373 and females 334.

**Māmonī**, *pargana* Sīprī, *zila* Narwar.—A small village only important for its supposed sanctity. It is situated in 25° 30′ N. and 77° 46′ E., 7 miles north of Sīprī on the Agra-Bombay road. To the west of the village is a shrine of Mahādev near a sarced tank surrounded by fine trees. The village is noted for a shrine of Kūwat Bābā,[1] who is worshipped locally as a deity. Kūwat was a Dhobi. He was one day washing clothes as usual at the village tank when his wife brought him only bread without any vegetable for his dinner. Kūwat being offended ordered her to stay there and he would fetch both meat and vegetables for them both. He also added that he might return in strange form and that as soon as he returned she should cause him to smell some *jarī* (a medicial herb). After a short time he appeared in the form of a lion carrying a ram on his shoulders. So terrified was his wife that she fled without giving him the herb to smell. The washerman, unable to regain human form, died

1 Gwalior St ate *Census Report*, 1901, p. 36.

on the spot. He has since been worshipped and wine is abundantly offered to his shade. The village area comprises 318 acres of cultivated, 918 acres culturable and 3,212 acres waste. The population in 1901 amounted to 158 persons; males 65, females 93.

**Manāwar**, *pargana* Bākāner, *zila* Amjhera.—A large village situated in 22° 14′ N. and 75° 9′ E., on the banks of the Mān river, 22 miles south of Amjhera. In Akbar's day it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Māndu *sarkār*. The village land amounts to 1,625 acres, of which 1,021 are cultivated. Two small forts and four mosques stand in it. It is a considerable local trade centre. Population was, in 1901, 3,325; males 1,771, females 1,554. It has a school, a hospital and two ginning factories.

**Mandasor Town.**—Headquarters of the *pargana* and *zila* of the same name, situated 1,516 feet above sea level, in 24° 5′ N. and 75° 5′ E., on the bank of the Siwana (Seuna or Sau) river, a tributary of the Sīprā, and on the Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. Population fell from 25,785 in 1891 to 20,936 in 1901. The town is a centre of the opium trade, one of the Government depôts at which duty is levied on the drug being established here. Another industry of some importance is the manufacture of coloured cloth for quilts, and *chunaris* (a printed piece of cloth worn by females to cover the arms and upper part of the body). Local affairs are managed by a municipality constituted in 1902. The income amounts to Rs. 1,300, derived mainly from octroi. Besides the *zila* offices, a combined British post and telegraph office, a State post office, a police station, a dispensary, a school and an inspection bungalow are situated here. Mandasor is a place of considerable antiquity and of great historical and archæological importance. Its name in former days was Dashāpura or the township of ten hamlets, and it appears to be referred to in a Kshatrapa inscription found at Nāsik which dates from early in the Christian era.[1] It is mentioned in the topographical list of the *Brihat Samhitā* written in the 6th century.[2]

An inscription at Mandasor refers to the erection of a temple of the sun, in 437 during the rule of Kumāra Gupta I, which was repaired thirty-six years later in 473.[3]

In the middle of the 5th century it fell to the Hunas, who were finally driven from Mālwā after the victory won at the

---

1 A. S. W., 1—IV, 99.
2 I. A., XXII, 169.
3 I.A, XV, 194.

village of Songni, three miles from Mandasor, in 533.[1] In Hiuen Tsiang's time it appears to have been the capital of the region he calls Mo-la-po.

As the town stands now, it is entirely Muhammadan, though Hindu and Jain remains are numerous. The fort on the east of the town is said to have been founded by Ala-ud-dīn Khiljī in the fourteenth century, but it was considerably increased and made a place of importance by Hoshang Shāh (1405-34)[1] of Mālwā. Many of the stones used in the construction of the walls seem to have been brought from Afzalpur, eleven miles south of Mandasor. Owing to its position, Mandasor figures continually in history. Near the big tank, outside the city, Humāyun surrounded the camp of Bahādur Shāh in 1534, and defeated him, driving him out of Mālwā.[2] When Mālwā was taken by Akbar in 1561, Mandasor became the headquarters of the Mandasor *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Mālwā. In the eighteenth century it fell to Sindhia, in whose possession it has since remained. After his defeat at Mehidpur, Holkar came to terms with the British, and the treaty by which Mālwā was settled was signed at Mandasor, early in 1818. In the mutiny of 1857 one Sāhibzāda Fīroz Shāh, a member of the Delhi house, raised his standard here and collected a considerable following, among whom were a large number of Rohillas. As their presence endangered the safety of Nīmach, the Mhow Column made a rapid advance on the fort, which was captured on November 21st, 1857. A fierce fight took place three days later at the village of Gurādia, five miles north-west of Mandasor, in which the Rohillas fought with the greatest determination, but their defeat broke up the forces of Fīroz Shāh, and completely cleared this part of the country.[3]

In Mandasor itself and in the neighbourhood there are numerous remains of archæological interest. The village of Sondnī (or Songnī), three miles south-west of Mandasor, contains two magnificent monolithic sandstone pillars with lion and bell capitals. An inscription which is incised on both of them records that Yasodharman, king of Mālwā, defeated at this spot the Huna adventurer Mihirakula in 533.

Unusual importance attaches to these records from their having been instrumental in settling the commencement of the Gupta era.[4]

---

1 B. G. 273.

2 E. M. H. V, 191.

3 *Mofussilite*, February 16, 1858. Sylvester, 36. Lowe *Central India*, 106.

4 C.I.I., III,—Nos. 79, 84, 86. I. A., XV, 222—245, 253. XVIII, 225.

**Mānpur**, *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—A village situated in 25° 52′ N. and 76° 45′ E., on the Sīp river. At a distance of 4 miles from this village, at the village of Fatehpur the Sīp, the Chambal and the Banās unite and form a *trīvenī* called Rāmeshwar. On *Kārtik Sudī Pūnam* (full moon) a religious fair is held at which large numbers from the neighbourhood gather to perform their ablutions. A fort built by the Rājās of Sheopur stands here. The cultivated land amounts to 1,413 acres, the culturable land to 320 acres and the waste land to 1,573 acres. The population was in 1901, 1,598; males 836, females 762.

**Mastūra**, *pargana* Mastūra, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village situated in 25° 49′ N. and 78° 6′ E., 30 miles south of Gwalior. The area of the cultivated land is 1,662 acres, of the culturable land 400 acres and of the waste land 400 acres. An old fort stands in the village. The population in 1901 comprised 1,012 persons; 523 males and 489 females.

**Mau**, *pargana* Mahgaon, *zila* Bhind.—A large village, the former headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated in 26° 16′ N. and 78° 44′ E., 16 miles of Mahgaon. A large Jain religious fair is held here yearly in the month of *Kunwār* in honour of Pāras Nāth. The area of the cultivated land amounts to 1,582 acres, unculturable to 341 acres and barren land to 614 acres. The population in 1901 numbered 3,253 persons; males 1,673, females 1,580.

**Mayāpur** *vide* Rājāpur.

**Mehona**, *pargana* Lahār, *zila* Bhind.—A village situated in 26° 17′ N. and 79° 1′ E., 9 miles north of Lahār. The cultivated area of the village is 1,855 acres, uncultivated 659, and barren 2,463 acres. The population in 1901 was 2,467; males 1,281 and females 1,186.

**Miāna**, *pargana* Bajranggarh, *zila* Isāgarh.—The headquarters of the Aron-Miāna *jāgīr*, situated in 24° 51′ N. and 77° 31′ E., 20 miles north of Guna on Agra-Bombay road. The village is an old one. It contains a brick fort with 4 round towers at the corners and 4 square towers between them. It once had a finely carved temple which was destroyed, the stones being used to build a *bāori*. It is called the *Sena-bāori*. An inscription shews it was built in Shaka, 1416 or 1494 A. D., by Rājā Lakshmana in the time of Ghiās-ud-dīn Khiljī of Mālwā when one Sher Khān was governor of Chanderī. The place is called both Miāna and Mayāpura in this record. The remains used in building shew that the temple was Vaishnav. An old pilgrim's record is dated V. S. 1297 or 1240 A. D. Many *sati* pillars are to be seen, all dating in the time of the Mālwā Sultāns, the

dates ranging from 1472 A. D. to 1506. In one the sway of Ghiās-ud-dīn is said to reach from Māndogarh to Chanderī.[1]

A police station and a customs outpost are located here. A market is held here. Population was in 1901 1,328; males 664 and females 664. The *jāgīr* is well known for its tobacco.

**Miloni-Khera,** *pargana* Gangāpur, *zila* Mandasor.—A large village situated in 25° 13′ N. and 74° 19′ E., close to Gangaur, of which it now practically forms a part. The village possesses a large tank which is utilized for irrigating. It was populated when this district was held by the British and part of the village is still known as Makan-ganj after Mr. Mackintosh, who originally settled it. The other portion settled in 1850 is known as Bahādur-ganj. The area of the village is 2,238 acres, of which 633 acres are cultivated. The population in 1901 was 3,041; 1,532 males, 1,509 females.

**Mohauna,** *pargana* Mastūra, *zila* Gwālior *gird.*—A large *jāgīr* village in the *jāgīr* of the same name and a station on the Gwalior Light Railway, situated in 25° 55′ N. and 77° 49′ E., on the Agra-Bombay road. A police outpost, a school, a *sāyar* outpost and an inspection bungalow are situated here. The population, 1901, amounted to 2,431 persons; males 1,272, females 1,159.

**Morār** (*Murār*).—State Cantonment, situated in 26° 14′ N. and 78° 18′ E., two miles from the Morār Road station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and on the banks of the Morār river, a small stream tributary to the Vaisalī. Population (1901) 19,142. In former days the waters of the river were dammed up so as to form a considerable lake, which was noted for the species of *Barilius* known as the *Barilius morarensis*, which abounded in it. The town stands four miles from Lashkar city, with which it is connected by a broad road. The station is laid out on the usual plan, but is remarkable for the numerous fine large trees which line the roads. The substantial stone barracks built in 1870 for the British troops are now occupied by the State regiments, the officers' bungalows being used by European and native officials in the State service.

Morār was founded in 1844 as a cantonment for the Gwalior Contingent, the Brigadier in command and a force of all three arms being stationed here. In 1857 the most serious rising in Central India took place at this station. Signs of disaffection among the men of the contingent were early discernible.

---

[1] C. A. S. R. II, 301.

A vivid account of the outbreak here is given by Mrs. Coopland, the wife of the clergyman, who survived. Great uneasiness had prevailed for some time owing to the attitude of the Contingent troops. On May 27th at Sindhia's suggestion Brigadier Ramsay replaced the Contingent guard at the Residency by State troops, and on 28th moved the women and children to the palace from Morār, but on the 29th he was persuaded by the native officers to send them back to Morār, in spite of Sindhia's warnings. On June 11th the blow fell.

"My husband," writes Mrs. Coopland, "went into his dressing room, and I after undressing and dismissing my *ayah*, arranged my dress for flight, and lay down. A single lamp shed a glimmer in the room. Soon afterwards the gun fired (9 o'clock gun). Instantly the alarm bugle rang out its shrill warning on the still night. Our guard loaded their muskets and I felt that our death knell had sounded, when the butts went down with a muffled sound. My husband opened his door and said, 'All is over with us; dress immediately.' The *ayah* and the bearer rushed in calling out, 'Fly; the sepoys have risen and will kill you.' The *ayah* then quickly helped me to dress."[1] They escaped by a bath room and were concealed by an officer's servant, but, being discovered, Mr. Coopland was shot before his wife's eyes. Finally, she escaped with Major Macpherson, the Resident, his sister, Mrs Innes, Brigadier Ramsay, seven officers, five non-commissioned officers and subordinates and six women and six children to Agra. Those killed numbered ten officers and subordinates including Major Black, Lieutenant Proctor, Surgeon Kirk, Captains Hankin and Stewart, Major Sheriff and the Revd. Mr. Coopland; three women and six children were also killed.[1]

On May 30th, 1858, Morār was occupied by the forces of Tāntia Topī, the Nawāb of Bānda and the Rānī of Jhānsi, who forced Sindhia to vacate Lashkar and retreat to Agra. On June 16th Sir Hugh Rose drove Tāntia Topī out of Morār and on the 20th reinstated Sindhia in his capital.

Morār remained a British cantonment, garrisoned by a mixed force of British and native troops till 1886, when it was handed over to Sindhia in connection with the exchanges of territory which took place then. The State troops now occupying the cantonment are a regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, the Imperial Service Transport Corps, three batteries and two infantry regiments. Morār has of late years become a considerable trading centre, especially

[1] R. M. Coopland, *A Lady's Escape from Gwalior* (1859), *Mofusilite*, August 9th, 1857.

for grain, the local dues being till lately lighter than those obtaining in Lashkar. A mill for the manufacture of coarse paper has been lately opened in the cantonment. The town contains a European church, a State post office, a school for boys and another for girls, and two hospitals, one military and the other civil. Just beyond the cantonment limits is the Alījāh Club for European residents. There are three large European cemeteries on the station, and some graves scattered between Gwalior and Morār—at Sāgar Tāl, is that of Lieutenant Vetch, Assistant Resident (1813); others in the neighbourhood being those of R. Macaulay, Surgeon (1813); Joshiah Stewart, Resident (1825); and Susan Elizabeth Low (1831).

**Morena**, *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A large village and railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, situated in 26° 29′ N. and 78° 2′ E. It is a place of growing commercial importance and has been given a municipality and also has a cotton press. The cultivated area is about 2,335 acres, the uncultivated 210 acres. Besides the railway, it is connected with the Agra-Bombay and Mahgaon-Sabalgarh metalled roads. The population in 1901 was 2,099; males 1,053, females 1,006.

**Mungaolī**, *pargana* Mungaolī, *zila* Isāgarh.—Headquarters of the Mungaolī *pargana*, situated in 24° 25′ N. and 78° 8′ E., on the left bank of the Betwā river. Population was, in 1891, 6,158; 1901, 4,797; males 2,687, females 2,110. The town was founded by Chandel Rājputs and was formerly called Idrasī or Indrasī. It subsequently received the name of Mungā-vali or Mungaolī after Mungā Shāh, a Muhammadan saint who lived here, and a railway station on the Bīna-Bārān railway. At Mirkābād, one mile distant, is a settlement for members of the Moghia criminal tribe. The export of grain from the town has increased since the opening of the Bīna-Bārān branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but the want of feeder roads in the neighbourhood makes any material improvement impossible. A municipality was constituted here in 1904. Besides the usual offices a school with a boarding house, another special school for Moghias, a district jail, a hospital, a State post office, and a police station are located in the town.

## N

**Nāgda**, *pargana* and *zila* Gwālior *gird*.—An old village situated in 26° 12′ N. and 78° 1′ E., 11 miles west of Lashkar on the Sānkh river. The remains of several old buildings are to be seen here. A temple to Narkeshwar Mahādev containing a perennial stream in it is of considerable local reputation. This village is said to have been the home of

Mrignaina, the favourite Gūjari queen of Rājā Mān Singh Tonwār of Gwalior. The population according to the census of 1901 amounted to 112 persons, of whom 59 were males and 53 females.

**Nāhargarh**, *pargana* Nāhargarh, *zila* Mandasor.—A village situated 24° 10′ N. and 75° 18′ E., and the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name. It lies 12 miles north-east of Mandasor. Besides the *kamāsdār's* office, a police *thāna*, a State post office, a Hindī school, and a *sāyar* outpost are located here. A religious fair takes place annually on the *Amāwas* of *Sāwan* at Dhodhia Mazra. A weekly market is held every Monday. This place was chosen by the pretender Fīroz Shāh in 1857 to raise his standard of revolt. He proclaimed himself a descendant of the Mughal Emperor and called on all good Musalmāns to support him. He was driven out of the district and his force dispersed by the Mhow Column. The river Sau ( Sheona) passes along the boundary of the village. The total area is 4,235 acres, of which 2,552 acres are cultivated. The population in 1901 was 2,439; males 1,254, females 1,185.

**Nalkhera**, *pargana* Nalkhera, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large and important village forming the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name. It is situated in 23° 50′ N. and 76° 17′ E., 16 miles east of Agar. It is said to owe its name to the numerous ravines (*nālas*) which surround it. A small stone fort contains the *kamāsdār's* office, a school, a police *thāna*, and a customs outpost being also located in the village. It contains the large number of fifteen Hindu temples. A religious fair is held here yearly on *Asādh Sudī* 15th at the temple of Bhadra-ved-kā-Hanumān and another at the Dargāh of Khwāja Sāhib in *Sāwan Sudī*. The village area of 2,616 acres contains 1,120 of cultivated land. Population in 1901 was 3,317; males 1,685, females 1,632.

**Narod** (or *Ranod*), *pargana* Kolāras, *zila* Narwar.—A village situated 1,415 feet above the sea in 25° 5′ N. and 77°55′ E. on the Ahirāvatī or Ahīrpāt Nāla, a tributary of the Sind. Population was in 1901 2,984; males 1,538, females 1,446. The site is covered with Hindu and Muhammadan remains surrounded by fine groves of tarmarind and mango. The most remarkable building is a monastery, built in Hindu style of massive sandstone blocks without mortar, and roofed with huge slabs of the same material. In the wall of this building, which is now called the Kokai Mahāl, is along Sanskrit inscription referring to the erection of the monastery. It mentions a king Avantivarman, and on palæographical grounds may be dated in the eleventh century.

The Muhammadan buildings are of modern date, but many are interesting, especially the Zanjirī Masjid or chain mosque, so called from its chain-like railing, which was erected in Aurangzeb's reign. Narod was a place of importance until the Marāthā invasion. It was granted in the time of Jahāngīr to Chaudharī Chintāman Bakkāl, whose descendants still hold the *sanad.* During the Marāthā inroads it decreased in importance, and after it fell to Sindhia in the nineteenth century, decayed rapidly. The village is enclosed by a high wall pierced with four gates, and contains a school, a State post office, and a police station.[1]

**Narwar Town**, *pargana* and *zila* Narwar.—Town in the *zila* of the same name, situated in 25° 39′ N. and 77° 56′ E. Population was, in 1891, 6,190; 1901, 4,929; males 2,453, females 2,476. The place is traditionally supposed to be the home of Rājā Nala of Naishadha, whose romantic love for Damayantī, related in the Mahābhārata, is familiar to every Hindu. Cunningham identified Narwar with Padmāvatī, which, according to the Purānas, was one of the cities held by the nine Nāgas. Coins and two inscriptions bearing the name of Ganapatī, who is mentioned as a Nāga king in Samudra Gupta's inscription at Allahābād, have been found here.[2]

The history of Narwar has always been closely connected with that of Gwalior. In the middle of the 10th century both places fell to the Kachhwāha Rājputs. They were expelled by Parihārs in 1129, who held possession until 1234, when on being driven out by Altamsh from Gwalior they retired to Narwar.

The next mention of the fort is in 1251, when it was in the hands of Chahāda Deva, who surrendered it to the Emperor Nasīr-ud-dīn; whether this chief was a Parihār or not is uncertain.[3]

After the invasion of Timur, Narwar fell to the Tonwāras, who held it until 1506, when it was taken after a twelve months' siege, by Sikandar Lodī. The victor, who stayed here till December 1508, spent his time in destroying temples and erecting mosques in their place.[4] Sikandar

---

1 C. A. S. R., II., 303. E. I., VII, 35.

2 I. A., XII, 80, Nos. 2 and 4. C. A. S. R., II, 314.

3 B. F. I, 239, R. T. 689, 732, 824, T. P. K. 67, 125, A. Cunningham—*Coins of Mediæval India*, 87, 92. J. B. A. XXXIV, 127; I. A. XXII, 81.

4 E. M. H., IV 466, B. F. I,581.

Lodī gave the fort to Rāj Singh, a Kachhwāha ; thus restoring the fortress to the original owners. Under Akbar it was the headquarters of the Narwar *sarkār* of the *sūbah* of Mālwā, and Abul Fazl writes of ancient Hindu temples still standing in a part of the fort. Mandelslo appears to have passed through Narwar in 1638; he says it is the name of a province of which Gohad is the chief town and he does not shew it on his map.[1] The surrounding forests were famous for their great herds of elephants. Akbar in June and August 1564 had large drives made. The town was also one of the regular stages on the route from Agra to the Deccan and is constantly mentioned by travellers.[2] Except for a temporary loss of possession in the time of Shāh Jahān, the Kachhwāhas held Narwar as feudatories of Delhi up to the 19th century, when it was taken by Sindhia, to whom it was finally guaranteed by the Allahābād treaty of 1805. The original holders are still represented in the Rājā of Pāron.

The old fort is picturesquely situated on the steep scarp of the Vindhyās, 400 feet above the plain, and 1,000 above the level of the sea. The walls have a circuit of over 5 miles, and to the north lies a further portion enclosed by high walls, containing the shrine of Shāh Madār,[3] a Muhammadan saint. A gentle ascent leads to the Alamgīrī Darwāza from which a steep flight of steps gives access to the summit through three more gateways. The fort is purely Muhammadan in character, but the numerous fragments of sculpture and architectural ornament shew that in the flourishing days of Hindu sovereignty it was only second to Gwalior in the magnificence of its temples and other edifices. Sikandar Lodī's visit of six months, when he occupied himself in breaking down temples and building mosques, effectually removed any Hindu edifices of importance. Among Hindu relics of later days is a gun which belonged to Sawāi Jai Singh of Jaipur, and bears the date 1696. A small Roman Catholic cemetery in the fort contains a chapel and several tombs, one of which is dated 1747.

One is on the grave of a Christian child ; it runs—

*Dar san hasrat*
*Masīh ek-hazār haft-sad*
*wa panjā wa chār, Margretta*
*dukhtar hakīm Duluton ra*
*umr hasht sāl faut shud.*

---

1 *Voyages*, 53 (Ed. 1727).

2 E. M. H. V. 289, 291, 294.

3 Shrines to Shāh Madār are met with everywhere, possibly commemorative of a visit by the well-known saint of Makanpur, Shāh Madār Badi-ud-dīn. [Ain., I,-1370.]

*In the Christian year (year of the Messiah)* 1754 *died Margretta, daughter of the Doctor Duluton at the age of* 8 *years.*

What the *hakīm's* name was it is not easy to say. He was probably a Portuguese or Armenian attached to the European artillery in the fort ; if so perhaps his name was De Luton, but it may also be a transcription of Dalton, as there is no *pesh* over the last *wāo* in the Persian. This was no doubt the burying place of the European gunners so frequently employed in native armies during the eighteenth century.

The town lies at the north-eastern foot of the hill on which the fort stands, near a bend in the river Sind, and is enclosed by a wall with three gates. Once a flourishing place on the route between Delhi and the Deccan, it has decayed rapidly since the construction of new roads and railways has carried traffic elsewhere.

Just outside the walls stands a pillar on which are inscribed the names of the Tonwāra Chiefs of Narwar,[1] a large *bāorī* and two fine Muhammadan bridges over the Sind. A curious *satī* stone recalls the memory of two wives of a family priest to Rājā Gaja Singh Kachhwāha who, on hearing of their husband's death in a battle in the Deccan, burned themselves with his scarf. Narwar formerly produced a considerable quantity of crude iron, smelted from the magnetic iron ore abounding in the neighbourhood, but this industry has now decayed. A State post office, a school, a dispensary, and a police station are situated here.[2]

**Nateran,** *pargana* Bāsoda, *zila* Bhīlsa.—A village situated in 23° 46′ N. and 77° 49′ E. This village was in the 18th century held by one Dāl Singh. He was persuaded to join Amīr Khān and to assist in the sack of Bhīlsa in A. D. 1800. Dāl Singh was afterwards caught and died a prisoner in Bhīlsa. A religious fair is held here thrice a year on the 6th of the bright half of *Bhādon, Māgh* and *Baisākh* in honour of Bhairon, and lasts for eight days. The number of persons attending the fair is about 5,000. The population (1901) was 1,001; males 490 and females 511. The land includes 984 acres of cultivated, 1,708 acres of culturable and 362 acres of waste land.

**Nāwlī-Barāgaon,** *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 36′ N. and 78° 10′ E., on the Ambah-Sabalgarh road. A fair is held here in the months of *Chait* and *Kunwār* in honour of Devī. The cultivated area

1 C. A. S. R. II, 326. J. B. A. VIII, 693.

2 *General reference—C. A. S. R.* II, 309.

is 2,785 acres, culturable 376 acres and barren land 1,907 acres. Population was, in 1901, 2,159 ; 1,166 males and 993 females.

**Neori**, *jāgīr* village, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large village and headquarters of the *jagīr* of the Neori-Bhonrāsa situated in 22° 52′ N. and 76° 19′ E., lying 10 miles south-west of Sonkach. The *jāgīr* offices and a police station, a branch post office and a customs outpost are located here. The annual fair called *Gal-ki-jātra* is held on *Chait Badī* 7th for two days. The area of the village is 4,963 acres, out of which the cultivated area is 869, uncultivated 1,438, jungle 526, and the barren 2,130 acres. The population in 1901 amounted to 2,002 persons ; males 1,027, females 975.

**Nīmach**, *pargana* Nīmach, *zila* Mandasor.—Town and British cantonment situated in the Mandasor *zila*, in 24° 29′ N. and 74° 53′ E. on the Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. The population was, in 1881, 18,230 ; 1891, 21,600 and 1901, 21,588 ; males 11,854, females, 9,734 ; of whom 6,190 resided in the town and 15,398 in the cantonment. The town stands on a barren basaltic ridge, capped with laterite 1,613 feet above sea level, and the cantonment lies close by. The houses of the better classes in the town are all built of lime-stone, which is quarried in the neighbourhood, and exported in large quantities. Grain, opium, and cotton form the other staple commodities of trade. The *pargana* offices, a jail, a State post office, a school, and an hospital are located in the town, and the cantonment contains branches of the Canadian Presbyterian, the Revd. Hendley Bird and Pandita Ramābaī's Missions. In 1817 land was taken up to form a standing camp for the British troops engaged in putting down the predatory bands of Pindārīs which were then ravaging the country. The following year further land was acquired and a small fort built, and in 1822 Nīmach became the headquarters of the combined Rājputāna-Mālwā political charge under Sir David Ochterlony, who was Resident till 1825, The Residency, now used as a club, was built during this period.

In Akbar's day Nīmach was of sufficient importance to be the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *sarkār* of the Ajmer *sobah*. It was at one time included in the Udaipur State. In 1768 Nīmach was one of the places assigned to Sindhia by Mahārājā Umar Singh of Mewār in liquidation of the sum of 60 lakhs which the Marāthā chief had extorted from him. It was arranged that officials from both sides should manage the territory, but in 1775 Sindhia summarily ejected the Rānā's officials. Since then except for a temporary lapse in 1794 this town has remained in possession of Gwalior

State.[1] The surrounding country was included in the tract assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent in 1844, but was restored to Sindhia in 1860.

In 1857 Nīmach was the centre of the disturbances in Mālwā. The cantonment was then held by a Battery of Native Horse Artillery, the 1st Bengal Cavalry, 72nd Native Infantry and 7th Infantry, Gwalior Contingent. Signs of unrest appeared early among the men of the Contingent and on the night of June 3rd the troops rose. The Europeans, except one sergeant's wife and her children, escaped in safety to Jāwad, which they were, however, obliged to vacate soon after. Ultimately the women and children escaped to Udaipur, where they were sheltered and most hospitably treated by the Mahārānā. The officers returned to Nīmach and occupied the fort, assisted by some Native State troops. The garrison was at one time hard pressed by the pretender Fīroz Shāh from Mandasor, an attempt being made to take the fort by escalade on November 21st. It was finally relieved on November 24th after a fierce fight with Fīroz Shāh's followers at the village of Gurāria, which lies between Mandasor and Nīmach.[2] On the constitution of the Mālwā Agency in 1895 Nīmach was selected as the headquarters of the Political Agent.

**Nunehta**, *pargana* and *zila* Bhind.—A village situated in 26° 29′ N. and 78° 52′ E., 5 miles distant from Umrī, on the bank of the Besli. The village possesses 4 tanks, which are of fair size. The cultivated area is 796 acres, uncultivated 2,330 and barren 3,606 acres. The population in 1901 was 2,493; males 1,367 and females 1,126.

**Nūrābād**, *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.—The headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name situated in 26° 24′ N. and 78° 6′ E., 15 miles north of Gwalior on the river Sānkh. It lies close to the Nūrābād Railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Originally only a small village called Sihora stood here. During the time of Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān the old village developed into the town of Nūrābād, so named after Nūr Jahān Begam. To the north-west at a distance of about a mile from the railway station stands a fine building known as the *Sarāi*, which is said to have been built during the reign of Jahāngīr. A boundary wall pierced by two large gates, 25 feet high and surmounted with domes, surrounds it on all sides. It formerly contained 84 chambers for travellers, but has been lately altered and is now occupied by the *pargana* offices.

1 Tod: *Rājasthān*, II,403.

2 *Mofussilite*, November 27th, 1857; *Delhi Gazette*, November 1857. T. Lowe: *Central India*, 1857-59, p. 118.

Tieffenthaler remarks on the *sarāi*, which he praises greatly and on the bridge mentioned lower down; it bears an inscription on its southern gate, in Persian characters, the purport of which is that the repair of the *Sarāi* was made in 1072 *Hijri* (1661 A. D. ) under the superintendence of Motmid Khān for the comfort of wayfarers, during the prosperous reign of the Emperor Alamgīr. Inside the *sarāi* is the tomb of Gauna Begam, the widow of the notorious Vazīr Ghāzī-ud-dīn, the murderer of Alamgīr II.[1] It bears a short record " Alas ! Gauna Begam ! 1189 " or 1775 A. D. A mosque erected by Motmid Khān was built in 1071 A. H. (1660 A. D.); close to the *sarāi* lies a large garden enclosed on all sides by a masonry wall 10 feet high. The Sānkh river is spanned by a fine Mughal bridge of seven arches. The arches are all pointed and are 18 feet 10 inches in span and rest on piers 16 feet 9 inches thick and 21½ feet high.[2]

The area of the cultivated land is about 1,169 acres while that of the culturable land is 108 acres, barren area 735 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,608.

## P

**Pachhār**, *pargana* and *zila* Isāgarh.—A large village and railway station on the Guna-Bārān line, and an important trade centre situated in 24° 34′ N. and 77° 46′ E., 26 miles north of Mungaoli. In Akbar's day it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Chanderī *sarkār*.[3] A customs outpost, a police *thāna*, a State post office, a school, an inspection bungalow, a market place, and a mosque are situated in it. The village area includes 269 acres of cultivated land and 873 of culturable. Population in 1901 was 2,332 ; males 1,174, females 1,158.

**Pahārgarh**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—Headquarters of the *jāgīr* of the same name, situated in 26° 11′ N. and 77° 41′ E., with a population of 2,896 persons ; 1,512 males and 1,384 females. It is 36 miles west of Gwalior Residency. It has a police *thāna* and a customs outpost located in it.

**Pānbihār**, *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—A large *jāgīr* village in 23° 19′ N. and 75° 48′ E., in the Neori-Bhonrāsa *jāgīr* held by *sardār* Angria Sāhib, 8 miles north of Ujjain. Tradition assigns the origin of the name to

---

1 Gauna Begam was a poetess; see *Works* of *Sir W. Jones*, Vol. I. I. A. XXXVI, 49.

2 C.A. S. R. II, 397.

3 *Ain.*, II, 201. Baghār and Backhār of Blochman.

Panādi Rānī, the wife of a Narwar King who is supposed to have built the stone dam, which still holds up the waters of the tank here, in honour of his being cured of leprosy by its waters. The dam, however, was certainly built by the Muhammadans as the old temple stones used in its construction testify. A causeway and mosque, evidently built at the same time, also support this. Pānbihār was in Akbar's day the headquarters of the *mahal* in the Ujjain *sarkār*. The ruins of an old Jain temple lie in the village and carved stones which formerly belonged to it can be seen in the walls of many buildings. Two miles north of the village in the jungle is a tank called Jogīherī, where a Jogī is supposed to have performed his devotions.

The village contains the *jāgīr* offices, a police station and a customs outpost.

The area of the village is 5,160 acres, of which the cultivated area is 2,875 acres. The population numbered in (1901) 1,155 persons.

**Pandola,** *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—A village situated 8 miles from Sheopur in 25° 33′ N. and 76° 41′ E. A mosque and several temples stand in this village. A religious fair is held on *Asārh Sudī* 11th in honour of Shrī Gopālji. The village possesses three tanks called Gangāsāgar, Barātalāo and Bania. Poppy and *mūngphali* are grown here in abundance. The cultivated land comes to 3,254 acres, culturable land to about 691 acres and waste land about 564 acres. The population of the village in 1901 was 1,567; males 800, females 767.

**Panniār,** *pargana* and *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village situated in 26° 6′ N. and 78° 4′ E., 15 miles from Lashkar on the Agra-Bombay road. It is also a station on the Sīprī section of the Gwalior Light Railway. Originally it was called Pāni-kā-hār (a garland of water). Its history is connected with that of the village of Barai, 2 miles south of it. The tract in which these villages lie was originally given by the Narwar Rājā to one Kone Rao, whose daughter he had married, as her dowry. It was at that time overgrown by jungle, which was cleared with the help of men of the Barai caste. For over two centuries the descendants of Kone Rao held this land. In 1689 the two sons of Rājā Sūraj Singh, Raghunāth Singh and Jagannāth Singh quarelled and the latter was forced to start a separate village and founded Pāni-kā-hār, where he built a fort. In 1765 the village passed into the hands of Mahādjī Sindhia. In 1803 these villages fell to Rājā Kīrat Singh of Gohad. In 1805 A. D. they again came into the Sindhia's possession. In 1843 during the disturbances at Gwalior an action was fought

here on 29th December by Colonel Grey. The fight was a most stubborn one, but resulted in the complete defeat of the Marāthā forces. A simultaneous fight took place at Mahārājpur. An old fort partially in ruins stands near the village. It contains a temple to Bhowra, from which an underground passage leads to a long subterranean hall 180 feet long. A considerable iron smelting industry flourished here in former days.

A State post office, a *sāyar* outpost and a school are located here. The population in 1901 numbered 1,587 persons ; males 866, females 721.

**Pāraoli** (*Paraoly*, *Pārauli*), *pargana* Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village 9 miles north of Gwalior fort, situated in 26° 26′ N. and 78° 17′ E. Population (1901) 405; males 221, females 183. Several old temples of no great size stand here which are evidently of the Gupta period. There are, however, traces of larger temples to be met with. The quarries here are well known for their sandstone which has been used for the beams in the *verandahs* of Muhammad Ghaus' tomb.[1]

**Parāvalī** (*Paraoli*, *Peraoli*, *pargana*) Nūrābād, *zila* Tonwarghār.— Not to be confused with Paraoli. It lies 16 miles north of the great fort of Gwalior in 26° 34′ N. and 78° 5′ E. Population (1901) 752 ; males 409, females 343.

A very fine old temple, visible from the fort, stands here and the remains of over 100 shrines lie to its south-east. The old name of the place is said to have been Dharon, and Dhāron, Kutwār and Suhānia are traditionally supposed to have formed a large city. The buildings of interest are the old temple, now called *Garhi*, having been converted into a fort; the *Chaua-kua*, ¼ mile west of the temple of Bhūteshwar, itself ¾ mile south-west, and a temple to Vishnu, a large *lingam* and the plinth of a large temple near the Bhūteshwar shrine. The *garhi* was once a very fine building. It is a Hindu shrine and bears figures of Sūrya, Kālī, Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma.

It was turned into a fort and dwelling house by the Rānās of Dholpur and so desecrated. Several pilgrims' records of V. S. 1428, 1588, 1590, and 1594 have been cut on pillars.

Near the *Chaua-kua* is a small shrine in Gupta style. A record of Rājā Kīrti Singh, Tonwāra, of V. S 1528 or 1471 A. D. is cut on a wall near the well. The well, however, must be far older than this. The Bhūteshwar temple in the valley was originally dedicated to Vishnu and has a Garuda cut on

---

[1] C. A. S. R., XX, 105.

the doorway of the sanctum. Figures of Ganga and Yamūna adorn the doorway. The whole collection of shrines in this valley is most interesting.[1]

**Parsota,** *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 17′ N. and 77° 49′ E., 5 miles west of Jora. A fair is held here which is attended by large numbers in *Māgh Badī* for 15 days. Population in 1901 was 1,112; males 617, females 505.

**Pauri,** *pargana* Sīprī, *zila* Narwar.—The headquarters of the *jāgīr* of the same name situated 1,457 feet above the sea in 25° 32′ and 77° 23′. Tieffenthaler mentions the village and fort and says the latter contained an elegant palace with five stone pillars.[2] In 1857 Pauri was held by Mān Singh Kachhwāha. The fort, which was a strong one, was taken on 22nd August 1858 and dismantled, by a force sent from Sīprī.[3] Population, 1901: 1,583 persons; 829 males and 754 females.

**Pawai,** *pargana* Mahgaon, *zila* Bhind.—A village lying in 26° 39′ N. and 78° 41′ E., 10 miles north of Mahgaon on the river Kunwāri. Cultivated area amounts to ?45 acres, culturable land to 108 acres, and barren land to 1,528 acres. The population in 1901 comprised 1,000 persons; males 581, females 419.

**Phurnākherī,** *pargana* Khāchraud, *zila* Ujjain.—It is important on account of the temple of Phuranji, one of the titles given to Khanderao. The temple stands about 100 feet above the village on a small hill and is surrounded by a stone wall pierced by two large gates on the east and west. In the same compound and close to the temple stands a large mosque. The image of Phuranji is made of silver. An image of Bhairon at the same spot is supposed to drink wine, which is poured down into his mouth. A large religious fair is held here every year on the 15th of *Kārtik Sudī* and lasts for 8 days. Over 5,000 people gather together on this occasion. The village area amounts to 1,395 acres, of which 664 acres are cultivated. The population, was in 1901, 298 persons; 171 males and 127 females.

**Pichhor,** *pargana* and *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A large village and headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name situated in 25° 57′ N. and 78° 26′ E., 23 miles south of Lashkar. It was originally called Kawalpur. A fort built by Rājā Mān Singh stands on the *Basanti nāla*. It now contains six mosques and several temples. A cattle fair is held here

---

1 C. A. S. R., XX, 107.

2 Tieffenthaler 66 I, 281.

3 Raines—*Central India in* 1857, 33.

annually in the month of *Baisākh.* The total cultivated area amounts to 1,679 acres, the culturable land to 709 acres and the barren land to 421 acres. The population in 1901 comprised 2,853 persons; males 1,446, females 1,407.

**Pichhor,** *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Narwar.—A large village situated in 25° 11′ N. and 78° 13′ E. Up to 1769 A. D. it was held by the Orchhā chief. It then passed to the Marāthās, falling to the *sūbahdār* of Jhānsi. In 1838 it came into the possession of the British, but was again handed over to the Jhānsi Chief three years later. In 1854 when the Jhānsi State was resumed it again fell to the British. During the mutiny it was seized by Lachmī Bai of Jhānsi. In 1860 it was made over to Sindhia in the exchange of territory which then took place. It contains an old fort and three small tanks which contain water throughout the year. They were built by Bīr Singh Deo of Orchhā. Among the temples one is dedicated to Shrī Rāmchandra, built by Rānī Kunwar of Orchhā. A religious fair is held here on *Sāwan Sudī* 11th and 13th. The cultivated area amounts to 503 acres, the culturable 1,262 acres, jungle 566 acres and the waste land 455 acres. The population in 1901 was 3,075; males 1,606 and females 1,469.

**Pipalrawān,** *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—This village lies in 23° 10′ N. and 76° 30′ E., 14 miles from Sonkach. It is an old village containing two mosques besides temples. A religious fair in honour of Kākarbhairon is held on *Asārh Sudī* 15th. Of a total area of 1,955 acres, 1,250 acres are cultivated, 205 culturable and 500 waste. It contains 47 good wells and much land is irrigated. Population was, in 1901, 1,912; males 935, females 977.

**Piplon-kalān,** *pargana* Agar, *zila* Shājāpur.—A village situated in 23° 38′ N. and 75° 56′ E., formerly called Pārānagar 29 miles north-west of Agar. In Mughal days it formed the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *sarkār* of Sārangpur.

A small fort in the village is used by the *nāib kamāsdār* in charge of the *tappa* as an office and court house. A weekly market is held on Wednesdays. A State post office and a Hindī school are situated in the village. The total area of the village is 2,001 acres, of which the cultivated land occupies 803 acres or 40 per cent. The population in 1901 was 1,087 persons; 523 males and 564 females.

**Polāya-kalān,** *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large village in 23° 13′ N. and 76° 31′ E., 20 miles north-east of Sonkach, and 16 west of Shujālpur. It is a place of some sanctity, pilgrims coming to visit the *kund* (tank) attached to a temple, called the Sūraj-kund, which is said to have been built by a Rānā of Udaipur. Its waters are

supposed to cure leprosy. The area of the village amounts to 9,296 acres, of which 4,164 acres are cultivated. A market is held on Thursdays. Population numbers 2,958 persons; males 1,440, females 1,518.

**Porsa,** *pargana* Ambah, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated in 26° 41′ N. and 78° 25′ E., 9 miles east of Ambah. It lies on the Mahgaon-Morena road and has an inspection bungalow in it. The nearest railway station is at Tehra on the Gwalior Light Railway. A police station, a post office, a market, a *sāyar* outpost and a school are located here. For a time a detachment of British troops was posted here. The village area includes 1,876 acres of cultivated, 102 acres of culturable, and 285 acres of barren land. The population was, in 1901, 2,201; males 1,215, females 986.

**Purānī-Chhāoni** a *pargana* and *zila*, Gwālior *gird.*—Village lying in 26° 17′ N. and 78° 12′ E. at a distance of 5 miles from Morār road. The old Residency, destroyed in 1857, stood here. The cultivated area of the village is 639 acres, uncultivated 10,729 and barren 442 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,136; males 618 and females 518.

## R

**Raghunāthpur,** *pargana* Bijaipur, *zila* Sheopur.—A large village situated in 26° 3′ N. and 77° 0′ E., 32 miles west of Bijaipur. It contains a small fort with a large well in it, which is the main source of water-supply for the surrounding villages, no other source of drinking water being available within a radius of six or seven miles. A school, a State post office and a police outpost are also located here. The population in 1901 was 1,354; males 730, females 624. The village is held by a *tānkedār,* who is also a feudatory of the Karauli State.

**Rājāpur** (Mayāpur of map), *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Narwar. —A large village near Terahi in 25° 7′ N. and 78° 5′ E. Population (1901) 668; males 366, females 302. It stands on the Mahuar river. About 1 mile north-east of the village stands a Buddhist stupa. It is made entirely of stone. It rests on a square plinth and rises to 11 feet above it. It is a cylindrical drum with a 35 feet 8 inches diameter on which a dome 27 feet 8 inches in diameter is superimposed. The whole erection is 49 feet 6 inches high. It is quite plain. Locally it is called the Kothila-Math. This relic is most interesting as it is the only relic of the faith in northern Gwalior.[1]

---

[1] C. A. S. R. I, 78.

**Rajodha**, *pargana* Ambāh, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A large village situated in 26° 42′ N. and 78° 30′ E., about 15 miles from Ambāh. The village area contains 4,171 acres of cultivated land, 502 of fallow and 397 of barren waste. Population was, in 1901, 3,761 persons; males 2,068, females 1,693.

**Rājgarh**, *pargana* and *zila* Amjhera.—A large village 16 miles west of Amjhera, situated in 22° 41′ N. and 75° 0′ E. It was formerly one of the principal villages of the Rājā of Amjhera's holding. It is still a local trade centre of importance. A police station is located here. The village area amounts to 2,781 acres, of which 613 are cultivated. Population was, in 1901, 2,874; males 1,453, females 1,421. The Kukshī Sardārpur-Rājgarh and Rājgarh-Kuksī roads passed by the village.

**Rājod**, *pargana* and *zila* Amjhera.—A *jāgīr* village on the Kat-sarai nāla in 22° 57′ N. and 75° 6′ E., 30 miles to the north-west of Amjhera. It is held in *jāgīr* by the Ghorpade family. The village comprises 1,016 acres of cultivated land. Population was in 1901, 2,608; males 1,296, females 1,312. A large religious fair is held here on the *Rām-naumī*.

**Rāmpur Kalān**, *pargana* Sabalgarh, *zila* Sheopur.—A village situated in 26° 10′ N. and 77° 30′ E., 7 miles south of Sabalgarh. The cultivated area is 324 acres, culturable waste 60 acres, and barren land 11 acres. Population (1901) was 2,177 persons; males 1,105, females 1,072.

**Rānoganj**, *pargana* Shujālpur, *zila* Shājāpur.—This village, though small, is of importance as marking the actual site of the cenotaph of Rānojī Sindhia, the founder of the house now ruling at Gwalior. It lies in 23° 24′ N. and 76° 44′ E., 2 miles west of Shujālpur on the bank of the Newaj river. Besides the cenotaph of Sindhia a monastery for the Gusāins, who carry on the rites here, has been erected. The Gusāins hold the village in *muāfī*. A yearly fair is held here on *Chait Sudi 5th*. The area amounts to 561 acres, 123 being cultivated. Population 54; males 26, females 28.

**Rewās-Deoda**, *pargana* and *zila* Mandasor.—A village situated in 24° 6′ N. and 75° 0′ E., 8 miles north-west of Mandasor town. A religious fair is held here annually on *Baisākh Sudī* 15th in honour of Balkidwār Mahādev. The village contains also a lime stone quarry which was formerly worked to a large extent. The cultivated area occupies

37 acres. The population amounted in 1901 to 872 persons; males 404, females 468.

**Ringnod**, *pargana* and *zila* Amjhera.—A large village situated 16 miles north-west of Amjhera in 22° 34′ N. and 75° 0′ E., on the Sardārpur-Kukshī road. The widow of the rebellious Rājā still lives here on an allowance from the Gwalior and Jodhpur Darbārs. The cultivated area amounts to 192 acres, the culturable land to 1,411 and the waste, to 292. Population was, in 1901, 1,930; males 963, females 967.

**Runīja**, *pargana* Nāhargarh, *zila* Mandasor.—A large village and headquarters of the Runīja *tappa* situated in 24° 5′ N. and 75° 49′ E. It was formerly called Malekherī and is said to have been repopulated by one Rāno Rao and called Runīja after him. A market is held here every Friday. The total area amounts to 10,811 acres, of which 5,416 or 50 per cent. are cultivated. Population in 1901 was 1,708 person; males 848, females 860. An old fort stands on a large tank always full of water, an inspection bungalow, a *Dāng-māla* (*Rund-sarkar*) or big game preserve is located here. A dispensary, a *thāna*, a *sāyar* outpost, a school, a State post office, and a jail are also situated in the town. This place is famous for its lacquered wood work and also for brass *hukkahs*.

## S

**Sabalgarh**, *pargana* Sabalgarh, *zila* Sheopur.—Sabalgarh, the head-quarters of the Sheopur *zila*, is situated in 26° 15′ N. and 77° 27′ E., at the terminus of the Gwalior-Sabalgarh branch of the Gwalior Light Railway. Population was, in 1891, 6,111; 1901, 6,039; males 3,080, females 2,959. Sabalgarh was founded by a Gūjar named Sabala, but the present fort was built by Rājā Gopāl Singh of Karauli. Tieffenthaler (1750) speaks of it as a very strong fort and adds that the Marāthās had taken it from the Rājputs of Sikarwārī and had made it over to the Karaulī[1] chief. and remained in his hands until taken in 1795 by Khande Rao. In 1809, owing to the contumacious conduct of its governor, the fort was taken by Jean Baptiste Filose on behalf of Sindhia.[2] The town contains no buildings of any size, but the district offices, a hospital, a school, a State post office, a customs house, a rest-house and a jail are situated in it. Sabalgarh is noted for the wood carving, and lacquer and metal work produced there. Close to the town is a tract of forest carefully protected as a preserve for big game.

---

1 Tieff. I, 17.

2 Broughton: *Letters*, 245. Sleeman: *Rambles*, I, 355.

**Sālbāi**, *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Gwalior *gird*.—A village situated in 25° 51′ N. and 78° 20′ E., 28 miles south of Lashkar and 10 miles west of Pichhor. The village belonged originally to the Bhadoria Rājputs. In 1751 A. D. Rājā Badan Singh held the Sālbāi fort against the Marāthā forces for six months, when he was killed and the garrison capitulated, the village passing into the hands of Sindhia. This place is best known from the treaty of Sālbāi made with Sindhia in 1782. The population in 1901 amounted to 1,051 persons; 529 males and 522 females.

**Sardārpur**, *pargana* and *zila* Amjhera.—Sardārpur is a combined British civil and military station in the Amjhera *zila*, and the headquarters of the Political Agent in Bhopāwar and till 1907 of the Mālwā Bhīl Corps. It is situated on the edge of the Vindhyan scarp, in 22° 40′ N. and 75° 1′ E., on the right bank of the Mahī river, 58 miles by metalled road from Mhow. Population was, in 1891, 3,135; 1901, 2,783; males 1,510, females 1,273. The station derives its name from its original owner Sardār Singh Rāthor, a near relation of the Amjhera chief who was executed in 1857. He was a famous freebooter, notorious for his cruelty, of which tales are still current in the neighbourhood. A letter in the old Indore State records written by an official to Ahalya Bai in 1792 refers to this man and states that he was being given shelter by the Jhābua chief, who countenanced his depravities.

The Mālwā Bhīl Corps had its origin in some irregular levies raised about 1837 by Captain Stockley. The men were collected at certain points under their own head-men and in harvest time used to return home, their wives answering for them at muster. A few years later they were regularly organised and stationed at Depālpur in Indore territory and Dilaura in Dhār. Between 1840 and 1845 the Corps was moved to Sardārpur, more regularly equipped and drilled, and employed locally on police and escort duties, a military officer being put in command. In 1857 the Corps was called into Indore to protect the Residency, and assisted to escort Colonel Durand in his retreat to Sehore. Sardārpur was at this time sacked by the Afghān and Rohilla levies of the Dhār State and the detachment there was forced to retire. After order was restored, the Corps was re-constituted at Mandleshwar, being subsequently sent back to Sardārpur, and put under the Political Agent. Since 1883 it has been regularly officered and disciplined, and was lately re-armed with the magazine rifle. On the reorganisation of the Indian Army in 1905 it was again converted into a military police battalion. In 1907 the Corps was withdrawn from Sardārpur,

the headquarters being placed at Indore with a wing at Nowgong.

A school, a combined British post and telegraph office, a hospital and an inspection bungalow are situated in the station.

**Sarsai**, *pargana* Bhānder, *zila* Bhind.—A village situated in 25° 35′ N. and 78° 44′ E., 12 miles south of Bhānder, on the bank of the Pahūj.

The cultivated area of the village is 1,343 acres, uncultivated 400, and the barren land comes to 1,101 acres. Population in 1901 was 2,108; males 1,015 and females 1,093. It was a stage on the route from the Deccan to Agra and Delhi and is mentioned by all travellers. It was between this place and Daparda (25° 9′ N. and 77° 40′ E.) that Major Camac made his night attack on Sindhia's camp on 24th March 1781. In his diary (1785) Malet says it was a large walled town which had been dismantled partially. The Jādhav family were then holding it in *Jāgīr*.[1]

**Sarseni**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A large village situated in 26° 29′ N. and 77° 49′ E., on the Chambal, 14 miles north of Jora. A religious fair in hono urof *Satī*, to whom a *chabutra* has been built in the bed of the Chambal, is held in this village on the *Kārtik Sudī* 11th and *Jeth Sudī* 9th. Devījī is worshipped here on *Māgh Badī* 7th. The cultivated area is 1,362 acres, culturable 17 acres, unculturable 2,421 acres. Population was, in 1901, 2,442; males 1,344, females 1,098.

**Shājāpur, Shāhjahānpur**, *pargana* and *zila* Shājāpur —is the headquarters of the *zila* and *pargana* of the same name situated 1,480 feet above sea level in 23° 26′ N. and 76° 19′ E., on the left bank of the Lakhūndar river, a tributary of the Kālī-Sind. Population was, in 1881, 9,247; 1891, 11,043; 1901, 9,953; males 5,053, females 4,900. The town was founded by Shāh Jahān, who stayed here in 1640 for some time during one of his visits to Mālwā, and the present name is corrupted from Shāh-jahānpur and Tieffenthaler says it was founded by Shāh Jahān. It contains a Government post and telegraph office, a State post office, an inspection bungalow, a dispensary and a school.

**Shamsābād**, *pargana* Bāsoda, *zila* Bhīlsa.—The headquarters of the *tappa* of the same name, situated 24 miles south-west of Bhīlsa in 23° 49′ N. and 77° 32′ E., at an elevation of 1,522 feet above sea level. Shamsābād is traditionally said to have been populated by one Shams Khān Pathān in the 17th century. He built a palace and a mosque

---

1 Malet's *Diary*, 504. G. D., II, 153.

on the river Sanpan. The latter bears an inscription in Persian character dated 1051 *Hijri* (1641 A. D.). In the middle of the 18th century another Shams Khān held the place, where he built a fort (now in ruins), and called it Shamsgarh. Shams Khān under the cover of friendship contrived to murder the Thākur of Tor, a village not far from Shamsgarh, populated by Bar-gūjars, and seize his lands. He then built Shamsābād on the site of Tor, and fortified it. The only survivors of the Thākur's family were his son's wife and his grandson, a boy Bakhtāwar Singh.

Dost Muhammad Khān, then an agent at the court of the Rānī of Mangalgarh, supported the cause of Bakhtāwar Singh, and taking the boy with him marched at the head of a strong army against Shams Khān and encamped in Bil Khur, a village 3 miles west of Shamsābād. Hot words passed between Dost Muhammad and Shams Khān. At last they met at Bara-Talāo. A battle resulted in a victory for Bakhtāwar Singh; Shams Khān was killed, and buried in the fort. The tomb now in ruins still records the victory. Dost Muhammad handed over the country and property to Bakhtāwar Singh.

A police outpost, a branch State post office and a school are located here. The cultivated area comprises 108 acres, the culturable 165 acres and the waste 801 acres. The population in 1901 amounted to 895 persons; males 467, females 428.

**Sheopur,** *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—Town situated in 25° 40′ N. and 76° 44′ E., on the right bank of the Sīp river, 959 feet above the sea level. Population (1901) 6,712. It is the Siusupur of Muhammadan writers and Sooe-soopar of Tod. The town and fort are traditionally said to have been founded in 1537 by the Gaur Rājputs, and to take their name from a Sahāria who was sacrificed to ensure the permanency of the settlement, and whose descendants still hold an hereditary grant of land in the neighbourhood. The first historical mention of Sheopur is made by Niāmat-ulla, who records the despatch of an army by Sikandar Lodī in 1510 (916 A. H.) as far as the border of (Siusupur) Sheopur and Awantgarh[1] in support of a Hindu chief, Rai Dungar, who had become a Musalmān.[2] When Akbar was advancing on Chitor in 1567, this fort, which belonged to Rai Surjan Singh of Ranthambhor, was surrendered to him without a blow.[3] Later on it (Siusupur of Blochman) was made the headquarters of a *mahal* in the

---

1 Utgar of maps, 26° 7′ N., 76° 58′ E.

2 E. M. H. V, 104.

3 E. M. H., V, 325.

*sarkār* Ranthambhor of the Ajmer *sūbah*. Tieffenthaler (1750) describes it as a town containing a fine palace. The Gaur chief Indra (Indon) Singh, who had built both fort and palace, was in those days a feudatory of Jaipur. The town he says was surrounded by a thick forest of *mahuā*.[1] In 1808 the country fell to Daulat Rao Sindhia, who granted Sheopur and the adjoining tract to his general Jean Baptiste Filose[2] who at once proceeded to occupy his *jāgīr* and invested the fort. Though unable to take the latter by assault, he finally starved out the Gaurs, who vacated it on 13th October 1809. Tod was present at the capture of the town. The chief of those days, Rādhika-dās, was a religious devotee, who had earned the title of *Sakhi Bao*, or the dancing chief, from his habit of dancing before the image of Rādha.[3] The Rājā was granted Baroda and certain lands in the vicinity of that town, for his maintenance. It was a mint town under Daulat Rao, the coins issued bearing a cannon and therefore being known as *Top Shāhī*.[4]

The fort from that time practically became Jean Baptiste's home. In 1814 it was seized together with Baptiste's family by Jai Singh Khīchī of Rāghugarh, whose territory Filose was then engaged in ravaging. After the treaty of Gwalior, in 1818, Filose fell into disfavour and was for a time imprisoned at Gwalior. On his release he retired to Sheopur, which was then his only remaining possession. Sheopur is famous for its coloured lacquer work on wood, bedstead legs being a speciality, while playing cards are another article of local manufacture. Besides the *pargana* office, a school, a hospital, a police station, and a State post office are situated in the town.

**Shujālpur**, *pargana* Shujālpur, *zila* Shājāpur.—Shujālpur (or Shujāwalpur) is the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name situated in 23° 24′ N. and 76° 45′ E., on the Ujjain-Bhopāl Railway. Population was 1881, 7,136; 1891, 6,669; 1901, 5,731; males 2,822, females 2,909. The town was originally founded by a Jain merchant and called after him Rai Karanpur, one of the town wards still bearing this title. The great interest of the place, however, lies in its connection with Shujāat Khān, the right hand man of the Emperor Sher Shāh, who raised the place from a small village to a flourishing town and renamed it Shujāatpur. Shujāat Khān was locally known as Shujāwal Khān, and a further contraction has given the name

---

1 Tieff., I, 322.

2 Memo. Gwalior Res. Records June 1824, November 1827.

3 Tod—*Rājasthān* I, 108, II, 430. Broughton—*Letters*, 25.

4 J. B. A. LXVI, 265.

of the town. Shujāat Khān's original name was Shaikh Ismail; he joined Sher Shāh (then known as Farīd Khān) early in his career. After Farīd Khān assumed the title of Sher Shāh, he bestowed that of Shujāat Khān on Ismail. On the conquest of Mālwā in 1554 Shujāat Khān became governor. After the succession of Salīm he returned to court life but quarrelled with his master and retired to Mālwā. Ferishta says he died a natural death in A. H. 962 (A. D. 1554) and most historians have accepted his statement. Ahmad Yādgār, however, gives another account: he states that Shujāat Khān was sent with some others against Sūrat Singh Rāthor of Chaunsa. Shujāat Khān led the attack and fought with his accustomed valour, but was deserted by his allies, who were acting under Salīm's orders. His force was then overpowered and he was killed. The Emperor in his remorse elevated Shujāat's eldest son Daulat Khān to all his father's honours. Daulat Khān was soon after murdered by his brother Bayazīd or Bāz Bahādur, who assumed independence until defeated by Akbar in 1562.[1] Though Māndu and Ujjain were his official residences, as governor of Mālwā, Shujāat always had a predilection for Shujālpur. In 1798 Amīr Khān and Jaswant Rao Holkar met by arrangement at this town and formed the alliance which produced such momentous effects in the history of Mālwā.[2]

In Akbar's day Shujālpur was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *sarkār* of Sārangpur in the *sūbah* of Mālwā. In 1808 it fell to the Pindārī leader Karīm Khān as part of his *jāgīr*. It was one of the places of which the revenues were assigned to the British Government by Article 5 of the Treaty of 1844, but was restored to Sindhia under the treaty of 1860. Near Shujālpur is the cenotaph of Rānojī Sindhia, the founder of the Gwalior house, who died in 1745. Besides the *pargana* offices, a police station, a school, a State post office, a dispensary and an inspection bungalow are situated here.

**Simaria**, *pargana* Pichhor, *zila* Gwalior *gird.*—A *Jāgīr* village situated in 25° 56′ N. and 78° 20′ E., 6 miles south of Pichhor, on the Gwalior-Jhānsi road. The area of the cultivated land amounts to 11,736 acres, that of the culturable land to 200 acres and of the waste land to 401 acres. The population in 1901 numbered 1,215 persons; males 623, females 592.

**Singoli**, *pargana* Singoli, *zila* Mandasor.—A large village and headquarters of the *pargana* in 24° 58′ N. 75° 20′ E.

---

1 E. M. H. IV, 305. ff. 532.

2 Prinsep: *Life of Amir Khan*, 96.

on the Bāmni 48 miles north-west of Nīmach. The village contains a small fort, the *kamāsdār's* office, a State post office, a police *thāna*, a *sāyar* outpost, a detachment of State cavalry, a school and an inspection bungalow. A weekly market is held on Sunday. The total area of the village is 2,101 acres, of which the cultivated area occupies 393 acres, the culturable 650 and the barren land 1,058 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,778; males 890, females 888.

**Sīprī**, *pargana* Sīprī, *zila* Narwar.—Headquarters of the Narwar *zila*, situated 1,315 feet above sea level in 25° 26′ N. and 77° 41′ E., on a branch of the Gwalior Light Railway. It is called Scheupori by both Abul Fazl and Tieffenthaler. Population was, in 1901, 5,592; males 2,855, females 2,737.

In 1564 Akbar stopped here on his way from Māndu to hunt elephants, the whole of a large herd being captured.[1] It was in these days the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Narwar *sarkār* of the Mālwā *sūbah*. In the 17th century the place was granted in *jāgīr* to the Kachhwāhas of Narwar.[2] Amar Singh Kachhwāha in the time of Shāh Jahān sided with the rebellious prince Khusru and thus lost Narwar and its lands. Later on, however, he was granted Sīprī and Kolāras in *jāgīr*. Sīprī continued in the possession of the Kachhwāhas until 1804, when it was seized by Sindhia, who made it over to Jādho Sāhib Inglia. In 1781 it was taken by Major Camac. It appears to have at one time been a mint town.[3] It passed to the British under the Treaty of Poona (1817), but was restored to Sindhia in 1818 and has since formed part of his dominions. Sīprī was occupied as a cantonment in 1835. On June 17th, 1857, the troops, consisting of part of the 2nd cavalry and the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, mutinied, and the Europeans were obliged to retire.[4] The cantonment was abandoned in 1906. The only noteworthy buildings are a palace built by Sindhia in 1901 and the old barracks. Sīprī has increased in importance as a trade centre since the opening of the railway, and is a centre for the distribution of forest produce. It contains a State post office, a Government post and telegraph office, various courts, a police station, a school, a hospital, a customs house, and a *sarāi*.

**Soīn**, *pargana* and *zila* Sheopur.—An old village in 25° 45′ N. and 76° 44′ E., 8 miles north of Sheopur. It is said to have been populated about 1,100 years ago. It contains many temples, and *satī* pillars, a small fort and

---

1 E. M. H. V., 291.
2 C. A. S. R., II, 317.
3 J. B. A. LXVI, 265.
4 *Moffussilite* of Decr. 4, 1857.

several mosques. The village area includes cultivated land 1,644 acres, culturable land 1,116 acres and barren land 539 acres. Population in 1901 amounted to 1,613 persons; males 824, females 789.

**Sokand**, *pargana* Gohad, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A large village lying in 26° 39′ N. and 78° 31′ E., 15 miles ? north-east of Gohad. It was founded by Gūjars. The river Kunwārī flows in the vicinity of the village. The cultivated area amounts to 2,273 acres, culturable to 101 acres and barren to 2,981 acres. The population in 1901 amounted to 2,251 persons; males 1,235, females 1,016.

**Sondha** (Sohnra), *pargana* Bhind, *zila* Bhind.—A large village lying in 26° 35′ N. and 78° 59′ E., 22 miles south of Bhind. The river Sānkh flows to the south of the village. The village area contains 435 acres of cultivated, 73 of culturable, 1,677 of barren land. The population in 1901 amounted to 2,046 persons; males 1,167, females 879.

**Sondni** (*Songni*), *pargana* and *zila* Mandasor.—This tiny village, situated in 24° 3′ N. 75° 9′ E., 3 miles east of Mandasor, is of importance only for its archæological remains. It is said to have been occupied till about 200 years back by the Gaur Rājputs. Close to the village site lie two magnificent monoliths of sandstone over 60 feet long which were originally crowned by lion capitals and supported by two fine carved human figures. Each pillar bears the same inscription describing in somewhat bombastic terms the victory gained by Yashodharman, apparently a chief in this district, over the Huna adventurer Mihirakula. "*He to whose two feet respect was paid with complimentary presents of the flowers from the lock of hair on the top of his head, even by that famous king Mihirakula whose head had never previously been brought low.*"

The inscription is undated but is engraved by the same sculptor, Govinda, who cut the well inscription at Khichipura and is assigned to A. D. 533.[1] The railway has cut through the settlement which originally stood here. Population (1901) 10.

**Soni**, *pargana* Mahgaon, *zila* Bhind.—A village situated in 26° 31′ N. and 78° 36′ E. It is a railway station on the Gwalior-Bhind line. A cattle market is held here in the months of *Aghan* and *Sāwan*. The area of the cultivated land is 2,333 acres, culturable land 735 acres and of barren land 136 acres. The population in 1901 amounted to 1,342 persons; males 666, females 676.

[1] I. A. XV, 222, 252; C. I. I. III, 142—158; J. B. A. LVIII, 95.

**Sonkach**, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large and important village, the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated in 22° 58′ N. and 76° 24′ E., 24 miles east of Dewās town. Besides the *pargana* offices, it contains a police *thāna*, a customs outpost, Imperial and State post offices and a Hindī school. Three mosques stand in the village besides several temples. The stone cutters of this place are noted for their skill. Out of a total area of 1,951 acres, 926 are cultivated. Population was, in 1901, 4,210; males 2,252, females 1,958.

**Soyet** (*Soyat, Sohet*), *pargana* Susner, *zila* Shājāpur.—A village situated on the Kanthālī river, and the headquarters of the Soyet *tappa*. It lies in 24° 11′ N. and 76° 12′ E., 18 miles north of Susner. It is an old village and was in Mughal days the chief town of a *mahal* in the Kotrī Pirāwa *sarkār* with a revenue of 693,585 *dāms* (Rs. 1,734). A police outpost, and Imperial and State post offices are located here. The total area of the village is 2,021 acres and the cultivated 619 acres. The population in 1901 was 1,879 persons; males 989, females 890.

**Suhānia** (*Sonia, Sīhonia*), *pargana* Gohad, *zila* Tonwarghār.—An old village of archæological and historical importance, situated in 26° 34′ N., 78° 20′ E., 38 miles east of Lashkar and 15 miles north-west of Gohad on the left bank of the river Asan. The place is popularly believed to have been 12 *kos* (24 miles) in circuit. Though this is an exaggeration there is no doubt that Suhānia was once a large town covering about 3 square miles. The whole of this area is thickly strewn with remains of buildings, and old coins are found from time to time, especially after the rains. The foundation of the town is traditionally assigned to an ancestor of Sūraj Sen, the founder of Gwalior. The name is referred to Sūraj Sen himself who, after bathing in the tank, attached to Ambika Devī's temple, was cured of leprosy and then assumed the *biruda* of Sodhānapāla or "cherished by the purifying" goddess. He then named the place Suddhanapura, whence Suddhānia and Suhānia. A ruined temple, which can be seen from Gwalior fort, stands here. It is called Kokhanpuramath after Sūraj Sen's *rānī* Koknāvati.

From what still remains the temple must have been originally one of the largest in northern India though inferior in ornamentation. It must actually have been built about the 8th century, but was wholly destroyed by Sikandar Lodi.

Cunningham found inscriptions here dated in V. S. 1013, 1034 and 1467 (956, 977, 1410 *A. D.*). To the west of the

village stands a pillar called as usual Bhīm's *lāt*, and to the south several Digambara Jain images.

The town is said to have been attacked and taken by Vijaya Chandra of Kanauj (1170 A. D.)[1]

The Mewātīs held the place for a time and the small fort is ascribed to them. Population was, in 1901, 992; males 482, females 510.

**Sukhera**, *pargana* and *zila* Mandasor.—A large village situated in 23° 41′ N., 75° 1′ E., 26 miles south of Mandasor. There is an old *garhi* in the possession of Thākurs who are Doria Rājputs of Mānāwat clan. The cultivated area amounts to 2,500 acres, the culturable land to 200 acres and the barren land to 1,000. Population in 1901 was 2,202; males 1,074, females 1,128.

**Sumāoli**, *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village situated 26° 22′ N. and 77° 59′ E., 6 miles north of Jora. The village was called after Sumér Singh, who re-settled it in 1188. The total area of the village is 1,907 acres including 1,628 acres of cultivated and 279 of unculti-vated land. The population in 1901 numbered 1,707 persons; males 904, females 803.

**Sundarsī**, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—This vil-lage lies in 23° 16′ N. and 76° 30′ E., 15 miles west of Shājāpur. It is said to have been populated by Rājā Sud-arshan in about 1032 A. D. In Akbar's day it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Sārangpur *sarkār*. It fell later on into the hands of Sawāī Jai Singh of Jaipur, from whom it passed into the possession of the Peshwās. After-wards the Sundarsī territory was divided among the three chiefs, Sindhia, Holkar and the Ponwār of Dhār in propor-tion to the expenses which each incurred in the maintenance of their armies, by which Holkar and Sindhia got 38·5 per cent. each and Dhār 23 per cent. of the revenues.

The jurisdiction is tripartite and the *nāib kamāsdār* of Gwalior State sits with two other officials representing the Indore and Dhār Darbārs as a joint court, for the trial of cases.

The population (1901) was 631 persons. It is reached by unmetalled roads from the Kālī-Sind and Berchha stations on the Ujjain-Bhopāl line. The village contains, besides the *nāib kamāsdār's* office, a police station, an Imperial post office and a customs outpost. Several old buildings and tombs are to be seen here. A Jain temple bears an inscription with a date V. S. 1221 (1164 A. D.)

---

[1] C. A. S. R., II, 339.

**Susner,** *pargana* Susner, *zila* Shājāpur.—The headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name in 23° 57′ N. and 76° 8′ E., 36 miles north of Shājāpur, on the Kanthāl river. The *kamāsdār's* office, a police *thāna* and State post office are situated in it. In Mughal days it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *sarkār* of Sārangpur. Two old buildings, a Jain temple, and a big house still stand here. The village-area amounts to 3,773 acres, 2,216 being cultivated, 306 culturable and 1,251 waste. Population was, in 1901, 3,746; males 1,765, females 1,981.

## T

**Tājpur,** *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—A large village situated in 23° 13′ N. and 75° 55′ E., 9 miles east of Ujjain city on the Ujjain-Bhopāl Railway. The village is an old one, but was long deserted. About 100 years ago it was repopulated and the present temple to Rāma dug out of the débris which had almost entirely covered it. The railway station of Tājpur is about one mile from the village. A police outpost, a State branch post office, an octroi post and a Hindī school are situated in the village. It is a local trade centre and is growing in importance since the opening of the railway. A weekly market is held on Thursday. A yearly fair called the *Gal-ki-jātra* is held on the 2nd of *Chait Badī*. A tomb to one Ghulām Alī Shāh bearing a date V. S. 1870 (A. D. 1813) and a well with an inscription dated V.S. 1877 (1820) stand in this village. The area of the village amounts to 4,679 acres and 4,329 acres are cultivated. The population numbered, in 1901, 2,322 persons; males 1,269, females 1,053.

**Tānda,** *pargana* and *zila* Amjhera.—A village on the Sardārpur-Kukshī road in 22° 30′. N. and 74°. 55′ E., 15 miles west of Amjhera. It is an important local trade centre where several big merchants have establishments. A police outpost is located here. An old fort, built in Muhammadan style, stands here and was one of the Amjhera Rājā's strongholds. The marks of cannon shot are still visible on the walls, the place having been attacked by a British force in 1857. An inspection bungalow is situated here. The road from here on to Bāgh and Kukshī is as yet (1908) unmetalled, although many of the bridges are made. It is in its present condition very rough and unpleasant to travel over. The village area amounts to 593 acres including 201 of cultivated land. A good deal of poppy is grown. Population in 1901 was 767; males 391, females 376.

**Tārāpur,** *pargana* Jāwad, *zila* Mandasor—A village lying in 24° 38′ N. and 74° 56′ E., 2 miles north of Jāwad. The

village is occupied by Chhīpas and is famous for its dyed cloths, the waters of the Gambhīr, on which it stands, being suited to this industry. The total area of the village is 72 acres, the cultivated land occupying 7 acres. Population was, in 1901, 1,102; males 560, females 542.

**Teonda,** *pargana* Bāsoda, *zila* Bhīlsa.—A village situated in 23° 49′ N. and 78° 15′ E., 16 miles west of Bāsoda town, at an elevation of 1,866 feet above sea level. The population in 1901 amounted to 611 persons; 347 males and 264 females. It is said to have been originally populated by Gaur Rājputs. The village is an old one and most picturesque. A lofty sandstone hill rises on the west of the village overlooking a tank. All round are the remains of ancient buildings, palaces, houses, and tombs dating from Muhammadan days but built of the remains of Hindu buildings of much earlier date. It is possible that the spot would repay careful investigation as the buildings are ruined and the Hindu remains are, therefore, accessible. The village contains a branch State post office and a police outpost. Bāsoda, the nearest railway station, is 16 miles distant over an execrable road.

**Terahī,** *pargana* and *zila* Isāgarh.—A village situated 5 miles south-east of Narod in 25° 3′ N. and 78° 1′ E. Population (1901) 1,050; males 542, females 508. It is archæologically interesting. Two temples of considerable age stand here, one possessing a richly carved *toran*. Some records are cut on two prostrate pillars. One records that a fight took place on the Madhuveni, now the Mahuar river, between Mahasamantādhipati Undabhatta and Gunarāja, in which the illustrious Chāndiyāna was killed on *Sanīchara Bhādrapada Badī* 4th 960 or July 16th, 903 A.D. This record is interesting as Undabhatta is referred to in the Sīyadonī record of 964. He was a feudatory of the Kanauj ruler. The second record notes the death of a warrior in the same fight.[1]

**Tiktolī Dumdār,** *pargana* Jora, *zila* Tonwarghār.—A village lying in 26° 16′ N. and 77° 48′ E., 10 miles south of Jora on the old Agra-Bombay road. In the south of this village stands a pillar bearing an inscription in Hindī. The cultivated area amounts to 1,975 and culturable to 396 and waste land to 19,797. Population was, in 1901, 940; males 512, females 428.

**Tongra,** *pargana* Sīprī, *zila* Narwar.—A village situated in 25° 22′ N. and 77° 35′ E., 7 miles west of Sīprī. A large tank lies in the village, on the northern bank of which a tomb stands. Various tales are told about it. The most

[1] C. A. S. R., XXI, 17. I. A. XVII, 201. E. I. I., 162.

common story states that a robber leader, Alī Khān, was killed here. A fair is annually held here on the *Chait Sudī* 15th, which lasts for 3 days. The village area comprises cultivated land 2,188, uncultivated 1,216. The population in 1901 was 1,552; males 807, females 745.

**Tonk-khurd**, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A village situated in 23° 6′ N. and 76° 16′ E., formerly the headquarters of a *pargana* of the same name. It is 22 miles south of Shājāpur. A police *thāna*, a customs outpost, a state post office, and a Hindī school stand in the village. A religious fair of some importance is held at the temple of Sri Sakat-mātā on *Bhādon Badī* 15th. The Thākur of the village then rides in procession to a certain spot where he catches a buffalo and marks its forehead with *sindūr*. It is then brought in and decapitated at the goddess' temple. Another fair called Gul-Mahadev-kā-mela is held on *Chait Badī* 3rd. The total area amounts to 3,420 acres, of which 1,370 are cultivated. Population was, in 1901, 1,570; males 779, females 791.

## U

**Udayagiri**, *pargana* and *zila* Bhīlsa.—An ancient site in the Bhīlsa *zila*, situated between the Betwā and the Besh rivers in 23° 32′ N. and 77° 50′ E., four miles from Bhīlsa, on the Indian Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The place is important on account of the interesting rock-cut temples which have been excavated in an isolated sandstone hill, and the numerous Buddhist remains in its neighbourhood. The hill lies from north-west to south-east and is about three-quarters of a mile long, rising to a height of 350 feet above the plain and bear traces of buildings in several places. Some of the numerous caves contain records, dated and undated, of considerable historical importance. The finest caves in the series are those numbered 3, 4, 9, and 10 in the Survey Report quoted below. The third, which measures about 14 feet by 12, has a finely ornamented doorway, and formerly possessed a structural portico. In a small adjoining room behind the same portico is a representation of the *Ashtamātri* or eight female energies. Cave No. 4 is remarkable for a colossal representation of the Varāha Avatār, the third incarnation of Vishnu, in which he is, as usual, represented raising the earth out of the engulphing waters. The descent of the Ganges and the Jumna are also depicted here.

The best cave is perhaps the ninth, measuring 22 feet by 19, with a roof supported by four massive pillars with richly carved capitals. The remains of a fine portico stand before it. The only Jain cave on the hill, No. 10, is dedicated to the twenty-third *tīrthankar*, Pārasnāth. The main ex-

cavation, which is 50 by 16 feet, is divided into five compartments, the southernmost room being again sub-divided into three. Professor Lūders, it may be noted, has lately drawn attention to the use of caves as places of amusement, theatres and the like, with reference to caves at Rāmgarh and the Udayagiri in Orissa.[1]

Numerous Buddhist relics have been found both on the hill and in the country round it, including a large monolithic pillar, a lion capital, a huge stone trough 22 feet long and other smaller remains.

The records found are interesting as they give the date of the conquest of Mālwā and Gujarāt by Chandragupta II of Māgadha. One record is dated in 425-6, and another in 1037. Population (1901) 118.

**Udayapura**, *pargana* Bāsoda, *zila* Bhilsa.—A small village lying in 23° 54′ N. and 78° 6′ E., four miles by road from Bareth station on the Indian Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population was in 1901 928; males 470, females 458. Numerous traces of its importance in Hindu times are scattered round, but those now most prominent are chiefly Muhammadan and date probably from the time when it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Chanderī *sarkār* of the Mālwā *sūbah*. A fine market place and a fort stand in the village. The old market square has colonnaded sides formed of Hindu pillars, and the fort wall is pierced by several gates, some in Hindu and some in Muhammadan style. Half a mile south is a rocky hill, bearing the remains of an old wall built of great uncemented stone blocks, which must once have enclosed a place of great strength. Of the three old temples still standing in the city the great fane of Udayeshvara is the only one of special interest. Built of a fine red stone and standing on a lofty platform, crowned by a graceful spire, its proportions are nevertheless so admirable that it has no appearance of clumsiness. It is profusely adorned with sculpture, while the pillars which support the roof, though massive, are of great beauty. The seven smaller temples, which once surrounded the central shrine are now in ruins, one having been removed to make way for a mosque.

This place is traditionally supposed to have been founded by Udayāditya (1059-81), the Paramāra ruler of Mālwā, to whom the great temple is also assigned. A long inscription, of which half is lost, gives a list of the princes of this

1 E. I. VIII, 200.

2 C. A. S. R., X, 46; C. II, III 21. I., A. XIII, 165, XIV, 61.

dynasty up to Udayāditya, while numerous short records refer to other princes of this line.

The mosque was built in the time of Muhammad bin Tughlak II, as an inscription of 1336 shews. Numerous records have been found in this temple. One states that Udayāditya was ruling in 1080. Two are especially interesting as shewing that this district of Mālwā was held by the Chālukya kings of Anhilvāra Patan from 1163 to 1175. Other records refer to Devapāla of Dhār (1217-1240).[1]

**Udgama,** *pargana* Karera, *zila* Narwar.—A village lying in 25° 33′ N. and 78° 23′ E., 14 miles east of Karera. The population in 1901 amounted to 2,297 persons; males 1,214, females 1,083.

**Ujjain Town,** *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—Headquarters of the Mālwā *Prānt* and also of Ujjain *zila* and *pargana* situated on the Siprā river in the centre of Mālwā of which it is the traditional capital, in 23° 11′ N. and 75° 50′ E., on the Ujjain-Bhopāl, Rājputāna-Mālwā and Ujjain-Nāgda Ratlām-Godhra Railways. Ujjain ("the city of light") was in early days known as Avantī, and the surrounding country as *Avanti-desh*. In the topographical list of the *Brihatsamhita*, written in the 6th century, the names Avantī and Ujjaynī are both given.[2] The name Avantī was certainly used as late as the second century as it occurs in the inscription of the Kshatrapa Rudradaman of A. D. 150,[3] and is still employed by Brāhmans in devotional exercises. Local Brāhmans state that it has many names of which the following are the most important: Amrāvatī, Avantī, Kanaksharanga, Kumudvatī, Kush-sthalī, Nawaterī-nagar, Padmāvatī, Pratikalpa, Shivapurī and Vishala. The sixth name is derived from the supposed dimensions of the town being 9 by 13 *kos*.

Old Ujjain. The old city of Ujjain appears to have been destroyed by earthquake or an unusual flood on the Siprā. On its site, which lies two miles north of the present town, traces of old foundations are still visible, and numerous antiques, jewels, beads, seals, ornaments, and coins are found there after the rains. Scientific excavation would certainly yield interesting results.

Among Jains this town is always connected with the split between the Digambaras and Svetambaras which is

---

1 E. I. I, 222, I. A. XVIII, 341, J. A. B. IX, 549, XVII—1—68, J. A. O. S. VII, 24.

2 I.A. XXII, 169.

3 I.A. VIII, 36.

dated from the emigration of Bhadra Bāhu from Ujjain on the occasion of a great famine, which it was predicted would last 12 years. This emigration took place about B. C. 53 or 150 years after the time of Asoka.[1] Bhadra Bāhu was Jain pontiff of Bhādalpur or Bhīlsa which is still invoked by this early name in Jain religious observances.

Modern Town.

The modern town is of rectangular shape, and covers an area of about two square miles. It was formerly surrounded by a wall ascribed to the Mālwā Sultāns in the 15th century.[2]

Within the circuit of the old walls are several small hills. These are, it is said, artificial, having been erected by the Mālwā Sultāns in connection with the town defences. Of these the Gogeshwar hill affords a fine view of the place.[3]

The town is divided into many quarters, each being called after the class which inhabits it or its founder. The most important are *Jai-Singhpura* founded by Mahārājā Sawāi Jai Singh of Jaipur when governor of Mālwā (1733-43), the *Bohora-bākhal*, and *Kot.*

*Jaisinghpura* lies to the west of the town. Though now in a partially ruined state it still contains the observatory set up by the science loving prince. The instruments now standing (1908) consist of a Mura Quadrant, fixed in the plane of the meridian. The east wall, which is smoothly plastered, bears the quadrant, the west side carrying a staircase leading to the summit where two iron spikes once stood, marking the centres of the intersecting arcs. These arcs, of 90 degrees each, were utilised for observing the altitude of bodies on the north and south respectively. The arc with its centre in the south has been prolonged to allow of the determination of the sun's altitude at all times. Jai Singh with this arc determined the latitude of Ujjain as 23° 10′. A *Nari-wila-yantra* or equinoctial dial, consisting of a small cylinder, stands beside the Quadrant. Its axis is horizontal, lying north and south. The ends are cut off obliquely so as to be parallel to the equator. A circle, now almost effaced, is described on each end, and was divided into degrees. A pin in the centre of each face, perpendicular to the circle, was thus parallel to the earth's axis. The shadow of these pins passing over the circle gave the hours of the sun's path in the northern and southern

---

1 E. I, III, 153, 184, I. A. XI, 247, 252, XX, 349; XXI, 156 J. B. R. A. S. XVIII, 219.

2 Malcolm attributes it to Girdhar Bahādur, but he appears to have repaired a portion only. (*Central India* I, 66.)

3 It is very like an overgrown *stupa*, in appearance.

hemispheres respectively. The remaining instruments consist of a stone gnomon and two arcs of 90° each, parallel to the equator. This arc was used to determine the declination of the sun and the stars.[1]

The *Bohorā-bākhal* is inhabited by a community of Bohorās who are Shia Musalmāns and among them number many of the principal merchants of the town. The ward known as the *Kot* or fort lies to the north of the town. In early days this lay beyond the limits of the ancient city in the *Māhākāl-ban* or forest of *Māhā-kāl* which covered the neighbourhood. The temple of *Māhākāl* stands in this ward, on the site of the famous temple destroyed by Altamsh in 1235. The present temple was built in 1745 by Rāmchandra, Dīwān of the Peshwā, a Parbhu Kāyasth by caste.

All places within the *Māhā-kāl-ban* are supposed to share in the sanctity of Ujjain and in 1897, when cholera interrupted the devotions of the pilgrims to the *Sinhast* fair, many *Sādhus* completed their prayers at Mehidpur. The temple is in charge of Tailanga Brāhmans. This arrangement originated about 1750 when a Tailanga Brāhman, Rām Bhatji, of great reputation, took up his residence in the shrine. Daulat Rao Sindhia later on granted him and his heirs the custodianship of the temple, which has remained in the hands of this class.

Of the many buildings scattered through the town, the *chhatrī* of Rānojī Sindhia,[2] the old palace of Daulat Rao, the garden of Rāna Khān who saved Mahādjī at Pānipat,[3] the tomb of Maulāna Mughīs-ud-dīn, and the numerous *ghāts* may be mentioned (see also Bhairongarh and Kāliādeh).

The appearance of the town at different times has been described by Tieffenthaler, Malet, and a writer in the *Asiatic Annual Register*. Tieffenthaler (1750) points out the dilapidated and uncared-for state of public edifices, especially of the *sarāis*, since the advent of the Marāthās. The town was, however, made picturesque by its many trees; "this city," he says, "appears to those who see it from a distance like a forest, for before almost every house a tree has been planted to give the shade so necessary against the fierce heat which burns up this region (*qui brule cette contrée*")[4].

Malet (1785) remarks that "it is as extensive as Surat but retains marks of much greater extent ....... The town is very irregular, particularly towards the river .... ..... In the body of the town there are also many good

1 As. Res. V 194, Tieffenthaler. I., 137. J.R.A.S. 1893-737 *Note*.

2 A commemarative *chatri* only as his actual cenotaph is at Shujālpur.

3 *Central India*, I, 97.

4 Tieffenthaler, I, 364.

buildings and the great street is very straight and broad, and regularly built and well paved with stone, the bazar is well provided with grain, piece-goods, greens, and fruits, amongst which are apples, melons, grapes, pomegranates and oranges."[1] The writer in the *Asiatic Annual Register* of 1804 also remarks on the prevalence of trees and adds that the shops of the main street were filled with all the richest and most costly products of India, Persia, China and even Europe, while the cheapness of fruit and vegetables was remarkable. Contrasting with this he concludes "Notwithstanding which (the cheapness and abundance) we saw several persons dead and dying (of hunger and want) in the street. This was explained by telling us they were strangers and the fear every inhabitant had to shew the appearance of superfluity occasioned this lamentable want of humanity in the midst of opulence."[2]

Six years later Daulat Rao removed his capital to *Lashkar*, and these signs of opulence vanished. The town still suffers from a general air of decline though its position has improved since the opening of railways, while the completion of the Nāgda-Muttra branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will add to its commercial importance. It is still one of the chief centres of the Mālwā opium trade and a Government depôt at which duty is paid on exported opium has been established here.

A large market is held every Wednesday for commercial purposes. Three times a year a religious fair takes place at the *Shivarātrī* in the month of *Māgh* (February); and on the full moons of *Baisākh* (May) and *Kārtik* (November). Besides these yearly meetings, a great religious gathering called the *Sinhast* fair is held once in twelve years.

History.

The early history of the town is lost in the mists of antiquity, orthodox Hindus believing it to have been coeval with the existence of the world. It is one of the seven sacred cities of India, and according to the *Tantras* the *pīthasthāna* at which the elbows of Satī fell on her dismemberment by Shiva, besides being the birthplace of the mythical Vikramāditya, the grandson of Indra.

It was also the first meridian of Hindu geographers. The *Sūrya-siddhānta* describes this meridian as passing through the haunt of the *rakshasas*, *i.e.*, Lanka (Ceylon), Avantī (Ujjain), Rohitaka, probably Rohtak in the Punjāb, as the Mahābhārata indicates that the meridian traversed

1 Malet's *Diary*, 498.

2 *Asiatic Annual Register*, 1804, II, 95.

the famous battlefield, and the mountain which is the seat of the gods (Meru).[1] A curious error arose in the transliteration of this name by the Arabic geographers. By the omission of the diacritical points the name Azīn (Ozene) became Arīn. The early Christian geographers borrowed it and entered it on their maps as an *imaginary* point marking the intersection of the equator and first meridian. The real origin of the term was pointed out by Renaud.[2] Ujjain appears to have soon become a place of importance under the Aryan tribes who settled in Mālwā. In Buddhist literature the kingdom of Avantī is described as one of the four great powers of India, while a romantic legend is related of the elopement and marriage of Vasuladatta, daughter of King Pajjota of Ujenī with King Udena of the neighbouring realm of Kausāmbī, which, though not strictly historical, points to relationships between these States. At Ujjain there was at one time a Buddhist monastery known as the Southern Mount, and it was also the birthplace of Kacchāna, one of Sānkhyamuni's greatest disciples. Ujjain was the central mart for all produce entering from the western coast, and at the same time the principal stage on the great route from the Deccan to Srāvasti,[3] then the capital of the great kingdom of Kosala. The stages lying in Central India are given as Mahissati (Maheshwar) on the Narbadā, Ujeni, Gonaddha (Daurāha in Bhopāl) and Vidisha (Bhīlsa).[4]

The first historical notice we have of the town dates from the rise of the Mauryas, in the 3rd century B. C.

In the great empire of the Mauryas, Ujjain took its proper position as the natural capital of the western half of the empire and the headquarters of the Mauryan Viceroy in charge of those provinces. Asoka was appointed viceroy here by his father and was still at Ujjain when he heard of his death. Under the Mauryas Ujjain was in all probability managed similarly to Pātaliputra, by a Municipal commission. These commissions were divided into separate boards dealing with industry, foreign immigrants, manufacture, trade, etc., while religious observances were controlled by the *dhammamātras* or supervisors of the sacred law.[5]

Nothing is again heard of Ujjain till the second century A. D., when it became the capital of the western Kshatrapa dominions under Chashtana. It was at this time known to the classical writers, as Ptolemy (A. D. 150) mentions

1 Ward's *Hindoos*, II. 22, 28, 30. J. A. O. S., VI, 141.

2 *Hobson Jobson* S. V. "Oojyne."

3 Identified with Sahet Mahet in the Gonda District of the United Provinces.

4 Rhys Davids—*Buddhist India*, 4, 40, 103.

5 Vincent Smith's *History*, 112, 136, 145. E. I, II, 269, 435, 467.

Chastana, calling him Tiastenos of Ozene, while in the *Periplus of the Erythrean sea*, written a century later, Ozene is noted as a trading centre whence onyx stones, porcelain, fine muslins, mallow-coloured muslins, and "no small quantities of ordinary cottons" as well as spikenard, kostus and bdellium, were exported through the port of Barugaza or Broach in Surat.[1] For close on three centuries it remained in the hands of the Kshatrapas, till about 400, when it passed to Chandra Gupta II of Māgadha.[2] The Gupta occupation is of special interest as there are some grounds for believing that his expulsion of the unorthodox foreign Kshatrapas and the contemporary revival of Brāhmanism gave a rise to the well-known tradition of Vikramāditya of Ujjain, the King Arthur of India, at whose court the "nine gems," the brightest geniuses of India, are supposed to have flourished.

In the seventh century Ujjain was included in the empire of Harshavardhana (606-648) of Kanauj. After his death in 648, a period of revolution and unrest obtained till the rise of the Rājput clans in the ninth century when Ujjain fell to the Paramāras. From the ninth to the twelfth century the Paramāra became so identified with Ujjain that subsequent tradition has converted Vikramāditya of Ujjain into a Paramāra.[3]

During this period Ujjain suffered the usual fate of cities in those days and was continually sacked by the neighbouring chiefs, the Chālukyas of Gujarāt, the Kalachuris of Chedi, the Chandels of Bundelkhand, the Rāshtrakūtas of Malkhed, and other Rājput clans.

On the decline of the Paramāra power at the end of the 11th century the place appears to have fallen temporarily to the Tonwāras and Chauhāns.

The first Muhammadan writer to mention Ujjain is Al-Biruni (A. D. 340-430), who alludes to it as a stage on the route between Dhār and Bhīlsa, and refers to the Mahākāl idol.[4] In 724 Junaid, governor of Sind, sent an expedition against the town,[5] while in 1196-7 Kutb-ud-dīn ravaged Mālwā up to its walls.[6]

In 1235 Altamsh, who had just taken Bhīlsa, marched on Ujjain and sacked it, destroying all the temples, and among them the famous shrine of Mahā-kāl, renowned

1 McCrindle ; Ptolemy 154 ; Periplus 122.

2 Vincent Smith's *History* 189-255.

3 He is also called Tonwāra by some authorities.

4 E. M. H. I, 59.

5 E. M. H. II, 126.

6 R. T. 515.

wherever the Hindu religion existed, taking away the *lingam* to Delhi.[1] From this time on Ujjain remained a Muhammadan possession until the 18th century. During the reign of Jalāl-ud-dīn Fīroz Shāh (1290-6) the capture of a town called "Jhain"[2] is mentioned. It is difficult to determine whether this is certainly Ujjain or not but the description undoubtedly points to it, as temples of great beauty and wealth are named and the historian adds that the destruction of this place "made a hell of paradise." In 1304 it was taken by Ain-ul-mulk.[3]

From 1401 to 1531 it was included in the territories of the Mālwā Sultāns, but not being the capital was of no special importance. In 1531 this dynasty was destroyed by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.[4] Bahādur Shāh on acquiring Mālwā bestowed Ujjain, with Sārangpur and Raisen, on the Rājput Silhadi. Soon after, however, he was dispossessed of them for contumacy.[5] During the confusion consequent on Humāyun's defeat of Bahādur Shāh, Mallu Khān, a Gujarāt noble, seized Ujjain (1432) from Humāyun's officers and although temporarily evicted, he managed on Humāyun's departure to repossess himself of the town and proclaimed himself Sultān of Mālwā with the title of Kādīr Shāh (1536).[6]

In 1542 Sher Shāh conquered Mālwā and seized Ujjain,[7] Mallu Khān surrendering. Ujjain from 1542 to 1554 remained in the hands of the Sūri Sultāns, Shujāat Khān being governor during most of this period.[8] On his death his son Bāz Bahādur assumed independence but was finally defeated by Akbar in 1562 and Ujjain then became the headquarters of the *sarkār* of the same name in the Mālwā *sūbah* and also the seat of the *sūbahdār* in charge of the tract.

In 1564 Akbar spent part of the rains here,[9] while four years later it was besieged by the rebellious Mirzās.[10]

In 1585 the traveller Robert Fitch visited the town and remarks on the extensive local trade in raw cotton goods and the "great store of drugs," alluding to the opium traffic.[11]

---

1 R. T. 621.

2 Blochmann suggested that Jhain was a new city close to Ranthambhor, but that would not account for its grandeur ; see B. F. I, 311, E M. H. III. 75, 140, 175, 193, 203, 317, 549, 541, 622, n. IV, 49 and A. B 1870, 26.

3 B. F. I, 361.

4 B. G. 352, B. F. IV, 115, 264.

5 B. G. 355. B. F. IV, 117.

6 E. M. H. IV, 379, VI, 15.

7 E. M. H. IV, 385, 393.

8 E. M. H. IV, 395.

9 E. M. H. 291.

10 E. M. H. V, 370, VI, 124.

11 Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II, 385.

The traveller Mandelslo (1638) curiously enough does not call Ujjain the capital of Mālwā. He says "The province of Mālwā or Mālway is very fertile, its chief town is called Rantipur, and not, as an English gentleman, Thomas Roe, states, Ugen,"[1] while an old map published in London in about 1710 also gives Rantipur, which is put north of Ujjain in the position now occupied by Mehidpur, but is certainly meant for Ranthambhor in Rājputāna.

In 1658 took place what is known as the battle of Ujjain, in which Aurangzeb and Murād defeated Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, who was fighting on behalf of Prince Dārā. The actual scene of the battle is Dharmatpur, renamed Fatehābād by Aurangzeb after the victory and now station on the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. The cenotaph of Rājā Ratan Singh of Ratlām, who fell in the fight, still stands on the field of battle.[2]

In 1733 during the reign of Muhammad Shāh Mahārājā Sawái Jai Singh of Jaipur was made governor of Mālwā. In 1743 Bājī Rao Peshwā became governor, and Ujjain finally passed to Sindhia about 1750. Until 1810, when Daulat Rao Sindhia founded his new capital of Lashkar, Ujjain was the chief town of his dominions; it was sacked by Jaswant Rao Holkar and taken a second time in 1801. In 1802 the town was attacked by a severe epidemic, of either cholera or plague. In 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06 plague appeared in virulent form. The town is managed by a municipality established in 1898. The municipal income amounts to Rs. 18,000 per annum, derived mainly from octroi.

**Municipality.**

A water-supply scheme has been introduced lately (1906) from the Siprā river. Galleries have been constructed at a level of 15 feet below the river bed, through which the water filters. The water is led into reservoirs, whence it is pumped into high level tanks and distributed by stand pipes through the town. The possible supply is 520,000 gallons per diem, which allows 10 gallons a head for a population of 40,000, besides 50,000 gallons for the palace, 50,000 for the Railway and 20,000 for the military lines. The scheme cost over 4 lakhs.

Ujjain is the headquarters of the *sar-sūbah* of the Mālwā *Prānt*, and contains two State hospitals, a dispensary belonging to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, who have a station in the town, the Mādhava College, teaching up to university entrance standard, and seven schools for boys

1 *Voyages* (Ed. 1727), 50.

2 *Rājasthān*—II 46, E. M. H, VII, 219.

and one for girls. Numerous private institutions for teaching Sanskrit and the vernaculars are situated in the town.

Umri, *pargana* and *zila* Bhind.—A village, the former headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name, lying in 26° 30′ N. and 79° 0′ E., 7 miles east of Bhind and 53 miles north-east of Gwalior. It contains a school, a branch post office, a *sáyar* outpost and a police *thāna*. The population (1901) 2,219 persons; males 1,217 and females 1,002.

Unchod, *pargana* Sonkach, *zila* Shājāpur.—A large village in 22° 44′ N. and 76° 28′ E., 28 miles south-east of Sonkach. In Akbar's day it was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Hindia *sarkār* of the Mālwā *sūbah*. Elephants abounded here in the 16th century.

It is an important local trade centre, and a weekly market is held on Mondays. A police station is located here. The village shows some signs of its former importance as it is surrounded by a stone wall and one of the gateways is still standing, which has been constructed from the remains of a Jain temple. One mosque bears the date 1093 A. H. or 1681 A. D., and another the date 1029 A. H. or 1619 A. D. A tomb popularly called that of Chitu Nawāb faces this mosque and bears an inscription.

*Dar, ahad adl gustar sāhib sarīr Akbar*
*tāmīr sākht, Makbara Muhammad kamāl bartar*
*Farkhunda māh Rajab tārīkh bist-o-haftam*
*Awāzdād Hātif guftā ki sāl sarwar* (*i.e.*, 1088 *A. H.*)

Another tomb belonging to a Bohorā also stands here, at which a fair is held on the full moon of *Chait*, when over 3,000 men of this sect gather together. The tomb is of marble and the custodian holds 1½ acres of land in *muāfī* for its upkeep. The present custodian, Hasanbhoy Taibbhoy, is a descendant of the deceased man.

The village area of 7,778 acres contains 85 acres of cultivated land, 627 culturable and 6,301 of jungle. Population in 1901 was 1,640; males 858, females 782.

Undása, *pargana* and *zila* Ujjain.—This village, originally known as Jahānābād, is situated in 23° 13′ N. and 75° 53′ E., 4 miles east of Ujjain. A large tank known as the Ratangīr Sāgar, which covers an area of 149 acres, is situated close to the village. Its construction is attributed to the Mālwā Sultān, and the dam had certainly been constructed from the remains of a Jain temple. It is used for irrigation, watering 25 acres. The tank is covered with wild fowl in the cold weather and affords excellent shooting. The Pangla stream, which feeds the tank, has a certain sanctity and every *Adhikmasa* year (leap year) the

inhabitants of Ujjain and the surrounding village visit the tank and bathe in its waters. The area of the village is 3,947 acres, of which 109 acres are cultivated. The population in 1901 amounted to 279 persons; 159 males and 120 females.

**Unhel**, *pargana* Khāchraud, *zila* Ujjain.—A large village and headquarters of the *nāib-kamāsdār* of Khāchraud *pargana*, situated in 23° 20′ N. and 75° 36′ E., five miles from Unhel station on the Godhra-Ratlám-Nāgda-Ujjain Railway. The village is an old one and in Akbar's day formed the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ujjain *sarkār*. Locally it is always known as Toran. Besides the *nāib-kamāsdār's* office, a police station, a customs outpost, a Hindí school and a branch State post office are situated in the village. A large tank surrounded on three sides by hills and held up on the fourth by a stone dam lies near the village. The tomb of one Musāfir Sādha Darwesh, a Muhammadan *Pīr* of some local repute, stands here. Tradition affirms that he constructed the village mosque and the tomb, at the same time using the latter as his dwelling house. On feeling the approach of death he requested his followers to seal the doors, and retired finally from the world. A religious fair is held in honour of the Darwesh on the 12th *Rabi-ul-awal* each year. The remains of several other old tombs and temples lie round the village. A stone *ghāt* constructed by a former *kamāsdār* in 1886 leads down to the water of a neighbouring *nāla*. The area of the village is 6,168 acres, of which 1,906 are cultivated. The population at the last census numbered 2,851 persons; males 1,483, females 1,368. An inspection bungalow stands near the village, which is 5 miles from the station.

# APPENDIX A., No. 1.

TRANSLATION of a copy of the TREATY entered into by MOBARUS-UL-MOULK, IFTIKER-UL-DOWLA, COLONEL MUIR BAHADOOR, MOHABUT JUNG, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY; and the MAHARAJAH SAHEB SOUBADAR, MADHO RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, on his part, 1781.

The Nawab, Amaud-ul-Dowla, Telle-dut Jung Hastings, Bahadoor, Governor-General of Bengal, etc., having obtained full authority from the Governor-General of Bengal, etc., grants full powers to Colonel Muir, abovenamed, to negociate a peace between Maharajah Saheb Soubadar, Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, and the English Company, in such manner, that whatever shall be agreed to by the Colonel, on the part of the Company, the Governor-General and Council shall also agree to and confirm: Colonel Muir and the Maharajah Saheb are both desirous of a peace and have determined upon and agreed to a peace on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

*First.*—That having mutually resolved upon a peace and firm alliance they shall respectively observe their agreements for ever.

*Secondly.*—That within the term of eight days from the time of the confirmation of the Treaty they shall, at one time, march off their respective armies. Colonel Muir, with his, shall return towards the country of Nawab Vizier-ul-Mulmalick, and the Maharajah, with his army, shall return to his own country.

*Thirdly.*—That, should it be deemed advisable, the Maharajah shall endeavour to effect a peace between the English and Hyder Ally Cawn; also a peace between the English and the Peishwa. Should this peace be effected, it is well: otherwise the English have the choice to do as they shall judge proper, and the Maharajah shall not assist or oppose either party.

*Fourthly.*—That whatever country of the Maharajah's shall have been taken possession of by the Company, on this side the Jumna, Colonel Muir shall restore; and the Maharajah shall agree not to molest or disturb the country of Lokindar Rana

Chatter Sing, Bahadoor, Deleer Jung, nor the fort of Gwalior, which is at present in his possession, so long as the Rana Saheb observes his Treaty with the English ; nor the country of Mhyput Rum Sing, Juggunder Bahadoor, which is at present in the possession of the Rana.

*Fifthly.*—That the Maharajah shall bring Rajah Ram Chunder Rajah Chundrey and place him on the Raj in the presence of the Colonel, and shall demand nothing of him. And whatever of his country (except that which shall have been in the possession of the Peishwā for a long time) has been taken from him by Raje Dhur Dewan in rebellion, the Maharajah shall cause the said Dhur to restore, and he shall depose the said Dhur.

*Confirmed, according to the above-written conditions, with the seal and signature of Colonel Muir, on the part of the Company ; and with the seal and signature of the Maharajah Saheb Madho Rao Sindia, on his own part, this* 13*th October* 1781, *or* 25*th Shawal,* 1195 *Hegira.*

---

# APPENDIX A., No. 2.

## TREATY OF PEACE and FRIENDSHIP with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and their ALLIES, on the one part, and the MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, on the other ; settled by MAJOR-GENERAL the HONOURABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY and their ALLIES, and by EETUL MAHADEO, MOONSHEE KAVEL NYN, JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH AMEER-OOL-OMRAH, and NARROO HURRY, on the part of the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, who have each communicated to the others their full powers. —1803.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and their allies, on the one part, and the Maharaja Alī Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doab, or country situated between the

Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, and of the Rana of Gohud, of which territories, etc., a detailed list is given in the accompanying schedule. Such countries formerly in the possession of the Maharajah, situated between Jeypore and Jodhpore, and to the southward of the former, are to belong to the Maharajah.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies in perpetual sovereignty the fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, and the fort of Ahmednuggur and territory depending thereon; excepting those lands which it is agreed, by the eighth Article of this Treaty, that the Maharajah is to retain.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war, which are situated to the southward of the hills called the Ajuntee Hills, including the fort and district of Jalnapore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, for himself, his heirs, and successors, hereby renounces all the claim to the forts, territories, rights, and interests, ceded by the second, third and fourth Articles; and all claims of every description, upon the British Government and their allies, the Soubadar of the Deccan, the Peishwa, and Anund Rao Guicowar.

ARTICLE 6.

The fort of Asseerghur, the city of Boorhanpore, the forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the territories in Kandeish and Guzerat, depending on these forts, shall be restored to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum, as a gift from the Kings of Hindustan, the districts of Dholepore

Baree and Raja-Kerrah, which are situated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore and of the Rana of Gohud, and that lands in Hindostan, ceded by the second Article of this Treaty to the Honourable Company and their allies, are held in jaghire by persons of the family of the late Madhajee Sindia and others by principal Sirdars in his service, all of whom would suffer distress if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in those countries: it is agreed that the Maharajah shall continue to hold and enjoy in enaum the lands of Dholepore, Baree and Rajah-Kerrah, and that Bala Baye Sahib, and Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo and Wirdah Charie, shall continue to hold their lands in jaghire under the protection of the Honourable Company. And further, in order that no individual may incur loss or suffer distress in consequence of this arrangement, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall either pay pensions or grant lands in jaghire according to the option of the British Government, to certain other Sirdars and others, to be named by the Maharajah, provided that the total amount of the sums paid, or jaghires granted or held, does not exceed seventeen lakhs of rupees per annum, including the annual value of the lands, which it is agreed by this Article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, are to continue to hold; and provided that no troops in the service of the Maharajah are to be introduced into Dholpore, Baree and Rajah-Kerrah or the other lands held in jaghire, under the pretence of collecting the revenue, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum certain lands, villages, etc., in the territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun, *viz.*:—

Chomargoondee Pergunnah,
Jamgaum,
Ranjingaum, half of Seo Gaum Pergunnah,
Six villages in Umber Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pytun „
„ „ Niwaz „
„ „ Kurla „
Six villages in Poona „
Two „ „ Wahy „
Six „ „ Patutood „
Five „ „ Pandipeergaum Pergunnah,
Five „ „ Pagood Pergunnah,
Two „ „ Parnyra „

which have lately been taken possession of by the British Government and their allies; it is agreed, that those lands and villages shall be restored to him, provided that no troops shall ever be introduced into those lands and villages under pretence of collecting the revenues or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 9.

Certain Treaties have been made by the British Government with Rajahs and others, heretofore feudatories of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia. These Treaties are to be confirmed; and the Maharajah hereby renounces all claim upon the persons with whom such Treaties have been made and declares them to be independent of his Government and authority, provided that none of the territories belonging to the Maharajah, situated to the southward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore and the Rana of Gohud, of which the revenues have been collected by him or his Amildars, or have been applicable, as surinjamee, to the payment of his troops, are granted away by such Treaties. Lists of the persons with whom such Treaties have been made will be given to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, when this Treaty will be ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 10.

No person whatever is hereafter to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present war.

ARTICLE 11.

It is agreed that the rights of His Highness the Peishwa to certain lands in Malwa and elsewhere shall be established as heretofore; and in case any difference should arise respecting those rights, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall mediate, arbitrate, and decide, according to the principles of justice, between His Highness and the Maharajah, and whatever shall be thus decided will be agreed to by both parties, and will be carried into execution.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia hereby renounces all claims upon His Majesty Shah Alum, and engages, on his part, to interfere no further in the affairs of His Majesty.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject

of any other European or American power, the Government of which may be at war with the British Government; or any British subject, whether European or Native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the Governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company being bound by Treaties of general defensive alliance with His Highness the Soubadar of the Deccan and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun, to which the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia is desirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits thereof; and the Honourable Company, with a view to the future security of the Maharajah's territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the Treaty above-mentioned, in two months to furnish him with a force consisting of six battalions of infantry, with their complement of ordnance and artillery, and usual equipments of military stores, etc., and the expense of this force is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the lands ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles. But it is agreed, that in case it should suit the interests of the Maharajah's Government to decline to enter into the Treaty above-mentioned, such refusal shall not affect any of the other stipulations of this Treaty of Peace, which are, in every respect, to be binding on the contracting parties, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia in eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley.

Major-General Wellesley engages that it shall be ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and the ratification shall be delivered to the Maharajah in three months, or sooner if possible.

The orders for the cession of the territories shall be delivered to Major-General Wellesley at the same time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the forts of Asseerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud are not to be delivered up till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maharajah's officers and

troops. *Done in Camp at Surjee Anjengaum, this* 30*th of December*, 1803, *answering to the* 5*th Ramzaun*, 1213 *Fuzalee*.

(Sd) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
,, EETUL MAHADEO.
,, KAVEL NYN.
,, JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH.
,, NARROO HUREY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, the 13th February 1804.

Ratified by His Highness the Nizam on 28th April 1804.

Ratified by the Peishwa on 14th May 1804.

---

# APPENDIX No. 3.

## TREATY of ALLIANCE with DOWLUT RAO SINDHIA, 1804.

TREATY of ALLIANCE and MUTUAL DEFENCE between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDHIA BAHADUR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled by MAJOR JOHN MALCOLM, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and by BAPOO EETULPUNT and MOONSHEE KAVEL NYN, on the part of the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDHIA, after having communicated to each other their full powers, the said JOHN MALCOLM being deputed to the Court of DOWLUT RAO SINDHIA by MAJOR-GENERAL the HONOURABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY: the HONOURABLE MAJOR-GENERAL aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from HIS EXCELLENCY the MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, KNIGHT of the MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK, one of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed by the HONOURABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the said COMPANY, to direct and control all their affairs in the EAST INDIES.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, the relations of friendship and union have been happily established between the Government of the Honourable Company and that of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor by a recent Treaty of Peace, the two Governments aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have now determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity,

to enter into this Treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories together with those of their several allies and dependants, against unprovoked aggression and encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship and union established by the former Treaty between the two States shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty, and shall be perpetual: the friends and enemies of either State shall be the friends and enemies of both, and their mutual interests shall henceforward be inseparable.

ARTICLE 2.

If any person or state whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand. For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Article, the Governor-General in Council, in behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or state whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, but will, at all times, in compliance with the requisition of the Maharajah maintain and defend the same, when such requisition is made, in the like manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

ARTICLE 3.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of mutual defence, the Maharajah agrees to receive, and the Honourable East India Company to furnish, a subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular infantry, with usual proportion of artillery, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition. This force is to be stationed at such place near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Sindia as may hereafter be deemed most eligible by the British Government, and it will be held in readiness at such station to proceed as soon as possible for the execution of any service on which it is liable to be employed by the condition of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed that in conformity to the stipulations of the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded by Major-General Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, etc., on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia that all charges and expenses of the six battalions above-mentioned and of their ordnance, artillery, military stores, and equipment shall be defrayed by the Honourable Company out of the produce of the revenues of the territories ceded by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia to the said Company, by the second, third and fourth Articles of the afore-mentioned Treaty of Peace, which territories are specified in a statement annexed to that Treaty.

ARTICLE 5.

Grain and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall, whenever the aforesaid force is within the territories of the Maharajah, in consequence of his requisition, be entirely exempt from duties, and whenever any further force of the Honourable Company shall, in consequence of war with any others state, be in the dominions of the Maharajah, they shall, in like manner as the subsidiary force, be exempt from all duties upon the aforesaid articles of necessary use and consumption : and it is also agreed that whenever any part of the army of the Maharajah is in the territories of the Honourable Company, for purposes connected with the fulfilment of this Treaty, that no duties on grain, camels, wearing apparel, etc., as stated above, which the party of the army of the said Maharajah may require, shall be collected : and it is further agreed that the officers of the respective Governments, while they are in the fulfilment of the Articles of this Treaty either with the army or in the territories of the other, shall be treated with that respect and consideration which is due to their rank and station.

ARTICLE 6.

The subsidiary force will, at all times, be ready, on the requisition of the Maharajah, to execute services of importance, such as the care of the person of the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, the protection of the country from attack and invasion, the overawing and chastisement of rebels or exciters of disturbance in the Maharajah's dominions ; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas it is agreed in the thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace that the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia shall never take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the Government of which may be at war with Great Britain, or any British subject whatever, European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government, the Maharajah now further engages that he will hereafter never employ in his service, or permit to reside in his dominions any European or American whatever without the consent and acquiescence of the British Government; the said British Government, on its part, engaging that it never will employ, or permit to reside in its dominions, any person subject of the Maharajah or others, who shall hereafter be guilty of crimes or of hostility against the person or Government of the aforesaid Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 8.

As, by the present Treaty, the union and friendship of the two states is so firmly cemented, that they may be considered as one and the same, the Maharajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negotiation with any principal states or powers, without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East India Company's Government: and the Honourable Company's Government, on their parts declare that they will have no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, military chiefs, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute: and that they will, on no occasion, ever afford encouragement, support, or protection, to any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, chiefs or servants, who may eventually act in opposition to the Maharajah's authority, but, on the contrary, at the requisition of the Maharajah, they will aid and assist to punish and reduce all such offenders to obedience; and it is further agreed that no officer of the Honourable Company shall ever interfere in the internal affairs of the Maharajah's Government.

ARTICLE 9.

As the chief object and design of the present defensive alliance is the security and protection of the dominions of the contracting parties, and their allies and dependants, from all attack whatsoever, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any state or chief in alliance with the Honourable Company, or

against any other principal state or power; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Governments, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet his full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE 10.

The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other principal states or powers, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the principal powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this Treaty; but if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other state or power whatever, then the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadur engages that the English force, consisting of six battalions, with their guns, etc., joined by a detachment, of his army, consisting of six thousand of the Maharajah's infantry, and ten thousand of his Pagah and Sillahadar cavalry, which force the Maharajah engages always to keep ready, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy: and the Maharajah also engages to employ every further effort for the purpose of bringing into the field the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honourable Company, in the same manner, engage on their part (on such event occurring), to employ in active operations against the enemy as large a force as the service may require, over and above the said subsidiary force.

ARTICLE 11.

Whenever war shall appear probable the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages to collect as many Binjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in the frontier garrisons. The Company's Government also, with a view to the effectual prosecution of the war, engages to adopt similar measures in their frontier garrisons.

ARTICLE 12.

The contracting parties entertain no views of conquests or extension of their respective dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hostilities against any state or principal power, unless in the case of unjust and unprovoked aggression, and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reasonable satisfaction, through the channel of pacific negotiation, according

to the tenor of the preceding Treaty. If, contrary to the spirit and object of this defensive Treaty, war with any State should hereafter appear unavoidable (which God avert), the contracting parties will proceed to adjust the rule of partition of all such advantages and acquisitions as may eventually result from the success of their united arms. It is declared that in the event of war and of a consequent partition of conquests between the contracting parties, the shares of each Government shall be equal in the division of any territory which may be acquired by the successful exertions of their united arms, provided that each of the contracting parties shall have faithfully fulfilled all the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 13.

The interests of the contracting parties being identified by this defensive alliance, it is agreed that the Honourable Company's Government shall be at liberty to employ the whole or any part of the subsidiary force established by the Treaty in the quelling of any disturbances which may arise within their territories, or in the performance of any other service which may be required by the said Honourable Company's Government, provided such service shall not interfere with any other duties on which the said subsidiary force is liable to be employed under the conditions of this Treaty. And if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the Maharajah's dominions which lays contiguous to the frontier of the Honourable Company and to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, in like manner, if required by Dowlut Rao Sindia, shall direct such of the Company's troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the Maharajah's dominions ; and if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the dominions of the British Government, which lay contiguous to the frontier of the Maharajah, the Maharajah, if required by the British Government, shall direct such of his troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the dominions of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to strengthen and confirm the friendship established between the two States, it is agreed that neither of the two contracting parties shall enter into any alliance, or have any concern with the tributaries or chiefs of the other : and, in order to support the independent authority of both Governments, it is agreed and declared, that hereafter neither

of the contracting parties will give protection or countenance to the rebellious tributaries and subjects of the other, but they will use their utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such rebels, in order that they may be brought to punishment.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company agree to exert their influence to maintain the observance of such usages on matters of form and ceremony, and other customs, as shall appear to have been fixed on all points of intercourse and communication between the Peishwa and his ancestors; and the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia and his ancestors: and the English Government also agree to recognize the rights of Dowlut Rao Sindia to all possessions he holds, whether by written Sunnuds or by grants, or by the unwritten authority of the Peishwa, according to former usage, provided such Sunnuds do not interfere with the faithful fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace; and provided also that in all cases where disputes may arise, on the subject of possessions held by unwritten authority, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees to refer it to the arbitration of the said British Government, who will decide, with reference to former usage, on the principles of truth and justice. The English Government further agrees to use its endeavours to prevent any acts which have been made by Dowlut Rao Sindia, or his ancestors, under the authority reposed in him or them by the Peishwa, or his ancestors, from being subverted provided their being supported is strictly consistent with the preservation of the honour and dignity of His Highness the Peishwa, and of the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty, consisting of sixteen Articles, being this day settled by Major Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Eetul Punt and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia, Major Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in Persian and Mahratta and English, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Maharajah, who on his part, has also delivered one copy of the same duly executed by himself: and Major Malcolm by virtue of a special authority given him in that behalf, by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley (himself vested with full powers as before stated), hereby declares the said Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages that a copy of the same from the Governor-General in Council, in every respect a counterpart of that executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia in the space of two months and ten days, and on the delivery

of such copy the Treaty executed by Major Malcolm shall be returned.

*Done at Boorhanpoor, the 27th February, Anno Domini* 1804, *or* 14*th* Zeecada, *Anno Hegira*, 1218.

| Company's seal. |
|---|

(Sd.) WELLESLEY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, 23rd March 1804.

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.

" G. UDNY.

---

## APPENDIX A—4.

### TREATY with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, with the Declaratory Article annexed, 1805.

### DEFINITIVE TREATY of AMITY and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors.

Whereas various doubts and misunderstandings have arisen respecting the clear meaning and interpretation of parts of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Sindia, at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, with a view of doing away all such doubts, and of preventing the recurrence in future of any misunderstanding, this definitive Treaty of amity and alliance is concluded between the two States by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, acting under the immediate direction and superintendence of the Right Honourable General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, etc., etc., etc., and vested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to control and direct all their affairs in the East Indies, and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, vested with full powers and authority, on the part of the said Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at Surjee Anjengaum, except

what may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company can never acknowledge that Dowlut Rao Sindia has any claim or right, grounded on the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, to possess the fort of Gwalior or the territories of Gohud; but, from considerations of friendship, it agrees to cede to the Maharajah that fortress, and such parts of the territory of Gohud as are described in the accompanying schedule.

ARTICLE 3.

As a compensation for this cession, and to remunerate the English Government for the annual expense incurred in supporting the Rana of Gohud, Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees, on his own part and that of his Sirdars, to relinquish, after the 1st of January 1806, all right and claim whatever to the pensions of fifteen lakhs of rupees granted to several of the chief officers of his State, by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company agree to pay to Dowlut Rao Sindia the arrears due upon the pensions granted by the seventh Article of Treaty of Peace, as above mentioned, up to the 31st of December 1805, and also the balance due upon the revenues of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree up to the same date, making deductions on the following heads:—

*First.*—Pensions forfeited by Bappoo Sindia and Sudasheo Rao, by acts of hostility towards the British Government, to be stopped from the date of their hostility.

*Second.*—Plunder of the British Residency.

*Third.*—Cash advanced by Mr. Jenkins to parties of the Maharajah's troops.

*Fourth.*—Charges of collection, etc., for the provinces of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah.

ARTICLE 5.

With a view of preventing any misunderstanding relating to their respective possessions on the quarter of Hindustan, it is agreed that the river Chumbul shall form the boundary between the two States, from the city of Kotan

to the west to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, and within that extent of the course of the Chumbul Dowlut Rao Sindia shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenue, or possessions on its north bank; and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues or possessions on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Sooseperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in possession of the Honourable Company.

### Article 6.

By the fifth Article of this Treaty, which makes the river Chumbul the boundary of the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, the Maharajah resigns all pretensions and claims to any tribute from the Rajah of Boondee, or any other, on the north bank of the Chumbul, within the aforementioned limits: also to the countries of Tank Ramporah, Bahraungaum, Zemeidah, etc., and to the districts of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree, all which remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

### Article 7.

The Honourable Company, on consideration of the benefits derived from the Article which makes the Chumbul the boundary between the two States, and from friendship to the Maharajah, agree to grant him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lakhs of rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar; and the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindustan, a jaghire (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bai) amounting to a revenue of two lakhs of rupees per annum to Baiza Bai, the wife of Dowlut Rao Sindia, and a jaghire, amounting to the sum of one lakh of rupees per annum, to Chumna Bai, the daughter of that Chief.

### Article 8.

The Honourable Company engage to enter into no Treaty with the Rajahs of Oodeypore and Jodhpore, and Kotah or other chiefs tributaries of Dowlut Rao Sindia, situated in Malwa, Meywar, or Marwar, and in no shape whatever to interfere with the settlement which Sindia may make with those chiefs.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honourable Company are now engaged in a war with Jeswant Rao Holkar, and using every exertion for his reduction; but should they hereafter make a peace, or enter into any agreement with that Chief, they engage not to restore to him, or desire to be restored to him, any of the possessions of the family of Holkar in the province of Malwa, lying between the rivers Tapti and Chumbul, which may have been taken by Dowlut Rao Sindia, nor will the Honourable Company interfere in any manner whatever in the disposal of those provinces; and they will consider Dowlut Rao Sindia at full liberty to make such arrangement as he chooses with Jeswant Rao Holkar, or with any other branch of the Holkar family, respecting the claims of that family to tribute from the Rajahs, or others, or to any possessions situated to the north of the river Tapti and to the south of the river Chumbul; but it is clearly to be understood, that as the Company's Government agrees not to concern itself with the arrangements which Sindia may make with the family of Holkar, respecting their claims or hereditary possessions, situated between the Tapti and the Chumbul, that Government will not take part in any dispute or war which may be the result or consequence of such arrangement or settlement.

ARTICLE 10.

As Serjee Rao Ghaultka has acted in a manner calculated to disturb the friendship between the two States, the Maharajah agrees never to admit that Chief to share in his councils, or to hold any public employment under his Government.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, acting under directions of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and has received from the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn a counterpart of the said Treaty signed and sealed by the said Moonshee. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Honourable the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be

delivered to Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, shall be returned ; and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, in like manner, engages that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Honourable the Governor-General, within the period of one month from this date ; and on the delivery of such copy to the Honourable the Governor-General, the Treaty executed by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him, as abovementioned, shall also be returned.

*Done at Mustafapoor, this 22nd day of November, Anno Domini* 1805, *or 29th of Shuban, in the year of the Hegira* 1220.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
,, KAVEL NYN.

---

## APPENDIX A—5.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, dated the 13th January 1844.

Treaty between the Honourable English East India Company and Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia, Bahadoor, and his children, heirs and successors settled on the part of the Honourable Company by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sleeman, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Ellenborough, one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies ; and on the part of His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia by Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor Shumsher Jung, Deo Rao Jadho Mama Saheb, Dubeer-ood-dowlah Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor, Oodajee Rao Ghatgia, Moolla Jee, and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees, the Sirdars nominated to conduct the affairs of the Government during His Highness's minority.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, and of the Treaty of alliance and mutual defence, settled by Major John Malcolm at Boorhanpoor, on the 27th February 1804 and of the definitive Treaty of amity and alliance with the declaratory Article annexed, concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, at Moostafapoor, on the 22nd November 1805, and of the Treaty concluded between Captain Robert Close, on the part of the British Government, and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the 5th November 1817, as well as every part of all other Treaties and Engagements between the two States, which may be now in force, except in so far as may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two Governments.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Sindia engaged to defray all the charges of a force, to be commanded by British officers, and constantly stationed within His Highness' territories, for the protection thereof and the preservation of good order therein, and the cost of such force hitherto has been about Company's Rupees 5,00,000 per annum, and the revenues and receipts set apart and assigned for the maintaining of the said force, together with other revenues now received by the British Government on His Highness' account, amount to the sum of about Company's Rupees 5,46,000; and whereas it is expedient to increase the amount of such force and to make permanent provision for defraying the charge thereof, it is, therefore, agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, that in addition to all the revenues and other receipts already set apart for the purpose of maintaining the said force, or received by the British Government on His Highness's account, the revenues of the districts enumerated and territory described in the Schedule A to this Treaty shall be appropriated to the maintenance of such force.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed that if the revenues of the districts so enumerated and described in such Schedule A together with the revenues and payments mentioned in the foregoing Article as set apart for the payment of the said force, or heretofore received on His Highness's account, shall, after defraying thereout all the charges of civil administration, exceed the sum of Company's Rupees 18,00,000 the surplus shall be paid over to His Highness Maharajah Jyajee Rao

Sindia; and if the said revenues and receipts shall fall short of Company's Rupees 18,00,000 per annum, the deficiency shall be made good by His Highness.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed, for the better securing of the due payment of the revenues of such districts enumerated and described in Schedule A, and for the better preserving of good order within the same, that the civil administration thereof shall be conducted by the British Government in the same manner in which the civil administration of the other districts belonging to the Maharajah, of which the revenues are similarly assigned, is conducted by the British Government for His Highness.

ARTICLE 5.

And whereas there is now due to the British Government the sum of ten lakhs of Rupees, more or less, as may hereafter appear on examination of the accounts, on the score of charges of the contingent force, and a further sum of one lakh on account of advances made to Her Highness Baiza Bai, and on other accounts, and the charges of the present armament of the British Government may be estimated at ten lakhs (after deducting therefrom the expense of furnishing to His Highness six thousand men, with artillery and stores, free of cost to His Highness, under the provisions of the Treaty of Boorhanpoor), and a further expenditure of five lakhs will be incurred by the British Government in affording compensation for losses sustained during, and in consequence of the late hostilities, and in other charges connected therewith; it is further agreed that His Highness shall pay to the British Government the sum of twenty-six lakhs of rupees within fourteen days from the date of this Treaty, and in default thereof that the revenues of the several districts enumerated in Schedule B, attached to this Treaty, shall, together with the civil administration of such districts, be made over to the British Government until such time as the said sum of twenty-six lakhs of Company's rupees shall have been paid, together with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the same.

ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the British Government is bound by Treaty to protect the person of His Highness the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, and to protect his dominions from foreign invasion, and to quell serious disturbances therein, and the army now maintained by His Highness is of unnecessary amount, embarrassing to His Highness's Government and the cause of disquietude to neighbouring states,

it is therefore further agreed that the military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness, exclusive of the contingent above provided for, shall at no time exceed nine thousand men, of whom not more than three thousand shall be infantry, with twelve field guns and two hundred gunners, with twenty other guns; and His Highness the Maharajah engages to take immediate measures for the reduction of his army within the number above specified, and the British Government engages on its part to assist His Highness therein, should such aid appear to be required.

ARTICLE 7.

It is further agreed that His Highness will discharge all pay due to the troops disbanded, and also give a gratuity of three months' pay to such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps disbanded as may not be re-enlisted in the contingent or in any new corps formed by His Highness.

ARTICLE 8.

And inasmuch as it is expedient to provide for the due administration of the Government during the minority of His Highness the Maharajah, which minority shall be considered to terminate when His Highness shall have attained the full age of 18 years, and not sooner, that is on the 5th Magh Vud Sumbut 1909, or 19th day of January A.D. 1853, it is further agreed that during such minority the persons entrusted with the administration of the Government shall act upon the advice of the British Resident in all matters whereon such advice shall be offered, and no change shall be made in the persons entrusted with the administration without the consent of the British Resident acting under the express authority of the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 9.

And it is agreed that the following persons shall, in the first instance, constitute the Council of Regency, and that the first named person shall be President of the same :—Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadho Mama Saheb; Dubeer-ood-dowlah Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moolla Jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees.

ARTICLE 10.

And inasmuch as it is fitting that Her Highness Tara Bai should have a suitable provision now made for the maintenance of her court, it is further agreed that the sum of rupees three lakhs shall be annually set apart for that purpose, and be at Her Highness' sole disposal.

ARTICLE 11.

And it is further agreed that the British Government shall, as heretofore, exert its influence and good offices for maintaining the just territorial rights of the Maharajah and the subjects of the State of Sindia at present existing in the neighbouring and other native states.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sleeman, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadho Mama Saheb; Dubeerood-Dowlah Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moola Jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees, on the part of the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, and by that of His Highness Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia.

*Done at Gwalior, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, corresponding with* 22*nd Zilhuj* 1259 *Hegira, and ratified the same date.*

Seal of Maharajah Ali Jaa Jyajee Rao Sindia Bahadoor.

Seal of the Governor-General.

(Sd.) ELLENBOROUGH.
,, F. CURRIE.
,, W. H. SLEEMAN.

Sea of Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor.

(Sd.) RAM RAO PHALKIA BAHADOOR SUMHSHER JUNG.

Seal of Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor.

(Sd.) MOONSHEE RAJAH BULWUNT RAO.

S al of Oodajee Rao Ghatgia.

(Sd.) DEO RAO BHAOO JADHOW.
,, OODAJEE RAO GHATGIA.
,, NARAYUN RAO BHAOO.
,, MOOLLA JEE.

## SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being the enumeration of districts, with their estimated present net revenues, and description of territory, assigned by His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia for the maintenance of the increased contingent force mentioned in the said Treaty, in addition to the revenues heretofore assigned, and payments heretofore received by the British Government on the part of His Highness.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bhandheree | 1,80,000 |
| Chanderee | 81,000 |
| Gur Mhow | 2,400 |
| Mhow Mehonee | 37,000 |
| Jawud | 2,29,000 |
| Jeerun | 37,000 |
| Indorkee | 37,000 |
| Gungapoor, etc. | 16,000 |
| Yawul Chopra | 97,000 |
| Sitwas Nimawar | 35,000 |
| Kutchwagurh | 2,27,500 |
| Ruttungur | 1,60,000 |
| Hindia Hurda | 1,29,000 |
| Manpoor | 2,000 |
| Chur Thana | 800 |
| Nodha | 30,000 |
| | 13,00,700 |

And any other pergunnahs, districts or lands whatsoever, belonging to His Highness not above specified,* which may be situated on the right bank of the river Sind, from its embouchure in the Jumna to the point at which it leaves the ghauts near Kainwah (save and except the fort of Nurwur, with the lands immediately surrounding the same, 38 villages yielding rupees 14,000, and Lebwa, jaghire of Bulwunt Rao, yielding rupees 2,000 and Bhengong, jaghire of Bhaoo Potnuvees, yielding rupees 2,000, the two last to be transferred hereafter, at the pleasure of the British Government, an equivalent being given for them in some other of the transferred districts, by mutual agreement), and from that point all such other pergunnahs, districts, and lands as may be situated below the summit of the ghauts.

It is to be understood that all religious endowments and grants of a similar character, *bonâ fide* existing at

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * Such as Gondia, near Indurgur, yielding | 30,000 |
| Mehdek | 2,200 |
| Pachore and Chundory | 250 |

this date, and excluded from the rent-roll of the several districts, are to be respected and maintained, and that the assumption of the management of the new territories by the British Government does not involve the abolition of the "Suzerainete" of the Maharajah, or of the proprietary rights of the inhabitants thereof.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
,, W. H. SLEEMAN,
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOTIATORS.

*N.B.*—In addition to the lands above enumerated, the British Government receives as assignment for the former contingent, and on other accounts, a sum to the amount of about rupees 5,46,900, making the total aggregate receipts for the whole contingent force rupees 18,47,600.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
,, W. H. SLEEMAN,
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOTIATORS.

---

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B referred to in Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being an enumeration of the districts to be held and managed by the British Government till the debt due by the Gwalior State, mentioned in the said Article, is discharged.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Shujawulpore . . . . . | 2,55,000 |
| Shahjehanpore . . . . . | 2,00,000 |
| Eesagur . . . . . | 3,00,000 |

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
,, W. H. SLEEMAN,
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOTIATORS.

# APPENDIX B.

## RESIDENTS AT GWALIOR.

(An account has been given where possible.)

**Mr. David Anderson**:—Employed by Warren Hastings on important negotiations, sent on an embassy to Mahādji Sindhia at the close of the first Marāthā war, to conclude peace, 1782: accompanied by his brother Lieutenant James Anderson, as his assistant: he remained with Sindhia as Political Resident until Warren Hastings left India, 1785, when James succeeded as Resident. The conciliatory attitude of the Marāthā Government at a critical period was due to the exertions of the brothers Anderson. David was examined as a witness at Hastings' trial, 1790, being then President of the Committee of Revenue. 1782 to 85.

**Lieutenant James Anderson**:—Brother of David and his successor in the Residency. 1785 to 86.

**Captain William Kirkpatrick**:—Born 1754: son of Colonel James Kirkpatrick of the Madras Cavalry: joined the Bengal Infantry in 1773, became Major-General in 1811: was Persian Interpreter to General Stibbert, Commander-in-Chief in Bengal for periods between 1777 and 1785: was Resident at Gwalior and Persian Interpreter with Lord Cornwallis in the Mysore war, 1791-2; mediated in Nepāl, until then unvisited by any Englishman, between the Nepālīs and Chinese in 1793: Resident at Hyderābād in 1795: met Lord Mornington at the Cape in 1798 and became his Military Secretary in 1798 and Private Secretary in 1799: after Seringpatam in 1799 was made a Commissioner for the partition of Mysore: Resident at Poona in 1801: left India in 1801: he was well versed in Oriental languages and Indian lore: translated Tipū's diary and letters from Persian and wrote an account of his mission to Nepāl: he died August 22, 1812. 1786 to 91.

Residents are not traceable between 1791 and 1795. 1791 to 95.

**Colonel John Collins**:—Colonel: joined the East India Company's Bengal Infantry, 1770: Major in 1794: appointed Resident at the court of Daulat Rao Sindhia 1795-1803, but, though he had much power over him, failed to dissuade him from fighting against the English: Collins, therefore, in 1803 left Sindhia, who was defeated at Assaye and Argaum in that year. Collins was also sent on a mission to Jaipur in 1799. After the Marāthā war Collins was Resident at Lucknow at the court of the Nawāb Wazīr, and died there June 11, 1807. 1795 to 1803.

He was called "King Collins" and is described as "cold, imperious, and overbearing," so that Metcalfe declined to remain under him.

1803 to 04. **John Malcolm** :—He was only a few months here, leaving in the hot weather. Son of George Malcolm: born May 2, 1769, educated at Westerkirk: to India; entered East India Company's service 1782; served in various capacities, Military and Civil: drew up treaty of Sarji Anjangaon with Sindhia 1803; Resident with Sindhia 1803; served with Lake, 1805; won battle of Mehidpur 1817; Governor of Bombay 1827; returned 1830, K.C.B., 1815; died July 30, 1833.

1804-05. **Josiah Webbe** :—Indian Civil Service: appointed a writer at Fort St. George, Madras, 1783: Secretary to the Board of Revenue 1790: Secretary to Government 1797, the First Chief Secretary 1800; wrote an able Minute deprecating resumption of hostilities against Tipū, which greatly displeased Lord Mornington and the Directors of the Company: appointed Resident in Mysore, 1804, and was shortly transferred in the same capacity to Gwalior: on his journey thither died in Sindhia's Camp on the bank of the Narbadā: a monument was erected to him in the Fort Church, Madras: Colonel Wellesely (Duke of Wellington) included him among his friends and took home an engraving from his portrait, which occupied a prominent place at Strathfieldsaye. The Duke is reported to have said of Webbe: "He was one of the ablest men I ever knew and what is more one of the most honest."

1805-07. **Richard Jenkins, Sir** :—Indian Civil Service: son of Richard Jenkins: born February 18, 1785: went out to Bombay in the East India Company's service in 1800: was an Assistant in the office of the Governor General, and in 1804-5, Assistant Political at Poona and Assistant Resident at Sindhia's Court: and acting Resident: officiating Resident at Nāgpur in 1807, and permanently there from 1810 to 1827: he proposed to the Governor General the suppression of the Pindārīs: in 1817, the troops of Appa Sāhib, the Rājā of Berār, attacked the British Residency troops at Sitābaldi, November 26-7. Appa was dethroned 1818 and during the minority of his successor Jenkins governed Nāgpur: retired in 1828: was M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1830-1 and 1837-41: D.C.L., Oxford 1834: G.C.B., in 1838: Chairman of the East India Company's Directors, 1839: died December 30, 1853.

1808-10, 1816-18 & 1821-22. **Robert Close** :—Nothing known of his life. He was Resident on three occasions.

**Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, I.C.S.**:—Governor General (provisional): born January 30, 1785 at Calcutta: son of Major Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, afterwards Director of the East India Company, and Baronet: educated at Bromley and Eton: to Calcutta as a "writer" in the East India Company's service in January 1801: the first student of the College of Fort William: Assistant Resident at Daulat Rao Sindia's Court 1803: served in many important parts: Resident at Gwalior 1810: Resident at Delhi 1811-19: Secretary in the Secret and Political Department and Private Secretary to the Governor General, Marquess of Hastings, January 1819, September 1820: Resident at Hyderābād 1820: Agent to the Governor General, Rājputāna: Member of the Supreme Council, 1827-34: Governor of Agra, 1834: Acting Governor General, 1835-36: G.C.B., 1836, created a Peer 1845: died September 5, 1846: his bust is at the Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta. His epitaph was written by Macaulay including the words "A statesman tried in many high posts and difficult conjunctures and found equal to all. The three greatest dependencies of the British Crown were successively entrusted to his care. In India his fortitude, his wisdom, his probity and his moderation are held in honourable remembrance by men of many races, languages and religions," etc., etc. 1810–11.

**Richard Strachey.** 1811-16, 1818-20 & 1823-28.

**Captain Joshiah Stewart**:—Died at Gwalior while Resident in 1825. His tomb is there. 1825.

**Colonel Fielding.** 1829.

**Major John Law.** 1831-32.

**Major John Raison Dyke.** 1832.

**Mr. Richard Cavendish, I.C.S.** 1832-35.

**Major John Sutherland.** 1835-37.

**Captain Dundas.** 1837-38.

**Colonel Arthur Speirs.** 1838-43.

**Colonel William Henry Sleeman**:—Born August 18, 1788: son of Philip Sleeman: joined the Bengal army in 1809: was in the Nepāl war, 1814-6: Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Saugor and Nerbuddā territories from 1820: General Superintendent of the Operations for the suppression of Thagi, 1835, and of Dakaiti also from 1839: was Resident at Gwalior 1843-44: and at Lucknow 1849-56; advised against the annexation of Oudh: his assassination attempted 1851: died at sea off Ceylon February 10, 1856: wrote *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian official,* 1843-44.

1844. *A journey through the Kingdom of Oudh in* 1849-50-56. *A Vocabulary of the peculiar language used by the Thags*, 1836, and other works on Indian subjects: Major-General.

1844-48 and 1849-51. **Colonel Richmond Shakespear** :—Colonel : son of John Talbot Shakespear, B.C.S : born May 11, 1812 : educated at Charterhouse and Addiscombe : went to India in the Bengal Artillery, 1829 : in the Afghān war of 1838-39 went to Kandāhār and to Girisik with Sale : Political Assistant to D'Arcy Todd in the mission to Herāt sent by Todd to Khiva to induce the Khān to surrender Russian captives : collected many and took them all to Russia : knighted 1841 : wrote a journey from Herāt to Orenburg : went as Military Secretary with Pollock to Kābul 1842 : from there he proceeded to Bamean to liberate the British captives, met them after their release, and brought them back to Kābul September 1842 : returned with Pollock to India : Political Assistant at Gwalior : A-D-C. to Gough at Mahārājpur 1843, in political charge of Gwalior 1844-8 and 1849-51 : in the Punjab Campaign at Rāmnagar, Sādulapur, Chilianwāla, Gujarāt, in command of battery : Political Agent at Jodhpur 1851, Resident at Baroda 1857 and Brigadier-General of Bombay Army, North Division : Agent to the Governor General for Central India 1859, C. B. 1860, died at Indore, October 29, 1861 : was a cousin of Thackeray.[1]

1848-49. **Captain D. Ross.**

1849-52. **Major Henry Marion Durand, R.E.**:—Son of a Cavalry officer : born November 6th, 1812 : educated at Leicester and Addiscombe : entered the Bengal Engineers 1828 : went to India in 1829-30 : appointed to irrigation work in the North-Western Provinces ; served in Afghānistān : Private Secretary to Lord Ellenborough (Governor General 1842-44) : was present at Mahārājpur : served in Sīkh war : became Political Agent at Gwalior and Bhopāl successively; wrote there largely for the *Calcutta Review* : in 1856 was Inspecting Engineer, Presidency Circle, until Lord Canning made him Agent to the Governor General for Central India. In the mutiny he was compelled by the strength of the insurrection of Holkar's native troops at Indore to retire thence ; fought several actions, and reconquered Western Mālwā : C.B., and Brevet Colonel ; Member of the Council of India 1859-61 : Foreign Secretary to the Government of India 1861-65 : became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, June 1, 1870 : Major-General and K.C.S.I., in 1867 ; he was accidentally killed at Tonk on January 1, 1871, his *howdah* on the elephant's back being crushed under the arch of a gateway.

1 See Thackeray—*Miscellaneous* in *Letts' Diary*.

The Secretary of State wrote of him: "The life of such a man is an example to the Service and Her Majesty's Government deeply deplore his death."

**Major D. A. Malcolm.** 1852-54.

**Major Samuel Charters Macpherson.**—Son of Dr. Hugh Macpherson: educated at Edinburgh and Trinity College, Cambridge: entered the Madras Army 1827, in the operations against the Rājā of Gumsur in Orissa 1835: inquired and reported on the wild tribe of Khonds in Gumsur and the measures required for the suppression of Meriah or human sacrifices among them, 1837-9 as Principal Assistant to the Collector of Ganjam: he reformed the Khonds 1842-4: appointed Agent to the Governor General in 1845 to suppress human sacrifice and female infanticide in the hill tracts of Orissa: his conduct investigated and charges against him found untenable: Political Officer at Benares, Bhopāl and Gwalior, where, with Dinkar Rao, he kept Sindhia loyal in the mutiny of 1857: died at Calcutta April 15, 1860. 1854-59.

**Major Richard John Meade.**—Son of Captain John Meade, R.N.: educated at the Royal Naval School: entered the Bengal Army 1838: Lieutenant-General 1883, General 1889; in the mutiny of 1857-9 while in charge of a column, captured Tāntia Topī; Political Agent at Gwalior, Agent to the Governor General, Central India, 1861: Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 1870: Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda 1875: Member of the Court for the trial of Malhār Rao, Gaekwār of Baroda, 1875, Resident at Hyderābād, 1876-81: died March 20, 1894. 1859-61.

**Colonel Richard Harte Keatinge.**—Born June 17, 1825: son of Right Hon'ble Richard Keatinge, Judge of the Court of Probate, Ireland: educated privately: entered the Bombay Artillery 1842: Major-General 1884, General 1894; Assistant Superintendent, Nimār, 1847: served through the Indian mutiny: disarmed the Asīrghar garrison: Political Officer with the Mhow force and the 1st Brigade, Central India Field Force: at the siege of Dhār, and the battle of Mandasor: with the Bombay Artillery at the siege of Chanderī gained the Victoria Cross March 17, 1858: he voluntarily led the column through the breach, under heavy cross fire and led into the fort: twice severely wounded: success mainly due to him: commanded irregular troops in Sātpurā hills, 1858-9 against insurgents: joined Parke's Brigade in the pursuit of Tāntia Topī: Political Agent in Mālwā, 1857: in Nimār 1860: at Gwalior 1862-3: and Kāttiāwār, 1863-7: took the field against rebel Wāghirs in Kāttiāwār, 1865-6: Governor General's Agent in 1862-63.

Rājputāna 1867-70: acting Chief Commissioner, Central
1863-66. Provinces 1870-2: the first Chief Commissioner of Assam
1870-72 & 1875-77. 187±-8: C.S.I., 1866: died May 25, 1904.

Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson.

1867-68. **Colonel Henry Dermot Daly.**—Son of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Dermot Daly: born October 25, 1821: joined the 1st Bombay European regiment in 1840: became Adjutant; was present at the fighting at Multān in 1848, in the second Sīkh war, at Gujarāt on February 22, 1849, and in the pursuit of the Sīkhs: in 1849 he raised the first Punjab Cavalry and saw service on the frontier, against the Afridis, and under Sir Colin Campbell in 1852. In the mutiny he commanded the Guides Cavalry in their march of 580 miles in 22 days from Mardān to Delhi: was at the siege of Delhi; at the capture of Lucknow in March 1858 and in the Oudh campaign: in 1861 he commanded the Central India Horse, was Political Agent in Western Mālwā and at Gwalior: in 1869 was made Agent to the Governor General for Central India: K.C.B., 1875: C.I.E., 1880, General in 1888: G.C.O. 1889; retired in 1882: died July 21, 1895.

1668-69. **Colonel Charles Lionel Showers, B.S.C.**—Born 1816: son of Major Howe Showers, H.E., I.C.S., educated privately: entered army 1835: Resident at Gwalior, 1868-69: Resident at Udaipur 1857.

1869-70. **General C. T. Chamberlain.**

1872-74. **Major Eugene Clutterbuck Impey.**—Born 1830, son of Edward Impey, B.C.S., and grandson of Sir Elijah Impey: educated privately and at Wadham College, Oxford, joined the 5th Bengal N. I. 1851, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rājputāna, 1856: served through the mutiny: at the siege of Kotah, 1858: Political Agent at Ulwar, 1858: Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Lawrence, 1863-4: Political Agent, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Gwalior: Resident in Nepāl, retired 1878, C.I.E., 1879: died November 1904.

1874-75 & 1880-81. **Colonel John William Willoughby Osborne.**—Born 1833: son of Major-General Willoughby Osborne: entered the Madras Army, 1850: Lieutenant-Colonel 1871, served through the Indian mutiny: wounded in action, C.B., Honorary A-D-C. to the Viceroy, 1860: Political Resident at Gwalior, 1880: died October 8, 1881.

1877 & 1881-82. **Colonel John Watson.**—Born 1829: entered the Bombay Army, 1848: served in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9: Bozdar expedition, 1857: in the first Punjab Cavalry in the mutiny 1858-9: gained the Victoria Cross during Sir Colin Campbell's relief at Lucknow, November 14, 1857, for his

gallant attack on a number of the enemies' cavalry, and for gallantry on many other occasions: Umbeyla campaign 1863, commanded the Central India Horse, 1871: Resident at Gwalior, 1877: Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India: commanded the Cavalry despatched from Bombay to Malta, 1878, commanded the Punjab Chiefs' Contingent in the Afghān war, 1879-80: Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, 1882-86: K.C.B., 1886: General 1891, G.C.B., 1902.

**Colonel William Tweedie.**—Born, October 31, 1836; son of Rev. W. K. Tweedie, D.D.: educated at Edinburgh University: entered the Indian Army, 1857: served in the Indian mutiny, 1857-8: in the action at Benares, June 4, 1857: at Havelock's relief, and the capture of Lucknow: Political Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinian expedition: Political Officer in the Afghān war, 1879-80: held several appointments in the Political Department, including that of Political Resident at Gwalior, in Turkish Arabia and Consul-General of Bagdād: C.S.I.: author of the *Arabian Horse, his country and people.* 1877-79 & 1882-86.

**Colonel Patrick Wilson Bannerman.**—I. A. Ensign, Bombay Army June 1852: Assistant to the Superintendent, Nīmach, July 1859, as Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, Central India, 1860: Political Assistant, Bhopāwar, August, 1865, also Bhil Agent and Commandant, Mālwā Bhīl Corps; Political Agent, Rewah, March, 1871, Political Agent, Bhopāl, 1880, Resident, Eastern States, Rājputāna, October 1881, Resident, Gwalior, March, 1882, acted as Agent to Governor-General for Central India in 1883-84, and again in 1887, reverted to Military Department, 1888, to Unemployed Supernumerary list, June 1890. 1882-83, 1884-86, 1887-88.

**Major-General James Cavan Berkeley,** C.I.E., I.S.C.—First Commission, Madras Infantry, October 1857: served from June 1862, as Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, also as Boundary Settlement Officer, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, 1873: Political Agent, Baghelkhand, January 1879: Political Agent, Jacobābād, 1882: Officiating Resident, Gwalior, March, 1883: on special duty, Kashmīr, 1884: Political Agent, Bundelkhand, 1884, officiating Resident, Nepāl, 1885: Resident, and Governor General's Agent at Baroda, April 1886: reverted to Military Department, November 1887: to Unemployed Supernumerary list, January 1893. 1883-85.

**Colonel David William Keith Barr.**—Born November 29, 1846: entered the Army 1864: served in the Abyssinian expedition: Boundary Settlement Officer in Mālwā and Bhīl country: Deputy Bhīl Agent, Mānpur: Assistant to the 1886 & 1888-92.

Agent to the Governor General for Central India, 1870: Political Agent at Jodhpur, 1878-79: in Baghelkhand and Rewah: Resident at Gwalior, 1887: in Kashmīr, 1892: Agent to the Governor General for Central India, 1894: Resident at Hyderābād, February 24, 1900—March 1905: K.C.S.I., 1903: Member of the Council of India, 1905.

1892-93. **Colonel John Biddulph.**—Born July 25, 1840: son of Robert Biddulph of Ledbury: educated at Westminster: entered the Bengal Cavalry and arrived in India 1858: served in the mutiny: joined the Indian Staff Corps: A-D-C. to Lord Northbrook when Viceroy, 1872-76: member of the mission to Yārkand, 1873-74: employed on a secret mission to countries beyond Gilgit 1877: acting Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistān, May-November 1882: Political Agent, Bhopāwar, 1882, Haraoti and Tonk, 1886: Resident and Commissioner, Ajmere, 1890: Officiating Agent, Baluchistān, 1891: acting Resident at Gwalior, 1892: Resident at Baroda 1893: reverted to military duty 1895: author of *Tribes of the Hindukush*, 1880: *The Nineteenth and their Times*, 1899: *Stringer Lawrence*, 1901.

1893-94. **Colonel Edward Swatman Reynolds.**—Joined service 27th October 1859: entered the Sind Horse 1863: Assistant Superintendent Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier 1871: served as Political Officer in Baluchistān, Kotah, Baroda, and Gwalior, 1877-94.

1894-95 & 96. **Colonel Donald Robertson.**—Born, June 24, 1847: son of Colonel J. S. Robertson: educated at Cheltenham, Bonn and Radley: entered the Army 1865, and civil employment in Madras, 1869: served as Political Officer in Central India, Rājputāna, Hyderābād, Rewah, Gwalior, Resident in Mysore, 1880-1903: C.S.I., 1899, K.C.S.I., 1903.

1895. **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Withers Ravenshaw.**—Indian Army, First Commission, 8th May, 1872, from December, 1875; served in various capacities under the Foreign Department from 1879-81: Resident, Gwalior, April, 1895: Resident, Mewār, 1897: Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwāra, June 1899: Resident, Baroda, August, 1899: Resident, Nepāl, March, 1902. Retired 1907.

1896. **Major Ivar MacIvor, C.I.E.**—Entered the Army 1872: served in the Political Department in Indore, Bushire, Baluchistān and Gwalior. Died of cholera at Gwalior, 1896.

1897-98. **Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Henry Newill.**—Indian Army, First Commission, 4th July, 1865: served under the Foreign Department in the Thagi and Dakaiti branch, 1872: as Political Officer in Hyderābād, Bhopāwar, Baluchistān, Jhālawār, Western States, Rājputāna: Resident at Gwalior

1897-98 : transferred to Unemployed Supernumerary list, September 1899.

**Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Caldwell Pears.**—Indian Army, First Commission, 20th May, 1872 : Political Department in Afghanistān, Rājputāna, Gwalior, Nepāl and Kashmīr 1878-1905 : Resident at Gwalior 1897 : Jodhpur, 1898 : Resident, Gwalior, May, 1899 : Resident, Nepāl, 1901 : Resident, Jaipur, 1903 : Resident in Kashmír 1905. 1897 & 1899-1901.

**Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert.**—Indian Army, First Commission, June 1874 : served in Afghān war of 1879-80 ; under the Foreign Department in Rājputāna and Central India : Resident, Gwalior, 1901 ; in charge of ex-Amīr, 1904 : Resident, Jaipur, 1905. 1901-04.

**Major Charles Hamerton Pritchard, I.A.**—First commission 1882 ; from 1888 acted as Assistant to Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistān, engaged in boundary settlement work in Mewār (1889—1890) ; Assistant to Resident, Hyderābad, and to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, 1890, and Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, 1891 ; Political Agent, Eastern States of Rājputāna, 1893 ; Settlement Officer, Tonk, 1894 ; Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, 1896 ; Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, 1897 ; Political Agent in Bundelkhand, 1899 ; Resident, Gwalior, 1902 ; Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, 1902 ; Political Agent, Bhopāl, March 1905 ; Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1908. 1902.

**Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, C. I. E., I. C. S.**—Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford : appointed after examination of 1882 : arrived 25th November, 1885, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and Forest Settlement Officer ; Tutor and Guardian to the Mahārājā of Kholhāpur, the Chief of Kāgal, and Kunwar Sāheb of Bhāonagar, May, 1889, to April, 1894 : tutor to Mahārājā of Mysore, May, 1896, and Assistant to Resident July, 1896 : C.I.E., June, 1902 : Junior Collector, August, 1902 : officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, November, 1903, Resident at Gwalior ; and again officiating Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, June, 1904 : confirmed April, 1905 : Officiating Secretary in that Department, October, 1904, to October, 1905 : Resident, Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, November, 1905. 1904.

**Mr. Henry Venn Cobb, M. A., LL.B., I.C.S.**—Educated in King's School, Canterbury, and Trinity College, Cambridge : appointed after examination of 1883 : arrived 18th November, 1886, and served in Madras as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, February, 1892 : Acting Assistant Resident, 1904-07.

Mysore, and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, August-November, 1893, and from April, 1895. In 1894 acted as Assistant Resident, Kashmīr, February, 1899: Resident, Jaipur, December, 1900, to April, 1903 : Political Agent in Eastern Rājputāna States, April, 1904 : Resident in Gwalior, April, 1905. Resident in Mārwar 1907.

1907. **Major Herbert Lionel Showers, C.I.E., I.A.**—Born 1861 : son of General C. L. Showers, B.S.C.: educated privately; entered Army 1883 : Resident at Gwalior, 10th March, 1907.

**Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., I.A.**—Born 1861 : served in various capacities in Rājputāna and Central India. Political Agent, Mālwā, 1895 : Baghelkhand 1896 : Resident in Mewār 1900 : at Gwalior 1907

-----

# APPENDIX C.

## *A List of British Officers in the service of Mahādji and Daulat Rao Sindhia.*

The list does not profess to be complete, while much remains untold relating to many of the names included. The old Gwalior records might tell something, and possibly papers in the families of some of those who served this State. The information given has been drawn mainly from Compton's book, *The Military Adventurers of Hindosthān,* from the *Asiatic Annual Register,* and *India Review.* It would be interesting to be able to add to the list and also to the information contained in it.

ABBOTT, *Lieutenant.*—An English officer in the 1st Brigade under De Boigne.

AHMUTY, *Major.*—In Ambāji Inglia's service. He was with Shepherd when he defeated Amīr Khān near Kunch.

ALEXANDER, *Colonel.*—A commander of a corps after the breakup of Perron's army by the British. He was a half-caste.

ALMOND, *Captain.*—Called Allamund by natives. An Englishman and officer in the 1st Brigade under De Boigne.

ATKINS, *Captain.*—He is mentioned as one of the officers confined by the mutinous troops at Agra.

BAOURS, *Major.*—A Frenchman; first in Begam Somru's service; afterwards joined De Boigne. He was killed at Pātan 1790.

BECKETT, *Lieutenant.*—This officer was A.-D.-C. to Perron and was sent to Lake just before the battle of Alīgarh.

BELL, Robert, *Captain-Lieutenant.*—An Englishman serving in the 1st Brigade under De Boigne.

BELLASIS, Joseph Henry, *Captain.*—Originally an Ensign in the Company's service. He was a young man of unusual ability and personal charm, being a good classical scholar, musician and artist. In 1796 he resigned the Company's service and joined Ambāji Inglia. In 1797 he took part in the siege of Lohār, but was dismissed soon after by his employer. In 1798, however, he rejoined Ambāji, and was killed in the battle of Seondha, 3rd May 1801.

BERNIER, Augustine, *Major.*—A Frenchman; first in Begam Somru's service. Later he commanded a battalion in

Perron's 3rd Brigade under De Bourguien. A brave and able soldier. He was killed in the attack of Hānsī on 10th December 1801. His tomb stands in Barsī close by Hānsī.

Birch, *Lieutenant.*—First an officer of Thomas's. He joined Perron later. In 1803 he took advantage of Lord Wellesley's proclamation and entered the British service.

Bourguien, Louis, *Captain.*—A Frenchman, always referred to by natives as *Loye Sāhib.* His real name was Louis Bernard. He first entered a mercenary regiment in the Company's service called "Doxat's Chasseurs." On the disbanding of the force he became a cook and maker of fireworks. He then joined Begam Somru's service, from which he exchanged into that of Sindhia about 1794. He was engaged in the campaign against Thomas (1801), in which he failed signally. On Perron's flight in 1803 Bourguien took command. He surrendered to Lake after the battle of Delhi and returned with an immense fortune. Skinner describes him as being "not only a coward but a fool," while Ferdinand Smith says he was as "wicked as he was weak."

Boyd, J. P., *Colonel.*—An American. He first raised a corps in the Nizām's service; he afterwards, in 1793, raised a corps for Ahalya Bai Holkar and finally joined the Peshwā's army.

Brown, *Ensign.*—An officer in Sindhia's army at Assaye.

Brownrigg, *Major.*—An Irishman, and a brave and able officer. By natives he was called *Bārāndi Sāhib.* Daulat Rao esteemed him highly. In 1801 he made his famous defence at Satwās against Jaswant Rao Holkar, and three months later took part in the battle of Indore. Perron, who was jealous of him, managed to get him disgraced in 1802. After the fall of Agra he entered the British service and was employed with irregular levies against Holkar. He was killed at Sirsa on 19th February 1804.

Bulkeley, *Captain.*—An officer under Frémont in the 2nd Brigade of De Boigne. He was killed at Balahiri on 5th August 1792.

Butterfield, *Captain.*—Son of an officer in the Company's service. He first entered the Karaulī Chief's service, and then that of Thākur Durjan Lāl Khīchī, who was engaged in defending his possessions against Sindhia. He was persuaded to leave the Thākur and enter Sindhia's service, and distinguished himself against Lakwa Dāda and the Bais.

Cameron, *Ensign.*—One of the Europeans present with Sindhia the enemy at Assaye.

CARNEGIE (?).—A Scotchman dismissed by Perron in August 1803 with the other British officers. He was a brother of Colonel Carnegie in the Company's service.

CATTS, *Captain*.—An officer serving in Dawes' force at Poona. He was killed in the engagement with Jaswant Rao Holkar at that place in 1802.

DAWES, *Captain*.—Served in Perron's 1st Brigade under Sutherland. In 1802 he was sent in pursuit of Holkar, after his defeat at Indore. He was sent to oppose Holkar at Poona, but his force was inadequate. His battalions behaved with great courage, but he and two other officers were killed.

DE BOIGNE, Benoit.—Pre-eminent among the military adventurers of India stands Benoit De Boigne, not only for his commanding military genius, but for the rigid straightforwardness of all his actions and his fine character.

Benoit la Borgne, better known as De Boigne, was born at Chamberi in Savoy on March 8th, 1751. He was the second son of a large family, his father being a hide merchant. Tradition says that he was obliged to leave his native country on account of a duel with a Sardinian count. He went to France and obtained an Ensign's commission in the famous Irish Brigade, in the Clare Regiment commanded by a Major Leigh. He passed several years in Flanders. He resigned in 1774 and joined Admiral Orloff, the Russian commander in the Greek Archipelago. In this campaign he was made prisoner by the Turks. Many romantic tales are told of his captivity. Finally he made his way to St. Petersburgh, apparently in order to obtain some compensation for his losses in Russian service. He was given employment and commanded an escort sent with Lord Percy, a son of the Duke of Northumberland, who was touring in the Greek Archipelago. With this nobleman he struck up a firm friendship.

Later on, becoming dazzled by a description of India, he determined to proceed there overland *viâ* Tartary and Kashmīr, a hazardous journey in those days. His attempts failed, however, and in 1777 he sailed for Madras. After waiting some time in Madras until his means were nearly exhausted, he joined the 6th Madras Infantry as an Ensign. For two years he served in this regiment, and was then transferred to the Governor Sir Thomas Rumbold's body-guard. In 1782 he resigned his commission. He finally reached Calcutta with letters of recommendation and was warmly received by Warren Hastings. To him he disclosed his intention of proceeding overland to Europe. Hastings promised all assistance and gave him letters to all the Company's officers at native courts. In 1783 he started and

arrived at Lucknow, where he visited La Martine. In August he joined Major James Brown, who was proceeding on an embassy to Delhi. Brown was delayed by the machinations of the Delhi court, but De Boigne pushing on reached the capital, soon after proceeding to Agra, where he learned that the *wazīr* then was. At this time Sindhia was besieging Gohad. James Anderson, the Resident with Sindhia, invited De Boigne to stay with him. Sindhia, suspicious of one who had been with Brown and interviewed the *wazīr*, contrived to have his baggage stolen. Anderson was furious, and on his representation everything was restored except the papers and letters of recommendation. This was a fatal blow to De Boigne's plans. He now turned his thoughts in another direction and, partly no doubt to revenge himself on Sindhia, offered his services to the Rānā of Gohad against the Marāthā chief. The Rānā, however, was too parsimonious and the offer was rejected. He then applied to the Rājā of Jaipur, who accepted his offer. He at once wrote informing Warren Hastings of his plan. This letter was written officially and had to be laid before the Board, who at once seized on it as a means of harassing the Governor-General. De Boigne was ordered to repair at once to Calcutta, and greatly to his honour, be it said, did so. He explained his intention and returned, only to find that the Rājā, thinking the conclusion of the treaty of Sālbai had removed all danger, now declined his offer. "It is idle to speculate upon the what-might-have-been of history, yet it is indisputable that but for the failure of De Boigne's negotiations with Chattra Singh and Partāb Singh he would have been arrayed in the field of battle against Mādhojī Sindhia, instead of on his side, and this circumstance must, in all human probability, have changed the course of Central and Upper Indian history for the next twenty years."

Mahādjī had been observing De Boigne, and now made advances through Anderson, engaging him to raise two battalions of infantry of 850 men each. Thus began a connection which, with one short break, lasted from 1784 to Sindhia's death in 1794, a connection which brings nothing but honour on employer and employed, each mutually trusting the other to the full—a trust that was never belied.

His successes are dealt with elsewhere, and need not be mentioned here.

On Christmas day 1795 De Boigne left Koil for Lucknow and Calcutta, and in September 1796 sailed for England on the *Cromberg*, reaching there in 1797. He took with him a fortune of £400,000 after 19 years of service, not a large sum

when compared with that made by others, Perron, for instance, having £280,000 in Company securities besides much other property amounting to nearly two millions.

He lived between London and Paris. In 1798 he married Mademoiselle d'Osmond, daughter of the Marquis d'Osmond, afterwards French Ambassador in England. In 1803 he purchased an estate near Chamberi, and in his house of "Buisson" entertained liberally. He devoted his time and money to charitable objects, spending some 3,700,000 francs (£148,000) during the last years of his life on this alone.

He delighted to entertain European officers from India, and Tod, Grant Duff and others testify to his kindness.

He is thus described: "His frame and stature were herculean, and he was full six feet two inches in height. His aspect was mild and unassuming, and he was unostentatious in his habit and demeanour, preserving at his advanced age all the gallantry and politeness of the *vielle cour*. He disliked from modesty to advert to his past deeds, and so seemed to strangers to have lost his memory. But in the society of those who could partake of the emotions it awakened, the name of Merta always stirred in him associations whose call he could not resist. The blood would mount to his temples and the old fire came into his eyes as he recalled, with inconceivable rapidity and eloquence, the story of that glorious day. But he spoke of himself as if it were of another, and always concluded with the words, 'My past appears a dream.'"

On 21st of June 1830, almost the 40th anniversary of Pătan, he died peacefully in his bed.

The secret of his success was work, sheer hard work, added to a genius for organisation and command. A well-known writer on Indian subjects thus refers to his career: "To us who can look back on all that he accomplished and who can form a tolerably accurate idea of the difficulties he must have had to encounter, he stands out as pre-eminently the foremost European figure between the departure of Warren Hastings and the arrival of Marquess Wellesley. It was De Boigne who made it possible for Sindhia to rule in Hindusthan, at the same time that he controlled the councils of Poona. It was through De Boigne alone that Mahadji's great dream, dissolved by his death, became possible of realisation. But for De Boigne the power of the Marathas would never have been able to offer a resistance to the British so determined and so prolonged. It was De Boigne who introduced into the North-Western Provinces the germs of that civil administration which the English have so successfully developed."[1]

[1] Malleson—*Final French Struggles*,—189. *See also Memoirs of the Comtesse De Boigne* (*London*, *1907*).

Honours had been heaped on him in his old age. He had no son by his wife, but was succeeded by his son Charles Alexander, the offspring of a native woman. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by his son.

Del Perron (?).—Returned as one of the officers who surrendered with Bourguien after Lāswāri.

Derridon, Louis, *Major*.—A half-bred Frenchman and brother-in-law of Perron, who had married his sister; he was also related to John Hessing, in whose corps he commanded a battalion. He was present with Hessing at Ujjain and was wounded and taken prisoner. Hessing paid Rs. 40,000 to ransom him from Holkar. He was at Agra when Lake captured the fort. Fanny Parkes in her *Wanderings* mentions that an officer of this name was living at Koil in 1838 in a house which had belonged to Perron. His grandsons still held property there in 1871.

Donelly, *Captain*.—An Irishman who commanded a battalion in Perron's 2nd Brigade under Pohlmann. He was killed at the storming of Shāhpura in 1799.

Doolan, *Lieutenant*.—Killed at Ujjain in 1801 while serving in Hessing's Brigade.

Dorson.—French officer in Sutherland's Brigade, mentioned by Long.

D'Orton, *Brigade-Major*.—Mentioned as one of those present at Assaye.

Douglas, *Ensign*.—An officer in Dawes' Battalion at Poona who was killed in the fight with Jaswant Rao Holkar.

Drugeon, *Captain*.—A Savoyard, like De Boigne. He was born at Hyenne near Chamberi, where his father resided at Château Bergen. His brother was a general in the Sardinian army. He was one of De Boigne's oldest officers, becoming Brigade-Major of the 2nd Brigade in 1794. Drugeon succeeded Perron in command of the 1st Brigade when that officer obtained De Boigne's post. He was in command of the brigade from which the battalions that treacherously attacked Amrit Rao at Poona were drawn. In 1800 he was put in charge of the Emperor Shāh Alam. He wrote a very interesting letter to De Boigne in which he deplores his old chief's departure and ascribes Sindhia's failures to his absence, and the avariciousness of Perron. He concludes: "You have made the soup which he (Perron) has only the trouble of supping." He was deported to Europe after the war and died at Nice in 1824.

Dudrenec, *Chevalier*.—A Frenchman, a native of Brest, and a man of family, education and refinement. Natives

called him *Huzūr Beg*. He arrived in India in 1773 as a midshipman on a French man-of-war. In 1781 he joined Madoc's corps at Delhi and served at different times in the armies of the Bharatpur and Gohad Chiefs, and of Najaf Khān, *wazīr* to Shāh Alam. In 1782 he entered the Begum Somru's service.[1] In 1791 he joined Tukojī Holkar, for whom he raised his first regular troops. This force was defeated at Lakheri, Dudrenec nearly losing his life. He raised a fresh corps and was present at Kardla in 1795. During the disputes which arose on the death of Tukojī he first sided with Kāshi Rao Holkar, but afterwards joined Jaswant Rao.[2] In 1801 he went over to Perron, who had invited him. At this time he was living at Rāmpura, in Indore State, and his troops, who refused to desert with him, nearly killed him.

In 1803 he succeeded to the command of the 4th Brigade. After Bourguiens defeat he surrendered to Colonel Vandeleur at Muttra.[3]

Dupont, John James, *Major*.—A Dutchman and an officer in Filose's corps. After the suicide of Fidèle Filose he succeeded to the command of his four battalions. His force was present at Assaye. One account also states that he was with John Hessing at Ujjain and was taken prisoner with Derridon and Humpherston.

Duprat, *Colonel*.—A French officer in Perron's army. He succeeded Drugeon in command of the 1st Brigade at Poona in 1798. He commanded the five battalions which attacked Amrit Rao.

Evans (Evens), *Captain*.—Succeeded Baours in command of the Begum Somru's forces. He entered Sindhia's service later on, and then Holkar's. He was taken prisoner at Seondha with Tone. He took advantage of the proclamation of 1803.

Fergusson (?).—A Scotchman and one of the officers dismissed by Perron in August 1803 before the outbreak of the war.

Filose, Jean Baptiste (De la Fontaine).—The eldest son of Michael Filose (q.v.). He is well known to natives still as *Batīs Sāhib* or *Jān Battīs*. He was born at Fyzābād in Oudh in March 1775, and was baptised a year later by Father Vindele of Agra. A friend of Jean's father, named De la Fontaine, who had originally obtained him employment

1 Sleeman—*Rambles*, II, 2750.

2 He was for a time a prisoner at Kota. *Asiatic Annual Register*, 1799, p. 40.

3 *Wellington's Despatches*, III, 426.

having no children adopted Jean Baptiste, whence he acquired the name of De la Fontaine, by which he is sometimes mentioned. La Fontaine took charge of the boy and had him educated at Delhi and Calcutta. He is said to have been a youth of great precocity, and at about 12 years of age conducted an expedition against the Nawāb Bhambu Khān of Sāhārānpur. De la Fontaine, however, with great good sense, insisted on the boy's returning to Calcutta to complete his studies. When Jean was about 22 De la Fontaine died and left him all his possessions (1797). Jean Baptiste then entered Daulat Rao's service. On the retirement of his father he received three of the battalions which formed his Brigade, and was sent to serve in Hariāna. He never seems to have kept his men in order, and in 1801 the discipline of his force was so bad that the Emperor had them expelled from Delhi. "This appears to be the single recorded instance of the King of Kings having voluntarily promulgated a decree which was carried into effect, and both the order and its prompt execution seem to indicate that Baptiste's battalions were a public nuisance."

In 1802 he succeeded to the command of the battalions left vacant by his brother Fidèle's suicide. When war broke out with the English his force consisted of 8 battalions of infantry, 500 cavalry and 45 guns. Half this force was present at Assaye and was dispersed; Baptiste, with the rest, had been left at Ujjain. On hearing of this defeat he retired to Rājputāna, but returned when peace was declared. He was employed to subjugate the petty Rājput chiefs in Mālwā and round Gwalior. Broughton in his *Letters* often refers to Jean Baptiste and remarks on the lax discipline and insubordination of the corps, which was constantly subjecting its officers to humiliating ordeals, confinement and even torture, Baptiste being nowise excepted from this treatment.[1]

In 1804 he made Sīprī his headquarters. In 1815-16 he set out on his *Mulk-giri* or land-grabbing expedition and brought the territories of Chanderī, then held by Mor Prahlād Bundelā, and of the Rājās of Rāghūgarh, Karauli, and other places into Sindhia's possession, most of this land being confirmed to Sindhia soon after by the Treaty made in 1817.[2] In 1816 the Mahārājā quarrelled with Jean Baptiste and he was arrested and confined for seven years. He was released on December 24th, 1824, and restored to his former position. During this time, however, he had lost

1 *Letters*, p. 60, 128, 185, 209, 217, 219, etc.

2 Sleeman—*Rambles* I, 355. See also I, 140, 405.

all his possessions. Sleeman, who was Resident in 1843, remarks that the Gwalior army consisted of 3 regiments of infantry under Colonel Alexander, 2 under Jacob, 5 under Jean Baptiste and 6 under Appāji.[1]

Baptiste was in Gwalior when the disturbances of 1843 commenced. Though nominally Commander-in-Chief he had no control over the forces, and just before hostilities arranged to be confined by his own men so as to be relieved of responsibility, while all but two of the other officers withdrew. After the defeat of the army and the signing of the Treaty by which the force was reduced, Baptiste was obliged to give up his command, and lived henceforth in retirement.

For 49 years he had served the State, a record no other military adventurer can show. He died on 2nd May 1846 after selecting his grandson Peter Filose, the second son of his own son Julian, who had predeceased him. He lies in the Church at Gwalior (Lashkar) which he built himself.

FILOSE, Fidèle, *Colonel.*—The younger son of Michael Filose. He was born at Agra in 1778. On the retirement of his father from the Gwalior service he received command of eight battalions. The first mention of Fidèle is in 1798 when he, together with George Hessing, effected the arrest of Sarje Rao Ghātke.[2] In 1801 he accompanied Daulat Rao to Mālwā and two of his battalions, which had been detached under George Hessing and MacIntyre, were dispersed by Jaswant Rao and Amīr Khān at Ujjain and Neori. The remaining six battalions took part in the battle of Indore.

Ferdinand Smith says he was "on the whole a good, ignorant man, a much better character than his father," who does not appear to have been at all an estimable person. Drugeon and others of his contemporaries, however, held a most unfavourable opinion of his character.

In order to escape punishment, or in a fit of remorse, Fidèle soon after committed suicide while under arrest.

FILOSE, Michael, *Colonel.*—Filose was a Neapolitan who enlisted in the French army and came out to India, landing at Madras in about 1770 and making his way to Delhi, where he was befriended by De La Fontaine. He served the Nawāb of Oudh, the Rānā of Gohad and the Bharatpur Chief. In 1782, on the break-up of the Gohad chief's force by Sindhia, he appears to have for a time served in the Deccan. In about 1790, however, he fell in with De Boigne, who was raising a force for Mahādjī, and was

1 Sleeman: *Rambles*, I, 358. See also I, 140, 405,

2 G. D. II. It is here noted that Filose's mother was a native. See also *Central India*, I, 384—note.

given command of a battalion in the 1st Brigade. He did not rise rapidly, as we find him in 1794 still receiving pay at the rate of Rs. 300 a month only. He accompanied Sindhia to the Deccan in 1793-94 and managed to get his battalion made into an independent command, thus forming the nucleus of a corps which he raised to the strength of 2 battalions. In 1797 he was instrumental in arresting Nāna Farnavīs, to whom he had pledged his word for safe conduct.[1] Michael himself always asserted that it was Sarje Rao Ghātke who caused his arrest. The action, however, caused the greatest indignation among the European officers not only in Sindhia's army, but in those of other native chiefs, who held that the honour of the class was being impugned.

Fleurea (Fleury) *Captain.*—A Frenchman and cavalry officer in Perron's army. After the battle of Koil in 1803, when Perron fled to Agra, he detached Fleurea to ravage the Company's territory. Fleurea, however, met Colonel Cunningham at Shikoābād and, after a feeble resistance, surrendered. He then joined Perron and accompanied him to Calcutta.

Fosset, *Captain.*—Mentioned by Broughton as one of Sindhia 's officers in 1809. Probably a half-caste under Filose.

Frémont, *Colonel.*—A Royalist Frenchman who was in command of the French force at Chandernagor. On the outbreak of the Revolution in 1790 he resigned his commission and De Boigne gave him command of one of his two original battalions, and later on of the 2nd Brigade. Frémont died in 1794-95, thus leaving Perron to succeed De Boigne.

Fyson (?).—French officer mentioned by Long as belonging to Sutherland 's Brigade.

Gardener, James, *Captain.*—Mentioned as Brigade-Major of the 1st Brigade under De Boigne. (Not to be confounded with the famous William Linnæus Gardener who was in Holkar's army.)

Gautier, *Captain.*—An officer who is mentioned in Wellington's despatches as having been with the enemy at Assaye.

Geslin, *Major.*—A Frenchman who commanded a battalion of Perron's 2nd Brigade. In 1803 he succeeded to the command of George Hessing's Brigade. He surrendered to Lord Lake after the war and was sent to Calcutta.

Graham, John, *Lieutenant.*—Killed at Ujjain when serving in Hessing's corps in 1801. He was son of Ensign Graham in the Company 's service.

---

[1] G. D. II, 317.

Guerinnier (?).—A French officer who surrendered with Bourguien after the battle of Lāswārī.

Haddon, *Ensign*.—An officer with Hessing's corps at Ujjain, where he was killed in 1801.

Hanove (?).—A French officer in Dawes' battalion at Poona and the only surviving European with the force that attacked Jaswant Rao. He fought with great intrepidity and contrived to carry the colours off the field, but was made prisoner.

Harriott, *Major*.—An Englishman who was an officer in Perron 's 5th Brigade. He was among the officers confined at Agra by the mutinous troops previous to its capture by Lake. He passed into the British service under Lord Wellesley 's proclamation.

Harvey, *Ensign*.—An Irish officer in De Boigne's 1st Brigade. He was a deserter from the Company's artillery at Cawnpore.

Henessy (?).—One of the British officers dismissed by Perron before the commencement of hostilities in 1803. He was a deserter from the 14th Native Infantry, in which he had been Sergeant-Major.

Hessing, George, *Colonel*.—A Dutchman, son of John Hessing, who had married a sister of Derridon (q.v.), and was thus a nephew of Perron, who had married another sister. He was always known to natives as *Joras Sāhib*. The first mention of Hessing is in 1798, when he was associated with Fidèle Filose (q.v.) in arresting Sarje Rao Ghātke. In 1800, when his father became Governor of Agra, he obtained command of his brigade of four battalions, which he raised to eight. In 1800 he was defeated at Ujjain by Holkar and Amir Khān, behaving in a most pusillanimous way. He took part in Perron's war with Thomas. In 1803 he got command of the 2nd Brigade in place of Robert Sutherland, but he soon after gave it up on becoming Governor of Agra in succession to his father. He retired after the capture of Agra by Lake with a fortune of five lakhs, besides money in the Company's funds. He lived at Chinsura and Calcutta, dying at the last place in 1836.

Hessing, John, *Colonel*.—A gallant Dutchman, who was born in Holland in 1740. He reached India in 1764, and after serving various native chiefs obtained command of one of the first two battalions raised by De Boigne. He was present at Lālsot, Chaksāna, Agra and Pātan. He then quarrelled with De Boigne, and was employed by Sindhia to raise a bodyguard, accompanying him to Poona in 1792. He gradually increased his command to a brigade of four battalions

He was, in 1800, obliged to retire from active service and was made Governor of Agra Fort. He was a most gallant soldier and an upright man. While Governor of the Fort " he so tempered justice with mercy that he was universally loved and esteemed."

On 21st of July 1803 John Hessing, " covered with wounds received in war, " died at 63 years of age. His wife was a sister of Madame Perron. Smith calls him " a good, benevolent man and a brave soldier." He lies buried at Agra, where his tomb, a copy of the Tāj, was erected at a cost of a lakh of rupees.

HONORÉ, *Capt.-Lieut.*—An officer mentioned in despatches as serving with Sindhia's forces at Assaye.

HUMPHERSTONE, *Lieut.*—An officer of Hessing's Brigade wounded at Ujjain in 1801.

JACOB, *Colonel.*—A half-caste officer who commanded a corps of battalions after the departure of Perron. He held a considerable *jaedād*, and Broughton remarks that his troops were the only disciplined ones.

JUMEON, *Lieutenant.*—A Dutch officer in De Boigne's 1st Brigade.

LAMBERT, Pierre, *Major.*—The tomb of this officer stands at Gohad; he died in 1780.

LAPENET, *Lieutenant.*—An officer in the 4th Brigade under Dudrenec, who surrendered to Colonel Vandeleur at Muttra in September 1803.

LE MARCHANT, *Captain.*—A Frenchman who entered De Boigne's service in 1792; in 1798 he was made *Prefét* of Delhi by Perron. He died in November 1799 and his widow took command of his battalions, refusing to make them over to another. In 1800 a native was appointed to the post; but she would not yield and Perron had to send Emilius Felix Smith, who at length compelled the lady to surrender after resisting for four months.

LEWIS (?).—A French officer mentioned by Long as having befriended him, after his retirement from Sindhia's service, while on his way to join Lord Lake.

LONG, William, *Captain.*—Long was a descendant of the Earls of Derwentwater. He entered the navy and served under Rodney and Parker (1782). He was left an orphan, and finding he had no prospects in the navy came to India. Sir Charles Forbes, of Forbes and Co., the Hon. Mr. Duncan and James Law interested themselves to get him employment. and he was appointed to Sutherland's Brigade, long afterwards obtaining command of a battalion,

He was present at the battle of Indore (1801), and mentions that Sindhia was in the rear with the baggage. He resigned on 19th August 1803. He joined Lake and was afterwards sent with Major Smith to persuade the Sindhia's battalions to enter British service. He has left an interesting account of his life.[1]

LUCAN, *Captain.*—He was an officer in Perron's army. When the war broke out he availed himself of Lord Wellesley's proclamation to come into British service. He served under Lake and distinguished himself at the storming of Aligarh. Lake in his despatch refers to this and recommends Lucan to the notice of Lord Wellesley. He was, as a reward, given a commission in the 7th Regiment and a donation of Rs. 24,000. He was again mentioned in despatches for his conduct before Agra. He then received command of a large body of irregular horse and accompanied Monson on his fatal retreat before Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1804. He was in charge of the rear-guard when Monson was retiring from Garot (in Indore State) towards the Mokundara pass.

Tod erroneously states that he was killed at this time. Actually he led a charge against Holkar, but was severely wounded and was taken prisoner. He was left at Kotah, where he died of his wounds. A set of Persian verses in the *Life of Amīr Khān* follow Tod's version and give a purely imaginary story of the encounter.

LYENITE, *Captain.*—A French officer under De Boigne in the 1st Brigade.

MACINTYRE, *Captain.*—He was an officer in Hessing's or Filose's Brigade. He was defeated at Neori by Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1801.

MACKENZIE, *Lieut.*—An officer in Perron's 3rd Brigade, who was wounded in the campaign against Thomas.

MACPHERSON, John, *Lieutenant.*—An officer in Hessing's Brigade, who was killed at Ujjain in 1801. He was a son of Captain Macpherson in the Company's service.

MANUELS, *Lieutenant.*—Mentioned by Long as an officer of Perron who surrendered Hānsī to the British.

MARS, *Ensign.*—Present at Assaye with the enemy. He became an Ensign in the 94th Regiment.[2]

MARSHALL, James, *Captain.*—A Scotchman of good family and education. Originally a midshipman in the Company's service, he left the sea to join one of Hessing's

---

[1] *India Review*, I and II.

[2] *Wellington's Despatches* III—115.

battalions. Nothing is known of his career, but he was one of the officers confined by the mutinous troops at Agra in 1803. He entered British service and was killed in 1804. Smith says of him: "Such characters are rarely seen. I knew him long, and he was esteemed and respected by all who were acquainted with his many excellent and amiable qualities."

MARTINE.—A reference merely states that "Colonel Martine's brother" had died of dysentery. Possibly a brother of Claude Martine, the well-known Oudh commander. This man was an officer in De Boigne's 1st Brigade.

McCULLOCH, *Lieutenant.*—Killed at Georgegarh in Sindhia's army.

MERCIER, *Capt.-Lieut.*—An officer who was serving with the enemy at Assaye.

MONTAGUE, Edward, *Lieutenant.*—He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Montague of the Bengal Artillery. He joined Hessing's Brigade and was one of those killed at Ujjain in 1801. An obituary notice published at the time describes him as a most accomplished young man, who had been educated at the Royal Military Academy at Kensington.

OLIVER, *Captain*—Wounded at Georgegarh on Sindhia's side.

PAISH, *Captain*—Two officers of this name seem to have served Sindhia. One, in Dudrenec's corps, was killed at Mālpura (1799), and the other wounded at Seondha (1801). Possibly, however, it was the same individual who was only wounded and not killed at Mālpura.

PEDRON, *Colonel.*—A Frenchman, born at Hennebon, near l'Orient. He was first in Law's corps at Lucknow, then under the Rājā of Berār. He entered Sindhia's service in 1790. In 1795 he received command of the 3rd Brigade. In 1800 he raised the 4th Brigade. In 1801 he was in command of the force which proceeded against Lakwa Dāda and his ally the Rājā of Datiā at Seondha. He was a man of no military skill or instincts and failed on all occasions on which he was confronted with difficulties which could not be solved by the "impulse of gold." When war broke out in 1803 he was in charge of Aligarh Fort, and received a letter from Perron exhorting him with the words: "Remember you are a Frenchman—once more, remember your nation. The eyes of millions are upon you." The writer, it may be added, was at that moment making the best of his way to join Lord Lake and escape with his large possessions!

Pedron was not of heroic mould; but his men were more staunch to their employer, and finding that their commander

had no stomach for a fight deposed him and made over the command to a Rājput. Pedron is described at the surrender as "an elderly man, clad in a green jacket with gold lace and epaulettes."

Perrin, *Ensign*.—An officer mentioned as present at Assaye with the enemy's forces.

Perron, *Pierre*.—Pierre Cuillier, better known as Perron, was born at Château du Loire in 1755. His father was a cloth merchant, who failed in business. In 1780 Perron came out to India in the French navy, leaving his ship next year to enter the Rānā of Gohad's service and adopting the *nom-de-guerre* of Perron, a diminutive of Pierre.

He married Mademoiselle Derridon, sister of a brother officer, Derridon (q.v.). On the breakup of the Rānā's army he joined Lestineaux's Brigade in the Rānā of Bharatpur's service, and was present at Chaksāna,. Agra and Delhi (1789).

On the dissolution of this corps he enlisted under Rānā Khān, a general in Sindhia's service, but lost his post soon after. De Boigne then enlisted him, and thus led to a connection only broken in 1803 on the outbreak of war between Daulat Rao and the British.

His services have been dealt with already. On De Boigne's retirement he succeeded him in the command. But his favouritism of the French and his jealousy soon ruined the corps, which deteriorated rapidly.

His character will not bear close inspection. Filled with the sense of his own importance, vain-glorious to a degree, he was unable to hold fast to his allegiance where his private views were not served by so doing. He was grasping, cunning and avaricious, and these bad points gradually increased in prominence as he grew older until his original bravery and energy were obscured. His contemporaries have not a good word for him, and a French critic summing up his career long after (in 1822) he had retired from India says: "His infamous treachery was so odious to the Indians that his name was long execrated by them. The conduct of this traitor assured the supremacy of Hindusthān to the English, and has done more harm to the name of France than fifty years of misconduct and misfortune could have accomplished."

Perron died in 1834 at his Château of Fresnes, and there lies buried.

Piaggio, Girolamo, *Lieutenant*.—One of the officers who retired on the outbreak of war.

Pierre, Jean.—An officer under Bourguien, who surrendered with him after the battle of Lāswārī.

Piron, *Colonel* :—Piron was never in Sindhia's service but deserves mention, as he is constantly confounded by writers with Perron. This officer was originally in the Nizām,s service, being second-in-command to Raymond. He was a great Jacobin, in touch with the French revolutionary faction in Mysore. He succeeded in 1798 to the command of the Nizām's troops on the death of Raymond. When this force was disbanded by John Malcolm and Colonel Roberts, and the celebrated French corps of Hyderabad passed into tradition, Piron retired into private life.

Pohlmann, *Colonel.*—A native of Hanover and originally a sergeant in a regiment composed of Germans which served in Madras, one of the various mercenary foreign corps which served the Company, of which "Doxat's Chasseurs," the "Regiment de Meuron" composed of Swiss, *etc.*, are other examples. In 1792-93 he entered De Boigne's army and ultimately had command of the Najīb battalion to which James Skinner was posted on joining. In 1799, when Sutherland was removed from the command of the 2nd Brigade, Pohlmann succeeded him. He captured Shāpura after a hard fight and treated the defenders with great humanity, allowing them and their women folk to march out with all the honours of war. He commanded at Mālpura, defeating Partāb Singh of Jaipur, solely by good generalship. In 1802 he accompanied Perron to Ujjain and again superseded Sutherland, who was leaving the service owing to Perron's distrust of him. His corps fought with stubborn bravery at Assaye, the guns being particularly well served. Pohlmann entered the Company's service after the war, raising an irregular infantry regiment. He is described as an exceedingly cheerful and entertaining character, and always travelled in state on an elephant accompanied by Mughal guards dressed in purple uniform marching in file. He was one of Perron's most able commanders.

Rennick, *Lieutenant.*—An Irishman, and an officer in De Boigne's 1st Brigade.

Robbins, J. G., *Captain.*—Retired under the terms of the Proclamation of 1803.

Roberts, *Lieutenant.*—An Englishman commanding a battalion of infantry in De Boigne's 1st Brigade. He was present at Merta and Pātan, being wounded at the latter.

Rohan.—French officer of De Boigne present at Merta.

Rostock.—Mentioned by Perron in a letter to De Boigne as having been killed at the battle of Indore, in 1801. He must have been a French officer of De Boigne's, as Perron says in this letter that De Boigne must remember him.

SALEUR, *Colonel*.—A Swiss (or Frenchman) originally in Begam Somru's service, but who acted with his corps as part of Daulat Rao's army from 1802. One battalion took part in Assaye and was dispersed, but the rest, which were guarding the camp, escaped annihilation and were marched back to the Begam's headquarters at Sardhána.

SANGSTER, *Major*.—An ingenious Scotchman. Originally in the Rānā of Gohad's service. He was one of De Boigne's first officers. He had charge of the arsenal and cast all Sindhia's guns. The original arsenal was at Agra, but he established others at Muttra, Kālpī, Delhi, Gwalior and Gohad, superintending them all. The cannon balls were cast at Gwalior from locally smelted iron, while the powder was made at Agra, the sulphur and saltpetre being obtained at Bikāner. His son appears to have also served Sindhia, and may be the "Songster" who surrendered to General Wellesley at Assaye.

SHEPHERD, James, *Colonel*.—The natives called him *Jemus Sāhib*. He was an Englishman of great enterprise and courage. Originally a sailor, he deserted from his ship at Calcutta and accompanied an officer to Calcutta as a menial servant. In 1799 he took service under Ambājī Inglia and raised a brigade of infantry of five battalions. In 1801 he was with the force which attacked Lakwa Dāda and the Rājā of Datiā at Seondha. On the outbreak of the war Shepherd and many of his men passed over to the British service. In 1804 he distinguished himself in Bundelkhand by defeating Amīr Khān at Malton *ghāt* and afterwards dispersing his force near Kunch. Smith says "he rose from obscurity to consequence by his bravery, his perseverance and his fidelity, his diligent toil and bold enterprise."

SKINNER, James, *Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B.*—He was born in 1778. His father came from Scotland and enlisted in the Company's service. He married a Rajputnī, daughter of a landholder in Mirzāpur. She had been taken in a fight near Bijaigarh and came into Skinner's hands. She bore six children,—three sons and three daughters. The latter all married gentlemen in the Company's service. David, the eldest son, became a sailor, while James and Robert became military adventurers.

Skinner's mother committed suicide in 1790 because her husband determined to send the daughters to school, and thus break their *parda*. James when of age was apprenticed to a printer, with whom he became disgusted in three days and ran away to Calcutta, where a servant of his eldest married sister, Mrs. Templeton, recognised him and took him to his mistress. He was made to enter a lawyer's office

by his brother-in-law. After three months in this employment his godfather, Colonel Burn, coming to Calcutta and seeing the lad's bent, sent him to Koil to De Boigne, who gave him an Ensign's appointment in one of his brigades. Skinner, known to natives as *Sikandar Sāhib*, served constantly from time of joining and distinguished himself on many occasions. He was severely wounded in a fight near Karauli. A vivid description of the agonies he suffered is given in his memoirs. He was eventually rescued by the Uniāra Chief against whom he had been engaged. He went to Calcutta, to Mrs. Templeton, to recover his health. In 1801 he was back and took part in the battle of Seondha. In 1803 all the British officers were, on August 28th, summarily dismissed by Perron, and Skinner joined Lake's army. When later on 2,000 of Perron's Horse entered the Company's service Skinner was given command. This body became the famous Skinner's Horse, known popularly as the "Yellow Boys." These men wore a close-fitting steel helmet of native pattern, a long tunic of yellow (whence their name), and rode on native saddles of scarlet and yellow cloth. They carried a matchlock or lance and native *talwār*.[1] This regiment is now known as the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, and was long called the 1st Bengal Lancers. The 3rd Lancers, also known as "Skinner's Horse," were raised by Skinner in 1814. Skinner was made a Lieutenant-Colonel and given the C.B. A valuable *jāgīr* was also granted him. He had a host of friends including Sir John Malcolm, Lord Metcalfe, Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, Lord Combermere, and many others.

He died at Hānsi, where he had mainly lived since his retirement, on 4th December 1841 at 63 years of age. On 17th February, accompanied by the whole corps and a large concourse, including all the civilians and military officers of the station, his coffin was taken to *Sitārām-ki-sarai* on the outskirts of Delhi. "None of the Emperors of Delhi were brought into the city in such state as *Sikandar Sāhib*" was the saying among natives after the funeral.

SKINNER, Robert, *Major*.—A younger brother of James. He entered under Perron in November 1800. Skinner introduced him to his native officers. Pointing to Robert he exclaimed: "This is my brother; see that ye be his protectors;" and the solemn reply followed: "On our heads be it." A touching incident is given in Skinner's *Life* which occurred at Georgegarh. During the heat of the fight each brother received news of the other's death. When the fight was over they hurried to the field and sought among the slain,

[1] *History of the Dress of the British Soldier* by Lieutenant-Colonel John Luard, London, 1852, p. 114, p. LXLII.

but in vain, and finally returned to their camp. "By a singular chance they entered from opposite sides at the same moment, and the first that met their eyes was the object on which their thoughts were dwelling. They saw nothing else but ran and embraced, calling out each other's names before the officers that filled the tent." In 1803 Robert took service with Begam Somru, but later on entered the Company's service and joined his brother's corps. He received a *jāgīr* from Government. He died in 1821 before he was 40.

SMITH, Lewis Ferdinand, *Major.*—As the well-known historian of the military adventurers of Hindusthān, and an officer of merit, it is unfortunate that so little is known about him. He was the son of Major Lewis Smith of the Company's service and entered Sindhia's army in De Boigne's time. He knew De Boigne well and has described the General in two letters written in 1796-97 to the Calcutta *Telegraph.* In 1798 he defeated the Bhopāl forces, and in 1799 Sultān Shāh, an imposter who pretended to be Ghulām Kādir. He surrendered to Colonel Vandeleur at Muttra in 1803, and entered British service. He wrote many letters to the *Asiatic Annual Register,* and other papers, as well as his well-known *Sketch of the Regular Corps in the Service of the Native Princes of India.*

SMITH, Emilius Felix, *Captain.*—A young brother of Lewis Ferdinand, born in Rohilkhand in 1777. He entered Sindhia's service, but soon left it for a commission in the 36th Regiment of the Company's army. This he later on resigned to rejoin his brother. He was sent to reduce the widow of LeMarchant (q.v.) in March 1800. He died in October 1801 of a wound received at Georgegarh, where a cannon ball shattered his leg. He was something of a poet, and several pieces from his pen appeared in Calcutta periodicals of the day.

SONGESTER, *Cadet.*—Probably Sangster, a son of De Boigne's old officer.

STEWART (?).—One of the officers dismissed by Perron in August 1803. He was a country-born.

STEWART, *Lieutenant.*—Mentioned as dying at Rhotak in June 1792. He was an officer in De Boigne's 1st Brigade.

STUART, Kenneth Bruce, *Captain.*—Mentioned as one of those who resigned on Wellesley's proclamation.

SUTHERLAND, Robert, *Colonel.*—He was known to natives as *Satlaj Sāhib.* A Scotchman and originally an officer in the 73rd Regiment, from which he was cashiered. He entered De Boigne's 1st Brigade, in 1790. He had command of the 3rd Brigade and in 1795, after Frēmont's death, received that of the 3rd Brigade. When De Boigne retired Sutherland

was the senior officer in Hindusthān, Perron being in the Deccan with Sindhia. He endeavoured to secure the reversion of this appointment, but in vain; and thus arose a jealousy between him and Perron which, in 1802, caused him to resign. He took part in all the operations of his day. Skinner and Sutherland were also rivals, and quarrelled on more than one occasion. In 1799 he was dismissed by Perron for intriguing with other Marāthā chiefs and Pohlmann (q. v.) succeeded to his command. He was, however, forgiven on the intercession of his father-in-law, John Hessing, and given command of the 1st Brigade. He had previously distinguished himself in the capture of Narwar (1795) and Tori-Fatehpur (1796).

Sutherland took part in the battle of Indore, at which he commanded the forces, Sindhia being some miles in rear with the baggage.

He retired on a pension of Rs. 800 a month granted by the British Government. He was one of the officers in Agra confined by the mutinous troops, and was the bearer of the letter from the garrison demanding a cessation of hostilities. He died at Muttra.

Symes, *Captain.*—Always called *Sānk Sāhib* by natives. He commanded a *Najib* battalion in Perron's 1st Brigade and was wounded at Seondha. He died at Sikandra in 1803.

Thomas, George.—An Irishman, born in Tipperary in 1756. He was a sailor and came to India about 1781. For five years he livéd among the Poligar chiefs of the Carnatic. He then went to Hyderābād. In 1787 he reached Delhi just before its capture by the Marāthās. He then entered Begam Somru's service, but left it in 1792. Next year he was employed by Appa Khande Rao, one of Sindhia's generals. He left him in 1798 on Appājī's death and the succession of his son Wāman Rao. In 1798 he determined to carve out an independent kingdom in Hariāna. He died in 1802, on 22nd August.

Urquhart, *Ensign.*—An officer in Hessing's Brigade killed at Ujjain in 1801.

Vickers, *Major.*—A half-caste and most gallant soldier. He first entered Perron's service in the 2nd Brigade under Pohlmann. On the desertion of Dudrenec from Holkar's service he was given command of his corps by that Chief.

He, together with Dodd and Ryan, was executed by Holkar's orders at Nāhar magra in Udaipur for refusing to fight against the British in 1804.

Woodville, *Lieutenant.*—An officer in the *Najīb* battalion commanded by Birch (q.v.)

Wroughton, *Ensign.*—One of the officers who is mentioned as being present at Assaye in Sindhia's army.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

## TABLE I.



### TEMPERATURE.

| STATION. | Height of observatory above sea level. | AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR 25 YEARS ENDING WITH 31ST MARCH 190 . | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | JANUARY. | | MAY. | | JULY. | | NOVEMBER. | | |
| | | Mean. | Divisional range. * | Mean. | Divisional range. * | Mean. | Divisional range. * | Mean. | Divisional range. * | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

* Average temperature between maximum and minimum of each day.

## TABLE II.

### RAINFALL.

| YEAR. | Average total for State. | ZILA. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gwalior Gird. | Tonwar-ghār. | Bhind. | Sheopur. | Bhīlsa. | Narwar. | Isāgarh. | Ujjain. | Shājāpur. | Mandasor. | Amjhera. |
| 1895-96 . | 18·65 | 11·76 | 7·29 | 17·59 | 14·30 | 38·71 | 17·41 | 23·50 | Not available. | | | |
| 1896-97 . | 29·88 | 32·62 | 34·52 | 29·76 | 32·22 | 44·88 | 21·78 | 22·28 | 38·73 | 26·73 | 20·34 | 24·84 |
| 1897-98 . | 20·54 | 15·14 | 15·61 | 21·24 | 12·86 | 21·27 | 13·31 | 14·61 | 6·58 | 36·62 | 27·72 | 41·52 |
| 1898-99 . | 16·90 | 17·84 | 15·70 | 16·76 | 17·22 | 26·19 | 7·46 | 18·74 | 36·68 | 14·51 | 5·1 | 9·74 |
| 1899-1900 . | 28·85 | 27·46 | 24·1 | 26·85 | 27·58 | 43·35 | 29·61 | 38·67 | 12·16 | 31·8 | 39·38 | 17·23 |
| 1900-01 . | 25·92 | 26·89 | 22·43 | 24·27 | 21·91 | 43·25 | 30·19 | 28·38 | 32·76 | 23·49 | 15·47 | 16·3 |
| 1901-02 . | 28·24 | 22·30 | 23·54 | 18·64 | 32·1 | 27·74 | 37·85 | 31·94 | 35·23 | 29·95 | 22·83 | 28·58 |
| 1902-03 . | 36·33 | 39·61 | 35·70 | 35·32 | 33·0 | 49·40 | 38·35 | 34·59 | 33·63 | 35·85 | 29·84 | 31·25 |
| 1903-04 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1904-05 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905-06 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906-07 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907-08 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE III.

GWALIOR STATE.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1901.

| Serial No. | Administrative Divisions. | Area in square miles. | Number of towns. | Number of villages. | TOTAL POPULATION. | | | URBAN POPULATION. | | | Density per square mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Gwalior Gird. | 1,513·25 | 5 | 617 | 325,391 | 174,201 | 151,190 | 143,564 | 76,702 | 66,862 | 215 |
| 2 | Bhind Zila . | 1,554·00 | 2 | 819 | 394,461 | 210,027 | 184,434 | 13,165 | 6,955 | 6,210 | 254 |
| 3 | Tonwarghār Zila | 1,833·91 | 1 | 701 | 367,716 | 201,212 | 166,504 | 5 343 | 2,807 | 2,536 | 200 |
| 4 | Sheopur Zila . | 2,861·56 | 3 | 716 | 214,624 | 113,941 | 100,683 | 19,132 | 9,531 | 9,601 | 75 |
| 5 | Narwar ,, . | 4,041·02 | 2 | 1,306 | 398,298 | 208,416 | 189,882 | 9,022 | 4,548 | 4,474 | 98 |
| 6 | Bhīlsa ,, . | 1,625·00 | 1 | 708 | 120,189 | 61,108 | 59,081 | 7,481 | 3,731 | 3,750 | 74 |
| 7 | Isāgarh ,, . | 3,591·22 | 2 | 1,371 | 248,742 | 129,471 | 119,271 | 10,212 | 5,476 | 4,736 | 69 |
| 8 | Ujjain ,, . | 1,505·42 | 3 | 667 | 209,670 | 107,001 | 102,669 | 59,934 | 30,951 | 28,983 | 139 |
| 9 | Shājāpur ,, . | 3,335·65 | 3 | 1,318 | 348,747 | 177,999 | 170,748 | 22,136 | 11,132 | 11,004 | 104 |
| 10 | Mandasor ,, . | 1,878·61 | 3 | 850 | 208,737 | 106,874 | 101,863 | 35,131 | 18,041 | 17,090 | 111 |
| 11 | Amjhera ,, . | 1,301·44 | .. | 465 | 96,426 | 48,608 | 47,818 | .. | .. | .. | 74 |
| | TOTAL. | 25,041·08 | 25 | 9,538 | 2,933,001 | 1,538,858 | 1,394,143 | 325,120 | 169,874 | 155,246 | 117 |

TABLE

GENERAL STATISTICS

| Particulars. | 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| *Religion.* | | | |
| Hindus | 2,484,207 | 1,301,547 | 1,182,660 |
| Jains | 54,024 | 28,562 | 25,462 |
| Musalmáns | 171,520 | 90,621 | 80,899 |
| Christians | 866 | 381 | 485 |
| Animists | 222,336 | 117,708 | 104,628 |
| Others | 48 | 39 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 2,933,001 | 1,538,858 | 1,394,143 |
| *Civil condition.* | | | |
| Unmarried | 1,128,185 | 716,288 | 411,897 |
| Married | 1,369,640 | 692,895 | 676,745 |
| Widowed | 431,796 | 127,480 | 304,316 |
| TOTAL | (a) 2,929,621 | 1,536,663 | 1,392,958 |
| *Education.* | | | |
| Literate | 70,000 | 68,364 | 1,636 |
| Illiterate | 2,859,621 | 1,468,299 | 1,391,322 |
| TOTA | (a) 2,929,621 | 1,536,663 | 1,392,958 |
| *Language.* | | | |
| Mālwī and Rāngd | 735,034 | 395,074 | 339,960 |
| Hindusthānī or Urdu | 568,310 | 283,960 | 284,350 |
| Nīmārī | 5,917 | 128 | 5,789 |
| Marāthī | 47,541 | 25,477 | 22,064 |
| Bhili | 18,088 | 11,474 | 6,614 |
| Bundelkhandi | 527,290 | 275,253 | 252,037 |
| Others | 1,027,441 | 545,297 | 482,144 |
| TOTAL | (a) 2,929,621 | 1,536,663 | 1,392,958 |

(a) Details for Railway population (3,380) are not

OF POPULATION.

| 1891. | | | 1881. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2,755,294 | 1,474,136 | 1,281,158 | 2,655,411 | 1,440,170 | 1,215,241 |
| 34,882 | 18,407 | 16,475 | 9,982 | 5,325 | 4,657 |
| 183,844 | 98,617 | 85,227 | 162,997 | 85,910 | 77,087 |
| 393 | 215 | 178 | 208 | 111 | 97 |
| 404,289 | 212,762 | 191,527 | 164,864 | 87,253 | 77,611 |
| 72 | 47 | 25 | 190 | 90 | 100 |
| 3,378,774 | 1,804,184 | 1,574,590 | 2,993,652 | 1,618,859 | 1,374,793 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

available and hence not included.

TABLE V. GWALIOR STATE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| YEAR. | BIRTHS. | | | | DEATHS. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Ratio per 1,000. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Rati per 1,000. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1907-08 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 . | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE VI. **GWALIOR STATE.**

DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSES.

| YEAR. | TOTAL DEATHS FROM | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All causes. | Plague. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1904-05 . | | 5,576 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905-06 . | | 822 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906-07 . | | 1,834 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907-08 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 . | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE

AGRICULTURAL

HORSES AND

| Year. | Bullocks. | Cows. | Buffaloes. | | Horses, mares, colts and fillies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male. | Female. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1902-03 | 550,073 | 805,391 | 22,716 | 322,513 | 37,211 |
| 1903-04 | 591,432 | 805,191 | 22,716 | 322,513 | 37,211 |
| 1904-05 | 651,428 | 775,450 | 30,046 | 386,730 | 40,234 |
| 1905-06 | | | | | |
| 1906-07 | | | | | |
| 1907-08 | | | | | |
| 1908-09 | | | | | |
| 1909-10 | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | | | | | |
| 1911-12 | | | | | |
| 1912-13 | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | | | | | |
| 1914-15 | | | | | |
| 1915-16 | | | | | |
| 1916-17 | | | | | |
| 1917-18 | | | | | |
| 918-19 | | | | | |
| 1919-20 | | | | | |

| CATTLE. | | | CARTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asses. | Sheep and goats. | Ploughs with 2 bullocks. | Riding and load carrying. | REMARKS. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 21,551 | 638,810 | 272,657 | 69,854 | |
| 21,551 | 638,810 | 272,631 | 69,854 | |
| 22,032 | 686,242 | 275,667 | 74,534 | |

TABLE

LEADING

| Year. | Area in — Square miles. — Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgir. | Acres. — Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgir. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Normal year | 25,041·08 | 19,486·96 | 5,554·12 | 16,026,291 | 12,471,658 | 3,554,633 |
| 1900-01 | 25,041·08 | 19,242·59 | 5,798·49 | 16,026,291 | 12,315,272 | 3,711,019 |
| 1901-02 | 25,041·08 | 19,346·92 | 5,694·16 | 16,026,291 | 12,382,043 | 3,644,248 |
| 1902-03 | 25,041·08 | 19,453·75 | 5,587·33 | 16,026,291 | 12,450,372 | 3,57[illegible],919 |
| 1903-04 | 25,041·08 | 19,453·25 | 5,587·83 | 16,026,291 | 12,476,209 | 3,550,082 |
| 1904-05 | 25,041·08 | 19,486·96 | 5,554·12 | 16,026,291 | 12,47[illegible],658 | 3,554,633 |
| 1905-06 | | | | | | |
| 1906-07 | | | | | | |
| 1907-08 | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 | | | | | | |

| Cultivated area in acres. — Total. — Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgir. | Irrigated. — Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgir. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 18 | | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 3,596,000 | 3,596,000 | * | 273,000 | 273,000 | * |
| 3,492,934 | 3,492,954 | * | 212,391 | 212,391 | * |
| 3,384,222 | 3,384,222 | * | 241,552 | 241,552 | * |
| 3,662,234 | 3,662,234 | * | 213,410 | 213,410 | * |
| 3,691,974 | 3,691,972 | * | 256,829 | 256,829 | * |
| 3,595,740 | 3,595,740 | * | 272,955 | 272,955 | * |

* Jāgir figures are

| Number of | | | | | | Population, 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Towns. | | | Villages. | | | | | |
| Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgīr. | Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgīr. | Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgīr. |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 5 | 24 | 1 | 9,538 | 8,547 | 991 | 2,933,001 | 2,521,163 | 411,838 |
| 25 | 24 | 1 | 9,538 | 8,340 | 1,198 | 2,933,001 | 2,023,300 | 909,701 |
| 25 | 24 | 1 | 9,538 | 8,381 | 1,157 | 2,933,001 | 2,040,339 | 892,662 |
| 25 | 24 | 1 | 9,538 | 8,435 | 1,103 | 2,933,001 | 2,662,780 | 870,221 |
| 25 | 24 | 1 | 9,538 | 8,547 | 991 | 2,933,001 | 2,521,163 | 411,838 |
| 25 | 24 | 1 | 9,538 | 8,547 | 991 | 2,933,001 | 2,521,163 | 411,838 |

| Revenue. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | | | Income derived from land. | | | Remarks. |
| Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgīr. | Total. | Khālsā. | Jāgīr. | |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 12,900,000 | 12,900,000 | • | 9,208,000 | 9,208,000 | • | |
| 13,900,000 | 13,900,000 | • | 9,220,611 | 9,220,611 | • | |
| 13,900,000 | 13,900,000 | • | 9,220,611 | 9,220,611 | • | |
| 15,200,000 | 15,200,000 | • | 9,220,611 | 9,220,611 | • | |
| 13,800,000 | 13,800,000 | • | 9,220,611 | 9,220,611 | • | |
| 12,900,000 | 12,900,000 | • | 9,220,611 | 9,220,611 | • | |

• not available.

| Serial No. | Name of zila. | Area in Square miles. | Area in Acres. | Number of Towns. | Number of Villages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Gwalior Gird | 1,513·25 | 968,480 | 5 | 617 |
| | Khālsā | 1,361·92 | 871,626 | 5 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 151·33 | 96,854 | ... | .. |
| 2 | Bhind | 1,554·00 | 994,560 | 2 | 819 |
| | Khālsā | 1,432·82 | 917,007 | 2 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 121·18 | 77,553 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Tonwarghār | 1,833·91 | 1,173,702 | 1 | 701 |
| | Khālsā | 1,596·37 | 1,021,677 | 1 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 237·54 | 152,025 | .. | ... |
| 4 | Sheopur | 2,861·56 | 1,831,398 | 3 | 716 |
| | Khālsā | 2,552·95 | 1,633,885 | 2 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 308·61 | 197,513 | 1 | .. |
| 5 | Narwar | 4,041·02 | 2,586,253 | 2 | 1,306 |
| | Khālsā | 3,040·09 | 1,945,658 | 2 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 1,000·93 | 640,595 | .. | ... |
| 6 | Bhisla | 1,625·00 | 1,040,000 | 1 | 708 |
| | Khālsā | 1,427·59 | 913,662 | 1 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 197·41 | 126,338 | .. | ... |
| 7 | Isāgarh | 3,591·22 | 2,298,381 | 2 | 1,371 |
| | Khālsā | 2,433·81 | 1,557,639 | 2 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 1,157·41 | 740,742 | ... | ... |
| 8 | Ujjain | 1,505·42 | 963,468 | 3 | 667 |
| | Khālsā | 1,067·36 | 683,113 | 3 | ... |
| | Jāgīr | 438·06 | 280,355 | ... | .. |
| 9 | Shājāpur | 3,335·65 | 2,134,816 | 3 | 1,318 |
| | Khālsā | 2,442·42 | 1,563,150 | 3 | ... |
| | Jāgīr | 893·23 | 571,666 | ... | ... |
| 10 | Mandasor | 1,878·61 | 1,202,312 | 3 | 850 |
| | Khālsā | 1,457·90 | 933,053 | 3 | ... |
| | Jāgīr | 420·71 | 269,259 | ... | ... |
| 11 | Amjhera | 1,301·44 | 832,921 | ... | 465 |
| | Khālsā | 673·73 | 431,188 | ... | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 627·71 | 401,733 | ... | ... |
| | Total | 25,041·08 | 16,026,291 | 25 | 9,538 |
| | Khālsā | 19,486·96 | 12,471,658 | 24 | .. |
| | Jāgīr | 5,554·12 | 3,554,633 | 1 | .. |

TABLE VIII.

FOR A NORMAL YEAR.

| Population, 1901. | Cultivated area. | | Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Irrigated. | Total. | Income derived from land. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **325,391** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 277,621 | 209,356 | 40,591 | .... | 5,80,000 |
| 47,770 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **394,461** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 385,445 | 471,851 | 38,666 | .... | 11,98,000 |
| 9,016 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **367,716** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 348,894 | 507,808 | 41,067 | .... | 11,25,000 |
| 18,822 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **214,624** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 177,181 | 296,948 | 18,332 | .... | 8,14,000 |
| 37,443 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **398,298** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 296,069 | 495,202 | 68,184 | .... | 6,58,000 |
| 102,229 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **120,189** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 114,581 | 204,371 | 1,524 | .... | 3,42,000 |
| 5,608 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **248,742** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 192,840 | 323,456 | 9,464 | .... | 4,97,000 |
| 55,902 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **209,670** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 176,325 | 291,046 | 3,979 | .... | 10,62,000 |
| 33,345 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **348,747** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 316,544 | 443,944 | 22,348 | .... | 16,63,000 |
| 32,203 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **208,737** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 175,037 | 226,359 | 24,906 | .... | 11,11,000 |
| 33,700 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **96,426** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 60,626 | 125,399 | 3,894 | .... | 1,58,000 |
| 35,800 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **2,933,001** | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2,521,163 | 3,595,740 | 272,955 | .... | 92,08,000 |
| 411,838 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

TABLE

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE

| YEAR. | Total Khālsā area of the state in acres. | UNCULTIVATED. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total. | Forest. | Culturable. | Waste. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Normal year | 12,472,000 | 8,876,000 | 862,000 | 4,020,000 | 3,994,000 |
| 1900-01 | 12,315,272 | 8,822,318 | 1,594,773 | 4,593,419 | 2,634,126 |
| 1901-02 | 12,382,043 | 8,997,821 | 1,530,716 | 4,732,885 | 2,734,220 |
| 1902-03 | 12,450,372 | 8,788,138 | 1,097,794 | 4,141,144 | 3,549,200 |
| 1903-04 | 12,476,209 | 8,784,235 | 979,501 | 3,948,719 | 3,856,015 |
| 1904-05 | 12,471,658 | 8,875,918 | 861,750 | 4,019,729 | 3,994,439 |
| 1905-06 | | | | | |
| 1906-07 | | | | | |
| 1907-08 | | | | | |
| 1908-09 | | | | | |
| 1909-10 | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | | | | | |
| 1911-12 | | | | | |
| 1912-13 | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | | | | | |
| 1914-15 | | | | | |
| 1915-16 | | | | | |
| 1916-17 | | | | | |
| 1917-18 | | | | | |
| 1918-19 | | | | | |
| 1919-20 | | | | | |

| CULTIVATED. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | IRRIGATED. | | | | Dry. | Area under double crop. | Area under mixed crop. |
| | Wells. | Tanks. | Other sources. | Total. | | | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 3,596,000 | 166,000 | 77,000 | 30,000 | 273,000 | 3,323,000 | 212,000 | 1,291,000 |
| 3,492,954 | 154,175 | 18,028 | 40,188 | 212,391 | 3,280,563 | 344,667 | .. |
| 3,384,222 | 164,530 | 62,982 | 14,040 | 241,552 | 3,142,670 | 207,732 | .. |
| 3,662,234 | 157,854 | 56,204 | 17,352 | 231,410 | 3,430,824 | 295,021 | .. |
| 3,691,974 | 173,791 | 63,360 | 19,678 | 256,829 | 3,435,145 | 366,543 | 1,559,898 |
| 3,595,740 | 165,907 | 77,171 | 29,877 | 272,955 | 3,322,785 | 212,493 | 1,290,991 |

| Serial No. | Name of zila. | Total Khālsā area in acres. | UNCULTIVATED. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total. | Forest. | Culturable. | Waste. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Gwalior Gird. | 871,626 | 662,270 | 25,097 | 247,831 | 389,342 |
| 2 | Bhind | 917,007 | 445,156 | 2,295 | 144,[illegible]09 | 298,752 |
| 3 | Tonwarghār | 1,021,677 | 513,869 | 3,437 | 147,206 | 363,226 |
| 4 | Sheopur | 1,633,885 | 1,336,937 | 346,314 | 244,577 | 746,046 |
| 5 | Narwar | 1,945,658 | 1,450,456 | 198,352 | 656,750 | 595,354 |
| 6 | Isāgarh | 1,557,639 | 1,234,183 | 168,538 | 633,405 | 432,240 |
| 7 | Bhilsa | 913,662 | 709,291 | 84,367 | 475,520 | 149,404 |
| 8 | Ujjain | 683,113 | 392,067 | 3,539 | 263,849 | 124,679 |
| 9 | Shājāpur | 1,563,150 | 1,119,206 | 18,448 | 745,863 | 354,895 |
| 10 | Mandasor | 933,053 | 706,694 | 5,891 | 334,859 | 365,944 |
| 11 | Amjhera | 431,188 | 305,789 | 5,472 | 125,760 | 174,557 |
| | TOTAL | 12,471,658 | 8,875,918 | 861,750 | 4,019,729 | 3,994,439 |

TABLE IX. GWALIOR STATE.

IRRIGATION FOR NORMAL YEAR.

| CULTIVATED. | | | | | | | | Area under double crop. | Area under mixed crop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | IRRIGATED. | | | | | | Dry. | | |
| | Canals. | Wells. | Tanks. | Bands. | Other sources. | Total. | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 209,356 | .. | 12,861 | 25,664 | .. | 2,066 | 40,591 | 168,765 | 11,898 | 113,153 |
| 471,851 | .. | 11,030 | 15,058 | .. | 12,578 | 38,666 | 433,185 | 20,191 | 319,653 |
| 507,808 | .. | 14,366 | 15,082 | .. | 11,619 | 41,067 | 466,741 | 26,016 | 299,268 |
| 296,948 | .. | 12,747 | 3,195 | .. | 2,390 | 18,332 | 278,616 | 8,834 | 67.170 |
| 495,202 | .. | 52,333 | 15,066 | . | 785 | 68,184 | 427,018 | 51,595 | 115,968 |
| 323,456 | .. | 8,906 | 417 | .. | 141 | 9,464 | 313,992 | 18,532 | 30,09[illegible] |
| 204,371 | .. | 1,084 | 357 | .. | 83 | 1,524 | 202,847 | 7,297 | 50,264 |
| 291,046 | .. | 3,766 | 182 | .. | 31 | 3,979 | 287,067 | 9,068 | 103 801 |
| 443,944 | .. | 20,859 | 1,461 | .. | 28 | 22,348 | 421,596 | 27,777 | 166 997 |
| 226,359 | .. | 24,313 | 573 | .. | 20 | 24,906 | 201,453 | 21,943 | 17,774 |
| 125,399 | .. | 3,642 | 116 | .. | 136 | [3,894 | 121,505 | 9,342 | 5 872 |
| 3,595,740 | .. | 165,907 | 77,171 | .. | 29,877 | 272,955 | 3,322,785 | 212,493 | 1,[illegible],991 |

TABLE IX—A.



| YEARS. | Area in acres Khālsā. | No. of villages. | NUMBER OF | | | | Name of important tanks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tanks. | Wells, Pakka and Kachcha. | Baoris. | Others. | |
| 1900-01 | 12,315,272 | 9,538 | 1,852 | 60,563 | .. | .. | The important tanks, etc., in the state are:— |
| 1901-02 | 12,382,043 | 9,538 | 2,317 | 57,871 | .. | .. | 1 Raipur *band*. |
| 1902-03 | 12,450,372 | 9,538 | 2,191 | 53,795 | .. | .. | 2 Tekanpur tank. |
| 1903-04 | 12,476,209 | 9,538 | 2,686 | 58,066 | .. | .. | 3 Gauri *tāl*. |
| 1904-05 | 12,471,658 | 9,538 | 2,268 | 55,147 | .. | .. | 4 Sabalgarh *band*. |
| 1905-06 | | | | | | | 5 Porsa tank. |
| 1906-07 | | | | | | | 6 Jalmandar tank of Pauri. |
| 1907-08 | | | | | | | 7 Lakhna *tāl*. |
| 1908-09 | | | | | | | 8 Dinārā *tāl* (the largest in the state). |
| 1909-10 | | | | | | | 9 Jigna tank. |
| 1910-11 | | | | | | | 10 Algi tank. |
| 1911-12 | | | | | | | 11 Kadwaia tank. |
| 1912-13 | | | | | | | 12 Akodia tank. |
| 1913-14 | | | | | | | 13 Amjhera tank. |
| 1914-15 | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 | | | | | | | |

| Name of zila. | Area in acres (Khālsā.) | No. of villages. | Number of Tanks. | Wells, Pakka. | Baoris. | Wells, Kachcha. | Others. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gwalior Gird . | 871,626 | 617 | 469 | 3,168 | .. | 669 | | |
| Bhind . . | 917,007 | 819 | 643 | 2,229 | .. | 1,671 | | |
| Tonwarghār . | 1,021,677 | 701 | 354 | 3,204 | .. | 1,858 | | |
| Sheopur . . | 1,633,885 | 716 | 120 | 2,192 | .. | 1,375 | | |
| Narwar . . | 1,945,658 | 1,306 | 384 | 9,764 | .. | 3,795 | | |
| Bhīlsa . . | 913,662 | 1,371 | 38 | 406 | .. | 255 | | |
| Isāgarh . . | 1,557,639 | 708 | 25 | 2,448 | .. | 1,826 | | |
| Ujjain . . | 683,113 | 667 | 26 | 814 | .. | 1,242 | | |
| Shājāpur . . | 1,563,150 | 1,318 | 170 | 2,596 | .. | 5,624 | | |
| Mandasor . . | 933,053 | 850 | 32 | 2,466 | .. | 6,345 | | |
| Amjhera . . | 431,188 | 465 | 7 | 445 | .. | 735 | | |
| TOTAL . | 12,471,658 | 9,538 | 2,268 | 29,752 | .. | 25,395 | | |

TABLE

AREA IN ACRES

| YEAR. | Total of both crops. | KHARIF Total. | Rice. | Jowār. | Makka. | Bājra. | Kodon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Normal year . | 3,923,800 | 2,094,800 | 52,200 | 432,000 | 126,000 | 40,500 | .. |
| 1900-01 . . | 3,832,000 | 2,698,000 | 33,000 | 1,048,000 | 158,000 | 218,000 | .. |
| 1901-02 . . | 3,587,000 | 2,435,000 | 46,000 | 892,000 | 159,000 | 196,000 | .. |
| 1902-03 . . | 3,953,000 | 2,852,000 | 42,000 | 1,157,000 | 61,000 | 218,000 | .. |
| 1903-04 . . | 3,923,779 | 2,094,578 | 52,309 | 432,099 | 126,892 | 40,502 | .. |
| 1904-05 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1905-06 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1906-07 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1907-08 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 . . | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 . . | | | | | | | |

RABI

| Total. | Wheat. | Gram. | Barley. | Batra. | Masūr. | Alsi and other Oil Seeds. | Poppy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 1,829,000 | 505,000 | 643,000 | 26,000 | .. | .. | 74,000 | 36,000 |
| 1,134,000 | 388,000 | 534,000 | 72,000 | .. | .. | .. | 50,000 |
| 1,152,000 | 306,000 | 670,000 | 73,000 | .. | .. | .. | 34,000 |
| 1,101,000 | 299,000 | 610,000 | 76,000 | .. | .. | .. | 41,000 |
| 1,829,201 | 505,044 | 643,095 | 25,912 | .. | † 21,000 | 74,784 | 36,378 |

CROP.

| Kutki. | Sāmān and Fikār. | Urad. | Müng. | Tüar or Arhar. | Tilli. | Rameli. | Cotton. | Miscel-laneous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 219,500 | .. | 159,000 | 1,065,600 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,241,000 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,142,000 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,374,000 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | *37,300 | 219,480 | .. | 159,795 | 1,026,201 |

CROP.

| Sugarcane. | Tobacco. | | | | Miscel-laneous. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 545,000 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90,000 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69,000 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75,000 | * Includes *urad* and *mūng*. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 559,366 | † Includes *batra*. |

KHA

| Serial No. | Name of zila. | Total of both the crops. | Total. | Rice. | Jowār. | Makka. | Bājra. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Gwālior Gird . | 220,806 | 95,821 | 9,070 | 3,202 | 274 | 2,644 |
| 2 | Bhind . . | 491,395 | 220,471 | 3,314 | 918 | 15 | 3,048 |
| 3 | Tonwarghār . | 652,877 | 247,794 | 5,944 | 675 | 45 | 5,612 |
| 4 | Sheopur . . | 304,918 | 165,315 | 430 | 37,024 | 1,426 | 18,175 |
| 5 | Narwar . . | 544,645 | 349,195 | 21,538 | 96,882 | 11,715 | 1,900 |
| 6 | Bhīlsa . . | 211,591 | 69,451 | 2,383 | 16,340 | 7,260 | 60 |
| 7 | Isāgarh . . | 341,847 | 138,686 | 2,034 | 67,807 | 17,115 | 185 |
| 8 | Ujjain . . | 299,989 | 175,694 | 231 | 21,553 | 10,762 | 1,947 |
| 9 | Shājāpur . . | 471,313 | 368,338 | 5,205 | 88,852 | 26,720 | 225 |
| 10 | Mandasor . . | 249,706 | 170,407 | 376 | 89,820 | 23,688 | 371 |
| 11 | Amjhera . . | 134,692 | 93,406 | 1,784 | 9,026 | 27,872 | 6,335 |
| | TOTAL . | 3,923,779 | 2,094,578 | 52,309 | 432,099 | 126,892 | 40,502 |

TABLE

BA

| Total. | Wheat. | Gram. | Barley. | Pea and masūr. | Miscellaneous food crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 124,985 | 12,820 | 51,879 | 772 | 4,011 | 53,920 |
| 270,924 | 5,871 | 128,794 | 1,938 | 668 | 129,967 |
| 405,083 | 17,818 | 180,272 | 2,807 | 830 | 201,727 |
| 139,602 | 52,408 | 50,881 | 776 | 644 | 13,968 |
| 195,450 | 58,085 | 50,973 | [illegible],517 | 7,183 | 57,626 |
| 142,140 | 72,510 | 34,795 | 96 | 3,392 | 26,930 |
| 203,161 | 108,429 | 66,046 | 905 | 1,131 | 10,914 |
| 124,295 | 77,732 | 17,988 | 81 | 1,020 | 6,293 |
| 102,965 | 50,684 | 25,246 | 926 | 1,235 | 10,445 |
| 79 299 | 24,312 | 25,622 | 8,081 | 415 | 2,305 |
| 41,286 | 24,375 | 10,599 | 13 | 188 | 554 |
| 1,829,190 | 505,044 | 643,095 | 25,912 | 20,717 | 514,649 |

RIF.

| Urd, mūng and moth. | Mūng-phali. | Miscel-laneous food crops. | Cotton. | Indigo. | Sugar-cane. | Tilli. | Gânja. | Tobacco. | Miscel-laneous non-food crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 675 | 5 | 56,672 | 526 | 14 | 899 | 16,682 | 78 | 409 | 4,671 |
| 1,559 | 940 | 139,100 | 1,146 | 20 | 138 | 4,563 | .. | 1,093 | 64,617 |
| 13,190 | 1 | 176,787 | 424 | 25 | 762 | 7,553 | 61 | 3,500 | 33,215 |
| 2,365 | 10 | 50,005 | 6,473 | 169 | 1,535 | 39,259 | 1 | 851 | 7,592 |
| 11,146 | 580 | 126,065 | 1,882 | 44 | 1,187 | 69,786 | 41 | 1,040 | 5,389 |
| 113 | 81 | 17,206 | 1,501 | .. | 178 | 19,404 | .. | 5 | 4,920 |
| 1,139 | 57 | 22,119 | 1,533 | .. | 145 | 24,573 | 6 | 446 | 1,536 |
| 274 | 87 | 94,024 | 35,330 | .. | 122 | 4,258 | 32 | 321 | 6,753 |
| 1,525 | 251 | 127,771 | 70,848 | 494 | 935 | 8,111 | 20 | 325 | 37,056 |
| 2,573 | 311 | 12,928 | 20,686 | 321 | 262 | 10,434 | .. | 76 | 8,561 |
| 2,736 | 647 | 4,623 | 19,446 | 1 | 46 | 14,857 | 2 | 1 | 7,030 |
| 37,295 | 2,970 | 827,300 | 159,795 | 1,088 | 6,209 | 219,480 | 241 | 8,067 | 181,441 |

X.

BI.

| Poppy. | Alsi and other oil seeds. | Tobacco. | Miscellaneous non-food crops. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 64 | 991 | 200 | 328 | |
| 305 | 1,965 | 178 | 1,238 | |
| .. | 759 | 342 | 528 | |
| 186 | 19,721 | 47 | 971 | |
| 109 | 5,581 | 347 | 1,029 | |
| 850 | 2,659 | 1,057 | 851 | |
| 6,019 | 9,206 | 331 | 180 | |
| 2,294 | 18,501 | 259 | 127 | |
| 11,065 | 2,953 | 76 | 395 | |
| 14,676 | 8,382 | .. | 506 | |
| 1,310 | 4,063 | .. | 184 | |
| 36,378 | 74,781 | 2,777 | 5,837 | |

TABLE

STATISTIC OF

| Year. | COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of | | | | Rate of wages paid. | | | | Outturn. | | |
| | Mills. | Looms. | Spindles. | Hands employed. | Male. | Female. | Child. | Raw Materials consumed. | Total number of bales. | Yarn. | Cloth. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | | | |
| 1881 . . . . | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1891 . . . . | 3 | 19 | .. | 119 | Average. | | 0 5 0 | .. | 120 | .. | .. |
| 1901 . . . . | 4 | 19 | .. | 322 | Average. | | 0 5 4 | 37,188 | 18,714 | .. | .. |
| 1902 . . . . | 7 | 43 | 14,000 | 986 | Average. | | 0 5 2 | 18,199 | 8,754 | .. | .. |
| 1903 . . . . | 7 | 49 | 14,124 | 1,024 | Average. | | 0 5 6 | 56,116 | 27,662 | .. | .. |
| 1904 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 . . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |

| GINNING FACTORIES. | | | | | PRESSES. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF | | | Rates of wages. | Out-turn. | NUMBER OF | | | Outturn in table | |
| Factories. | Gins. | Hands employed. | | | Factories. | Presses. | Hands employed. | | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | | | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | |
| .. | 1 | 75 | 0 3 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 4 | 1 | 253 | 0 9 0 | 1,420 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 6 | 1 | 323 | 0 9 6 | 879 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 7 | 2 | 468 | 0 8 0 | 1,588 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 7 | 2 | 468 | 0 8 6 | 2,451 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

TABLE XII. GWALIOR STATE.

QUANTITY OF MINERALS PRODUCED IN TONS.

| YEAR. | Coal. | Iron. | Salt. | Saltpetre. | Mica. | Granite. | Limestone. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1900-01 | .. | 35 | 60 | ·006 | .. | 216 | 32 | |
| 1901-02 | .. | 41 | 53 | ·007 | .. | 989 | 38 | |
| 1902-03 | .. | 34 | 50 | ·015 | .. | 1,000 | 40 | |
| 1903-04 | .. | 38 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1904-05 | 200 | 104 | 494 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1905-06 | | | | | | | | |
| 1906-07 | | | | | | | | |
| 1907-08 | | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 | | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 | | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 | | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 | | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 | | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 | | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 | | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 | | | | | | | | |

GWALIOR STATE.

## TABLE XIII.

### PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD GRAINS.

| YEAR. | SEERS PER RUPEE. | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jowār. | Wheat. | Makka. | Gram. | Mūng. | Urad. | Masūr. | Bājra. | Rice. | Salt. | Kodon. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1881-90 | 46 | 20 | 45 | 33 | 36 | 30 | 44 | 23 | 9 | 34 | 65 | | |
| 1891-1900 | 49 | 15 | 30 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 20 | 6 | 23 | 47 | | |
| 1901-02 | 21 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 8 | 17 | 40 | | |
| 1902-03 | 29 | 13 | 36 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 22 | 9 | 26 | 40 | | |
| 1903-04 | 33 | 15 | 34 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 45 | | |
| 1904-05 | 29 | 16 | 28 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 42 | | |
| 1905-06 | 15 | 13 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 16 | 27 | | |
| 1906-07 | 21 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 7 | 16 | 40 | | |
| 1907-08 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## TABLE XIV

### WAGES.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES FOR

| YEAR. | SKILLED LABOUR. | | | | | | | | UNSKILLED LABOUR. | | | CART HIRE. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carpenter. | Blacksmith. | Mason. | Goldsmith. | Tailor. | Shoemaker. | Weaver. | Matmaker. | Male. | Female. | Child. | Cart drawn by 2 bullocks (goods). | Cart drawn by 4 bullocks. | Cart drawn by 2 bullocks (Sawāri gādi.) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. P. | A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | A. | |
| 1881-1890 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | 13 | |
| 1891-1900 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | 13 | |
| 1901-02 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 0 15 0 | .. | 13 | |
| 1902-03 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | 14 | |
| 1903-04 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | 14 | |
| 1904-05 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 0 0 | .. | 14 | |
| 1905-06 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 3 | 1 0 0 | .. | 14 | |
| 1906-07 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 3 | 1 0 0 | .. | 14 | |
| 1907-08 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## TABLE XV.

### ROADS.

| Year. | Mileage. | | | Metalled road constructed and maintained by | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metalled. | Unmetalled. | Total. | Government. | Native State. | Local funds. | Other sources. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1905 . . | 975¼ | 62 | 1,037¼ | 564½ | 404¼ | .. | 6½ | |

TABLE

LEGISLATION

Civil Justice.—Courts

| YEAR. | MUNSIF. | | | | ADALAT KHAFIFA. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Suits for money and moveable property. | Title and other suits. | Rent suits. | Total. | Suits for money and moveable property. | Title and other suits. | Rent suits. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Average for 1891 to 1900 | 6,772 | 420 | Included in Col. 3. | 7,192 | 1,440 | .. | .. | 1,440 |
| 1901 | 8,156 | 375 | | 8,531 | 1,276 | .. | .. | 1,276 |
| 1902 | 7,198 | 394 | | 7,592 | 1,332 | .. | .. | 1,332 |
| 1903 | 7,499 | 935 | | 8,434 | 1,125 | .. | .. | 1,125 |
| 1904 | 6,481 | 1,265 | 1,064 | 8,810 | 1,625 | 6 | 2 | 1,633 |
| 1905 | 5,400 | 1,366 | 925 | 7,691 | 1,376 | 2 | 2 | 1,380 |
| 1906 | 3,263 | 900 | 540 | 4,703 | 174 | .. | .. | 174 |
| 1907 | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | | | | | | | | |
| 1814 | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | |

AND JUSTICE.

and suits instituted.

| Sadr Amini. | | | | Prant and Sadr Adalat. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suits for money and moveable property. | Title and other suits. | Rent suits. | Total. | Suits for money and moveable property. | Title and other suits. | Rent suits. | Total. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 27 | 7 | Not separated from Col. 11. | 34 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | |
| 34 | 4 | | 38 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | |
| 26 | 4 | | 30 | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | |
| 37 | 3 | | 40 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | |
| 29 | 14 | 1 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 18 | 8 | .. | 26 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | |
| 11 | 3 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

| Year. | MAGISTRATE'S COURT. Number of persons tried for | | | | PRANT ADALAT. Number of persons tried for | | | | SADR ADALAT. Number of persons tried for | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Offences against person and property. | Offences against the Indian Penal Code. | Offences against the special and local laws. | Total. | Offences against person and property. | Offences against the Indian Penal Code. | Offences against the special and local laws. | Total. | Offences against person and property. | Offences against the Indian Penal Code. | Offences against the special and local laws. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Average for 1891—1900 | 28,333 | 17,371 | 10,962 | .. | 687 | 453 | 234 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1901 | 30,134 | 18,643 | 11,491 | .. | 525 | 347 | 178 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1902 | 29,090 | 17,737 | 11,353 | .. | 759 | 488 | 271 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1903 | 22,385 | 12,807 | 9,578 | .. | 397 | 271 | 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1904 | 19,977 | 14,890 | 2,852 | 2,235 | 321 | 310 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1905 | 21,122 | 16,122 | 2,996 | 2,005 | 324 | 306 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1906 | 12,086 | 9,436 | 1,600 | 1,050 | 234 | 231 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1907 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

AND JUSTICE.

Court and work done.

| DISPOSAL OF WORK IN | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAGISTRATE'S COURT. | | | SESSIONS COURT. | | | HIGH COURT. | | | REMARKS. |
| Persons acquitted. | Persons convicted. | Cases disposed of. | Persons acquitted. | Persons convicted. | Cases disposed of. | Persons acquitted. | Persons convicted. | Cases disposed of. | |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 14,916 | 13,414 | 16,740 | 288 | 399 | 275 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 16,639 | 13,495 | 17,670 | 150 | 375 | 257 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 15,141 | 13,949 | 15,248 | 230 | 529 | 279 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 12,895 | 9,490 | 11,297 | 141 | 256 | 237 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 12,758 | 7,513 | 11,149 | 50 | 281 | 158 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 14,645 | 7,860 | 11,419 | 87 | 237 | 162 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 7,862 | 4,825 | 6,991 | 41 | 193 | 129 | .. | .. | .. | |

TABLE

FINANCE—

| YEAR. | Grand total. | Total revenue of the State (Khālsā). | Land Revenue. | CUSTOMS. | | | EXCISE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total. | Opium. | Other sources. | Total. | Country spirits. | Other sources. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| For Normal year . | 1,40,00,000 | 1,29,00,000 | 70,00,000 | 14,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Average for 10 years ending 1890 . | 2,16,27,437 | 2,05,27,437 | 93,90,561 | 12,09,932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Average for 10 years ending 1900 . | 1,62,55,186 | 1,51,55,186 | 86,20,226 | 12,27,648 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1900-01 . | 1,47,77,472 | 1,36,77,472 | 83,43,617 | 9,95,263 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1901-02 . | 1,49,78,004 | 1,38,78,004 | 71,23,716 | 10,65,831 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1902-03 . | 1,62,87,013 | 1,51,87,013 | 85,44,138 | 10,99,101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1903-04 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1904-05 . | 1,39,61,539 | 1,28,61,539 | 70,40,859 | 14,01,508 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1905-06 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906-07 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907-08 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908-09 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909-10 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912-13 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914-15 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915-16 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916-17 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917-18 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918-19 . | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919-20 . | | | | | | | | | |

| Stamp. Total. | Stamp. Judicial. | Stamp. Non-judicial. | Stamp. Court-fee. | Stamp. Other sources. | Stamp. Law and Justice. | Tānka. | Tribute. | Other assessed taxes. | Forest. | Registration. | Compensation for salt. | Miscellaneous, including excise. | Extraordinary. | Jāgir income. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 2,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42,23,000 | .. | 11,00,000 | |
| 74,068 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,46,013 | .. | .. | 16,129 | .. | .. | 96,90,734 | .. | 11,00,000 | |
| 1,51,168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,40,044 | .. | .. | 10,177 | .. | .. | 50,05,923 | .. | 11,00,000 | |
| 1,57,188 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,402 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41,70,002 | .. | 11,00,000 | |
| 2,89,632 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,103 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53,86,722 | .. | 11,00,000 | |
| 2,77,628 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,374 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52,49,772 | .. | 11,00,000 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,00,000 | |
| 2,02,260 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77,385 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41,39,527 | .. | 11,00,000 | |

TABLE

FINANCE—

| Year. | Grand total. | Total expenditure of the State (Khālsā). | Charges in respect of Collections. | | Salaries and Expenses. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Land Revenue. | Forest. | General administration, including Chief's establishment. | Law and Justice. | Police. | Education. | Medical. | Other Heads. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| For Normal year . | | 1,03,00,000 | 6,00,000 | Included in Land Revenue. | 24,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 7,00,000 | 2,00,000 | 1,50,000 | .. |
| Average for 10 years ending 1890 . | | 1,17,66,233 | 7,87,640 | | 19,54,550 | 2,55,851 | 6,42,575 | 43,909 | 33,350 | .. |
| Average for 10 years ending 1900 . | | 1,57,74,280 | 8,87,199 | | 29,95,022 | 3,35,456 | 8,09,334 | 1,65,193 | 1,32,969 | .. |
| 1901 . | | 1,23,31,692 | 7,78,501 | | 30,73,619 | 2,64,769 | 7,02,025 | 22,045 | 1,55,346 | .. |
| 1902 . | | 1,38,95,471 | 7,88,070 | | 22,03,578 | 2,73,302 | 7,02,841 | 2,22,350 | 1,60,471 | .. |
| 1903 . | | 1,33,00,093 | 8,26,940 | | 16,02,621 | 2,98,519 | 7,46,974 | 2,41,784 | 1,63,701 | .. |
| 1904 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 . | | | | | | | | | | |

EXPENDITURE.

| Pensions and miscellaneous civil charges. | Tribute paid to British Government. | Tribute paid to Native States. | Military. | Famine Relief. | Irrigation. | Civil Public Works. | Miscellaneous. | Extraordinary. | Jāgīr Expenditure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 8,00,000 | .. | .. | 34,00,000 | .. | 1,00,000 | 9,00,000 | 7,50,000 | | | |
| 8,13,393 | .. | .. | 37,94,449 | .. | 74,442 | 7,20,544 | 26,45,530 | | | |
| 10,49,225 | .. | .. | 41,15,717 | .. | .. | 11,99,513 | 40,84,652 | | | |
| 8,30,064 | .. | .. | 38,27,900 | .. | 1,78,565 | 12,28,822 | 12,70,036 | | | |
| 6,61,445 | .. | .. | 40,16,308 | .. | 4,05,704 | 15,71,256 | 28,90,146 | | | |
| 10,07,655 | .. | .. | 41,28,484 | .. | 6,67,509 | 21,82,872 | 14,33,034 | | | |

TABLE

REVENUE DEMAND AT SUCCESSIVE SETTLEMENTS

| Serial No. | Name of Zila. | Years of settlement and demand. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Gwalior Gird . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,41,088 |
| 2 | Bhind . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,43,894 |
| 3 | Tonwarghār . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,76,501 |
| 4 | Sheopur . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,73,260 |
| 5 | Narwar . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,58,488 |
| 6 | Bhilsa . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,40,827 |
| 7 | Isāgarh . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,47,920 |
| 8 | Ujjain . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Not available. |
| 9 | Shājāpur . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 10 | Mandasor . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 11 | Amjhera . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Total . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

AND PRESENT DEMAND FOR REVENUE AND CESSES.

| Present revenue demand and cesses. | | | Incidence per acre. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue. | Cesses. | Total. | Cultivated area. | Total area. | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 5,80,064 | .. | 5,80,064 | 2 12 0 | 0 11 0 | |
| 11,89,235 | .. | 11,89,235 | 2 8 0 | 0 13 0 | |
| 11,25,120 | .. | 11,25,120 | 2 3 0 | 1 2 0 | |
| 8,13,888 | .. | 8,13,888 | 2 12 0 | 0 8 0 | |
| 6,57,981 | .. | 6,57,981 | 1 5 0 | 0 5 0 | |
| 3,41,568 | .. | 3,41,568 | 1 10 0 | 0 6 0 | |
| 4,97,438 | .. | 4,97,438 | 1 8 0 | 0 5 0 | |
| 10,62,201 | .. | 10,62,201 | 3 11 0 | 1 9 0 | |
| 16,63,300 | .. | 16,63,300 | 3 12 0 | 1 0 0 | |
| 11,11,060 | .. | 11,11,060 | 4 15 0 | 1 5 0 | |
| 1,58,163 | .. | 1,58,163 | 1 4 0 | 0 6 0 | |
| 92,09,018* | .. | 92,09,018* | 2 9 0 | 0 12 0 | * Does not include patell haqs received on lands in Bombay Presidency (Rs. 11,592). |

TABLE

Ex

| Year. | Receipts from Foreign Liquor. | Country spirits. | | Receipts from Tārī and Sindi. | Drugs. | | | | Opium. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Receipts. | Consumption in gallons. | | Total receipts. | Consumption in maunds of Gānja. | Bhāng. | Charas. | Total receipts. | Consumption. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Average for 1881—1890. | 5,000 | 124,041 | 250,666 | .. | 2,569 | 1,153 | 285 | .. | 104,034 | 593 |
| Average for 1891—1900. | 5,000 | 103,106 | 310,062 | .. | 3,155 | 1,024 | 603 | .. | 94,975 | 640 |
| 1901 . . | 5,050 | 130,612 | 397,666 | .. | 4,534 | 1,795 | 483 | .. | 109,169 | 1,689 |
| 1902 . . | 5,052 | 130,654 | 425,139 | .. | 4,290 | 1,763 | 450 | .. | 108,886 | 8,144 |
| 1903 . . | 5,055 | 132,039 | 424,762 | .. | 4,097 | 1,958 | 481 | .. | 231,698 | 9,636 |
| 1904 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 . . | | | | | | | | | | |

| Total Receipts. | Total Charges. | Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from | | | Number of shops for the sale of | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Liquor, including Tāri and Sindi. | Drugs. | Opium. | Country Liquor. | Drugs and opium. | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 2,30,641 | 2,031 | 1,20,041 | 2,570 | 1,04,034 | 473 | 536 | |
| 2,01,236 | 2,267 | 1,08,106 | 3,155 | 94,975 | 381 | 512 | |
| 2,44,315 | 3,967 | 1,35,662 | 4,534 | 1,09,169 | 448 | 650 | |
| 2,43,830 | 10,357 | 1,35,706 | 4,290 | 2,48,883 | 468 | 661 | |
| 3,67,834 | 12,075 | 1,37,094 | 4,097 | 2,31,697 | 572 | 648 | |

TABLE

MUNICI

| YEAR. | INCOME. | | | | | EXPEN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Octroi. | Tax on houses and lands. | Other taxes. | Other sources. | Total. | Administration and collection charges. | Public safety. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1889-90 | 3,600 | 10,444 | 1,036 | 46,203 | 61,283 | 7,649 | 12,950 |
| 1891-1900 | 6,532 | 16,605 | 4,593 | 44,328 | 72,058 | 9,371 | 12,549 |
| 1901 | 5,847 | 24,334 | 7,316 | 43,262 | 80,759 | 9,840 | 11,856 |
| 1902 | 9,926 | 23,855 | 8,221 | 38,297 | 80,299 | 11,065 | 9,483 |
| 1903 | 12,327 | 27,534 | 9,775 | 42,489 | 92,125 | 11,343 | 12,584 |
| 1904 | | | | | | | |
| 1905 | | | | | | | |
| 1906 | | | | | | | |
| 1907 | | | | | | | |
| 1908 | | | | | | | |
| 1909 | | | | | | | |
| 1910 | | | | | | | |
| 1911 | | | | | | | |
| 1912 | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | |
| 1917 | | | | | | | |
| 1918 | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | | | | | | |

PALITY.

DITURE.

| Water supply and drainage. | | Conservancy. | Lighting. | Public works and roads. | Public Instruction. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital. | Maintenance. | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 3,733 | .. | 17,310 | .. | 4,908 | .. | 5,277 | 51,827 | |
| 3,645 | .. | 17,004 | .. | 8,747 | .. | 9,970 | 61,286 | |
| 6,092 | .. | 18,325 | .. | 5,363 | .. | 8,155 | 59,631 | |
| 5,963 | 299 | 17,630 | .. | 14,639 | .. | 6,634 | 65,713 | |
| 5,188 | 573 | 19,286 | .. | 11,133 | .. | 7,580 | 67,687 | |

TABLE

EDUCA

| YEAR. | ARTS COLLEGES. | | HIGH SCHOOLS. | | MIDDLE SCHOOLS. | | UPPER PRIMARY. | | LOWER PRIMARY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Institutions. | No. of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1901 . . | 2 | 141 | 3 | 139 | 21 | 594 | 61 | 2,608 | 262 | 13,968 |
| 1902 . . | 2 | 136 | 3 | 142 | 21 | 577 | 87 | 2,635 | 254 | 13,488 |
| 1903 . . | 2 | 148 | 3 | 149 | 21 | 613 | 91 | 2,690 | 265 | 15,893 |
| 1904 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 . . | | | | | | | | | | |

| Other special schools. | | Girls' schools. | | Rote schools. | | Cost. | Private schools. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 6 | 162 | .. | .. | 5 | 113 | 2,27,661* | 49 | 1,217 | * Includes Rs. 36,152 for Arts colleges No. 2 having 141 scholars. |
| 6 | 253 | .. | .. | 9 | 210 | 2,44,778† | 47 | 1,335 | † Includes Rs. 38,263 for Arts colleges No. 2 having 136 scholars. |
| 6 | 258 | .. | .. | 11 | 164 | 2,46,750‡ | 39 | 1,019 | ‡ Includes Rs. 37,446 for Arts colleges No. 2 having 148 scholars. |

TABLE XXIV. 

POLICE.

| Serial No. | NAME OF ZILA. | Superintendent. | Inspector. | Sub-Inspector. | Head-Constables. | Constables. | Mounted Police. | | Rural Police. | | Municipal Police. | Cost. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Officers. | Privates. | Paid in kind. | Paid in cash. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | Gwalior Gird. | 1 | 4 | 19 | 73 | 1,576 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 2 | Bhind. . | 2 | .. | 14 | 58 | 491 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 3 | Tonwarghār . | 2 | 1 | 15 | 67 | 931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 4 | Sheopur . | 3 | .. | 19 | 65 | 943 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5 | Narwar . | 2 | .. | 20 | 16 | 561 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 6 | Bhīlsa. . | 1 | .. | 10 | 22 | 244 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 7 | Isāgarh . | 1 | 1 | 14 | 44 | 737 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 8 | Ujjain. . | 1 | .. | 8 | 86 | 625 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 9 | Shājāpur . | 2 | .. | 16 | 42 | 972 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 10 | Mandasor . | 2 | 1 | 16 | 73 | 863 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 11 | Amjhera . | 1 | .. | 4 | 4 | 227 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | TOTAL . | 18 | 7 | 155 | 550 | 8,170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

## TABLE XXV.

GWALIOR STATE.

ARMY.

| ARM. | NUMBER OF Officers. | Non-commissioned officers. | Men. | Followers. | Serviceable guns. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| IMPERIAL SERVICE. | 114 | 488 | 3,734 | 160 | .. | |
| Cavalry . . . . | 69 | 304 | 1,524 | 27 | .. | |
| Infantry. . . . | 40 | 166 | 1,786 | 32 | .. | |
| Transport . . . | 5 | 18 | 424 | 101 | .. | |
| STATE. | 113 | 445 | 3,375 | 798 | .. | |
| Artillery . . . | 30 | 96 | 314 | 719 | 36 | |
| Cavalry . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infantry. . . . | 83 | 349 | 3,061 | 79 | .. | |

TABLE
JAI

| Year. | Number of Central Jails. | Number of District Jails. | Number of Subsidiary Jails. | Average daily jail population. Male. | Average daily jail population. Female. | Rate of jail mortality per 1,000. | Expenditure on jail maintenance. | Cost per prisoner. | Profits on jail manufacture. | Earnings per prisoner. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1881 . | .. | 8 | .. | 98 | 16 | 101 | 3,047 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1891 . | 1 | 10 | .. | 884 | 58 | 263 | 3,399 | .. | 4,404 | 9 |
| 1901 . | 3 | 12 | .. | 2,117 | 97 | 442 | 65,678 | .. | 22,224 | 51 |
| 1902 . | 3 | 6 | .. | 2,175 | 58 | 241 | 63,814 | .. | 24,095 | 479 |
| 1903 . | 3 | 6 | .. | 1,953 | 63 | 278 | 56,825 | .. | 24,822 | 90 |
| 1904 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 . | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 . | | | | | | | | | | |

XXVI.

LS.

GWALIOR STATE.

| ADMISSIONS (RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 YEARS AND UNDER 2 YEARS. | | 2—5 YEARS. | | 5—10 YEARS. | | OVER 10 YEARS. | | TRANSPORTATION FOR A TERM. | | TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE. | | SENTENCE OF DEATH. | | |
| Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | REMARKS. |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 3,619 | 175 | 101 | 1 | 198 | 3 | 155 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 6,152 | 641 | 222 | .. | 342 | 4 | 174 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 2,395 | 122 | 115 | .. | 483 | 2 | 173 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 3,240 | 201 | 92 | .. | 1,375 | 70 | 110 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 2,052 | 123 | 106 | . | 623 | 21 | 102 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

TABLE

MEDI

| Year. | Number of: Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries. | Number of: Beds. | Average daily number of: Indoor Patients. | Average daily number of: Outdoor Patients. | Expenses met from: State Treasury. | Expenses met from: Local and Municipal funds. | Expenses met from: Fees, endowments and other sources. | Expenses met from: Total. | Expendi: Establishment. | Expendi: Medicine. | Expendi: Diet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1881 . . . | 5 | .. | 43 | 182 | 1,910 | .. | .. | 1,910 | 11,028 | 4,000 | 3,050 |
| 1891 . . . | 11 | .. | 88 | 622 | 38,606 | .. | .. | 38,606 | 18,622 | 8,490 | 7,240 |
| 1901 . . . | 21 | .. | 138 | 1,266 | 65,920 | .. | .. | 65,920 | 29,980 | 17,106 | 6,007 |
| 1902 . . . | 20 | .. | 162 | 1,433 | 66,911 | .. | .. | 66,911 | 31,955 | 10,717 | 7,060 |
| 1903 . . . | 20 | .. | 163 | 1,387 | 70,196 | .. | .. | 70,196 | 33,516 | 9,324 | 6,534 |
| 1904 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1905 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1907 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1909 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1912 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 . . . | | | | | | | | | | | |

CAL.

| -TURE ON | | | | VACCINATION. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Lunatic Asylum. | Number of persons vaccinated. | Number of successful operations. | Rate per 1,000 of population. | Total expenditure on vaccination. | Cost per successful case. | REMARKS. |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Rs. 3,70,028 | .. | Rs. 3,88,106 | .. | .. | 6,417 | 28 | 874 | Rs. A. P. 0 2 2 | |
| 5,98,630 | .. | 6,32,982 | .. | .. | 32,958 | 12 | 7,132 | 0 3 6 | |
| 25,154 | .. | 78,247 | .. | .. | 53,802 | 26 | 7,560 | 0 2 3 | |
| 13,081 | .. | 62,813 | .. | .. | 62,015 | 29 | 5,537 | 0 1 3 | |
| 11,661 | .. | 61,035 | .. | .. | 67,369 | 39 | 5,914 | 0 1 4 | |

TABLE XXVIII. 

FAIRS.

| No. | NAME OF FAIR. | Place where held. | Time when held. | Duration of time. | Nature of fair. | Average number attending. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Sita Devi . | Kolāras . | Baisākh Bidi 5th (May). | 10 | Religious . | 300 | |
| 2 | Bisbhujādevi. | Bajranggarh | Kunwār Sudi 5th (October). | 10 | Religious and Commercial. | 2,500 | |
| 3 | Koteshwar . | Gwalior . | Aghan (December). | 15 | Commercial . | 50,000 | |
| 4 | Shri Ganeshji. | Barokhari . | Māgh Bidi 3rd (January). | 7 | Religious . | 1,000 | |
| 5 | Mahādevji . | Daboh . | Phāgun Sudi 14th (February). | 15 | ,, . | 16,000 | |
| 6 | Thākurji . | Teonda . | Chait Sudi 9th (March). | 8 | ,, . | 800 | |
| 7 | Anna Purnādevi. | Panwāra . | Chait Sudi 8th (March). | 8 | ,, . | 4,000 | |
| 8 | Mahādevji . | Rāmpur Kalān. | Phāgun Bidi 14th (February). | 7 | Religious and Commercial. | 5,000 | |
| 9 | Mātā Kijat . | Jigni . | Chait Sudi 7th (March). | 8 | Religious . | 2,000 | |
| 10 | Shri Krishnaji | Morena . | Kātik Sudi 1st (November). | 15 | ,, . | 800 | |
| 11 | Ambāh . | Ambāh . | Phāgun Sudi 1st (February). | 15 | Religious and Commercial. | 10,000 | |
| 12 | Porsa . . | ,, . | Māgh Bidi 1st (January). | one month | Commercial . | 10,000 | |
| 13 | Mātāka Mela . | Nagra . | Chait (March) . | 10 | Religious . | 5,000 | |
| 14 | Sanichra . | Sanichra hill | Every Amāwas falling on Saturday. | 1 | ,, . | 20,000 | |
| 15 | Shri Sitā Rām | Lowan . | Kunwār (October). | 15 | Religious and Commercial. | 500 | |
| 16 | Pir Sāhib . | Nogaza Sipri. | Chait (March) . | 6 | Religious . | 1,000 | |
| 17 | Jageshuri . | Pichhor (Narwar). | Chait Sudi (March). | 9 | ,, . | 5,000 | |
| 18 | Sinhast Mela of Maha Kāl Mahādev. | Ujjain . | Baisākh Sudi 13th (May). | one month. | ,, . | 50,000 | Every 12th year. |
| 19 | Sidhh Nāth . | Bhairongarh | Chait (March) . | Do. . | ,, . | 10,000 | |

## TABLE XXIX.



### POST AND TELEGRAPH.

| Place. | District and Tehsīl. | CLASS. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Post and Telegraph office combined. | POST ONLY. | | Telegraph office (separate). | |
| | | | Imperial. | State. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Agar | Agar | C | These are all Imperial. | For a list of the State Post Offices, please see Postal Guide. | | |
| Bāgh | Amjhera | C | | | | |
| Bhīlsa | Bhīlsa | C | | | | |
| Guna | Bajranggarh | C | | | | |
| Gwalior Railway Station. | Gwalior Gird. | C | | | | |
| Gwalior Residency. | Gwalior Gird. | C | | | | |
| Janaktāl | Gwalior Gird. | C | | | | |
| Mandasor Railway Station. | Mandasor | C | | | | |
| Morena Railway Station. | Jora | C | | | | |
| Shājāpur | Shājāpur | C | | | | |
| Sīpri | Sīprī | C | | | | |
| Sardārpur | Amjhera | C | | | | |
| Sonkach. | Sonkach | C | | | | |
| Ujjain Railway Station. | Ujjain | C | | | | |

TABLE XXX. GWALIOR STATE.

Expenses incurred during the famines in the Gwalior State.

| Head of Expenditure. | Famine years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897. | 1899. | | |
| 1. Relief Works (including establishment, dependents, kitchens and hospitals. | 20,79,767 | 6,64,286 | | |
| 2. Civil kitchens . . . . . | .. | .. | | |
| 3. Village relief (gratuitous and home labour.) | .. | 1,10,000 | | |
| 4. Poor houses . . . . . | .. | 1,18,964 | | |
| 5. Suspension of land revenue . . | (a) 73,95,900 | (a) 57,53,964 | | |
| 6. Remission of land revenue . . | .. | 32,00,000 | | |
| 7. Advances . . . . . . | (a) 12,23,800 | (a) 20,29,000 | | |
| 8. Miscellaneous . . . . . | .. | .. | | |
| 9. Amount given by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. | 12,23,800 | 61,864 | | |
| TOTAL . | 33,03,567 | 41,55,105 | | |

(a) Not counted in the totals.

TABLE

STATEMENT OF NOBLES

| Serial No. | Zila. | Name of village. | In which year granted. | For what reason granted. | Tenure whether hereditary or otherwise. | By whom granted. | Original grantee. | Present holder. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |

# GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

*Ar.* stands for Arabic.
Cor. ,, ,, Corruptions.
*H.* ,, ,, Hindī.
Lit. ,, ,, Literally.
*M.* ,, ,, Marāthī.
*P.* ,, ,, Persian.
*Skt.* ,, ,, Sanskrit.

A

**Adālat** [*Ar. Adl.*=doing justice].—A law court. *Sadr-adālat*=chief court; *foujdārī-adālat*=Criminal court; *dīwānī-adālat*=civil court.

**Akhātīj** [*Skt.* corruption of *Akshaya-tritiya*, the immortal 3rd].—The 3rd of the light half of the Hindu month *Vaishākh* (April-May). It is the most important day of the agriculturists' year when operations in the field recommence. It is also the supposed day of creation.

**Amāvāsya** [*Skt. ama*=together, *vas*=to dwell].—The day of the new moon or conjunction of sun and moon.

**Amīn** [*Ar.* lit., a trustworthy person, from *aman*=trust].—An official in charge of a revenue unit such as a *pargana* (q. v.) or an official deputed for any special work.

**Angarkha** [*Skt. ang.*=body and *raksh*=to protect].—A long coat or tunic fastened by Hindus to the right and Muhammadans to the left of the chest.

B

**Baori** [*H.* from *skt.*, *vivara*=a hole and *vāpī*—a hole of oblong shape].—A deep well of oblong form with steps leading down to the water and often loggie or galleries in the sides where travellers can rest.

**Bāra** (*H.* from *skt. bat*=to enclose].—Technical term for manured land and garden land close to a dwelling and fenced off; a homestead.

**Bardī** [*H. bard*=pebble].—A stony soil.

**Begam** [*Turkī*].—Female title corresponding to Beg. The consorts of Nawābs are styled Begams.

**Bhet** [*H.* lit., meeting].—Technical term for cesses levied on land revenue and devoted to paying *patwārīs* and other village officials. Originally it was a gift presented by an inferior to a superior when the latter visited his village.

**Bīgha** [*H.* from *Vigrah*].—A land measure very variable in different parts of Central India. On an average ⅝ acre (*see* Blochmann, *Ain-i-Akbari*, ii, 61, 62).

## C

**Caste** [Portuguese: *caste*=race].—The gradations of Hindu social rank.

**Chabutra** [*H.* from *skt. Chatvar*=a platform].—Technical term for a customs office (*see Nāka*).

**Charokhar** [*H. charna*=graze].—Village common grazing lands as distinct from *Bīr* or reserves.

**Chaudhari** [*Skt. chakra-dhārin*, lit., the bearer of a discuss, *i.e.*, one in authority].—The headman of a village district, community or craft.

**Chaukidār** [*H.* from *Chaukī*=a place where four roads meet].—A village watchman or irregular policeman; one in charge of a *chaukī* or out-post.

**Chauth** [*H.* and *M.* lit., ¼].—The Marāthās claimed *chauth* or 25 per cent. of the assessed revenue of the districts they overran, at first as a blackmail but afterwards as a right. The revenues were thus appropriated; *chauth* or ¼ (25 per cent.) went to the Peshwā as head of the state and was called *rāj-bābati*; the remainder was called *Mokāsa* (q.v.).

**Chīk** [*H.* slime].—Crude opium.

**Chitnīs** [M. from *P.* and *H. chithī-navīs*=a writer of notes].—A secretary, usually the secretary or official dealing with political matters in Marāthā *Darbār*.

## D

**Darbār** [*P.* a dwelling], used in two senses, (*a*) Darbār, the administration of a native state; (*b*) *darbār* an assemblage, *e.g.*, Gwalior Darbār or state of Gwalior and *Dasahra darbār*, the yearly assemblage at the *Dasahra* festival; also *Hūzur darbār*=chief's own office, *Darbār-ī-ām*, Minister's office, open court.

**Darogha** [*P.* and *H.* from *Turkī*].—A superintendent of excise, police, etc.

**Dasahra** [*H.* from *skt.* from *dasa* = ten and *har* = removing, *i.e.*, removing of ten sins].—Is held on the 10th *sudī* of *Ashwin* (September-October). It is an important festival with Rājputs and Marāthās, being one especially affected by the martial castes. It commemorates the day on which Rāma marched against Ravāna, on the 10th day after he worshipped Durga whence this feast is also called the *Durga-puja*. On account of Rāma's victory gained after an appeal to the goddess, the 10th day is also called *Vijaya-dashmī* or the 10th of victory. The importance, however, lay in the fact that it fell at the end of the rains when the warrior classes recommenced their forays and raids.

**Devasthān** [*H.* from *deva* = god, *sthān* = a place].—Grants for the upkeep of a temple, made in land or cash.

**Dharmāda** }
**Dharmādāya** } [*H.* from *skt.* *dharma* = religion].—Religious gifts and bequests.

**Diwālī** [*H.* from *skt.* *Dīpa* and *alika* = a row of lamps].—The autumnal festival held on the last two days of the dark half (*badī*) of *Ashwin* (September-October) and the new moon of *Kārtik* (October-November). It lasts from 13th or *dhantrayodashī* "13th of wealth" or the 14th called *Narak-chaturdashī* (14th of Narak) to the *Yamadwitiya*, the day of the new moon which is sacred to Yama, the God of the lower regions.

**Doāb** [P. *Do* = two, *āb* = water].—The land lying between two rivers.

## F

**Fard-nis** }
**Fadnis** }
**Farnis** } [*M.* from *P.* *fard-navīs*, a writer of statements]. Marāthī term for the finance Minister, or accountant-general.

**Faujdār** [*P.* commander of an army (*fauj*)].—Used adjectively in *faujdārī-adālat*, a criminal court.

## G

**Gaddī** [*H.* A cushion].—The throne. A Native Chief is said to "succeed to the gaddi."

**Garh** }
**Garhi** } [*H.*].—A fort on a hill, as distinct from *kot*, a fortified town or stronghold on a plain. *Garhī* a small fort.

**Ghāt.** [*H.* from *skt. ghathat*=cut].—A cutting or pass in the hills, a landing stage on a river or tank, a bathing place with steps.

**Gur.** [*H.* from *skt. gur*=raw sugar].—Molasses.

## H

**Halbandi** [*H. hal*=plough, *landī*=estimate].—Assessment by the "plough" of land, about 25 *bīghas* or 15 acres.

**Hijrī** [*Ar.* separation].—Muhammadan era. The first year dates from the flight of Muhammad ; the era commences on 16th July 622 A. D.

**Hōlī** [*Skt. holika*].—The great spring festival held at the vernal equinox during the ten days preceding the full moon of *Phālgun* (February-March). It is only observed, as a rule, on the last 3 days, however.

**Huzūr** [*Ar.* the presence].—Used in reference to the Chief's own office or Court, *e.g., Huzūr-darbār, Huzūr-adālat, Huzūr-tahsīl* ; the home district.

## I

**Id** [*Ar.* that which recurs].—A recurrent festival, specially the *Id-ul-fitr* or festival of breaking the fast held at the end of *Ramzān* on the new moon of *Shawāl*.

**Istimrārī** [*Ar.* lit., continuing, from *mār*=to keep on, preserve].—Land held on a permanent lease for which a fixed quit-rent is paid.

## J

**Jāgīr**

**Jāgīrdār** [*P.* from *jai*=place, *gīr*=to hold].—An assignment of land held under various conditions, but usually requiring payment of a certain percentage of the revenues, or the performance of certain feudal services.

**Jamādār** [*Ar.* and *P.* for *jama*=an aggregate].—One commanding a body of men ; in the army an officer next in rank to a *sūbahdār* (Captain) ; in civil employ a headman among forest, customs, etc., peons and the like.

**Janmārāshī nām** [*H.* from *skt.*].—The name given to a man at his birth (*Janma*) after consultation of his horoscope, in accordance with the sign (*rāshi*) of the Zodiac under which he was born. It is used in ceremonials. His ordinary appellation is called the *bolta-nām*.

**Jarīpatka** [*P.* and *H.* from *P. zarīn* = golden and *H. patka* = a flag].—The penon or streamer attached to the grand ensign of the Peshwā. The right to carry this penon was conferred as a high honour on the Peshwā's generals.

## K

**Kacharī** [*H.* from *skt. kushti* = evil, *hari* = removing].—A court of justice; any office.

**Kachcha** [*H.* raw, immature].—Opposite of *pakka* (q.v.) and applied to all temporary structures, etc. A mud house, unmetalled road, or wooden bridge is *kachcha*.

**Kamāsdār** [*M.* Cor. of *Kamāvisdār* = Collector from *kamāvine* to earn].—The official in charge of the revenue subdivision called a *kamāsdarī*, *pargana* or *tahsīl*.

**Kānungo** [*P.* a speaker (*go*) of rules (*kānūn*)].—A revenue official who supervises the *Patwārīs*.

**Kārbāri** [*H.*].—The agent or manager of a small state or estate, who assists a *thākur* in managing his land.

**Khād-bij** [*H.* lit. food and seed].—Loans in cash and kind made to cultivators for their subsistence and the planting of their fields.

**Khālsā** [*P.* from *khālisa* = pure, genuine].—Lands administered by the Darbār direct, and not given on farm in *jāgīr*, etc.

**Kharīf** [*Ar.* Autumn].—The autumn agricultural season (May to October).

**Khillat.** [*Ar.* lit., "What a man strips from his person"]. A dress of honour presented on a ceremonial occasions, or as a reward. The term is now applied to almost any ceremonial gift even to a cash payment. Its origin is shown by the derivation.

**Kotwālī** [Turki. cor. of *Kotāul* into pseudo-Hindī form, as if from *Kot-pāla*].—Head of the police and at the same time a magistrate. (*See Ain-i-Akbari*, ii, 41.)

## L

**Lambardār** [*lambar* Cor. of number].—One who assists in collecting the revenue; the headman of a village.

## M

**Mahal** [*Ar.* from *mahl*=alighting from a journey].—A palace; subdivision of a *Sarkār* under the Mughals; ward of a city. Plural is *Mahāl.*

**Mansab** [*Ar.* office].—Term for rank and titles conferred by the Mughal Emperors. *Mansabdār*=a *Mansab* holder (*see* J. R. A. S. 1896-510).

**Marāthā** [*M.*].—The origin of the name is not certain. It may be either a contraction of Mahārāshtra, *i.e.*, people from Mahārāshtra or the Deccan which seems most likely; or *Mahā-ratha, i.e.*, great chariot fighter; or from Mahār the name of a race (*see* Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I, ii, 143). The term Marāthā is used by English to describe all who speak Marāthī dialects whether Brāhmans, Kshatriyas or Sūdras. Strictly speaking it applies only to the Kshatriya section of the Marāthā speaking community, *e.g.*, the Ponwārs of Dhār and Dewās and Sindhia are Marāthās but Holkar who is of Dhangar caste is not a Marāthā.

**Mārwārī**. [H.].—One from Mārwār in Rājputāna. A generic term for the merchant class of Central India who are chiefly Mārwārīs.

**Maulvī** [*Ar.* from wila=propinquity, referring to the document given to a manumitted slave; it thus came to mean patronage of letters or learned men, etc.]—A learned man, doctor of Muhammadan laws (*see* Hobson Jobson under Moolāh).

**Mokāsā** [*M.* from *A. Moquaita*=a place where dues are collected].—The technical term for the 75 per cent. of the revenues remaining after deduction of *Chauth* (q.v.). It was usually assigned to the Peshwā's vassals (*see* Grant Duff, History of the Marāthās I, 385).

**Momin** [*Ar.* *Mumin*=a believer].—A Muhammadan weaver.

**Muāfi** [*Ar.* from *afu*=absolution].—A grant of land free from all obligations as to payment of tribute, service, etc.

**Muhktar** [*Ar.* lit., chosen].—An agent; a customs house official.

**Munsif** [*Ar.* *Nisf*=half and *insāf*=justice].—A judge in a civil court.

## N

**Naib** [*Ar.* a deputy].—Used in expressions such as *naib-tahsīldār*, deputy *tahsīldār*, etc.

**Nāka** [*H.*].—A point where two or more roads meet. A customs police or other post.

**Nāla** [*H.*].—A watercourse ; not necessarily dry.

**Nambardār**. *See Lambardār.*

**Nazarānā** [*Ar. Nazr*=a votive offering].—Technical term for the succession dues paid to a suzerain Darbār, or to the British Government. Originally a gift from an inferior to a superior.

## O

**Orhī** [*H. orha*=a brook or channel]. A well situated on the edge of a brook, watercourse, or tank which is fed by a channel leading from the water supply to the bottom of the *orhī*.

## P

**Padārakh** [*H.* from *skt. Padārghya*=offering to Brāhman].—A religious bequest of cash or land.

**Pāga** [*M.* lit., a body of horse under one commander].—The cavalry bodyguard ot a Marāthā chief ; regiments specially connected with the safeguard of a chief. *Pāgnīs*= commander of a *pāga*.

**Pagrī** [*H.*].—A made up head-dress (*see Sāfa*).

**Pakka** [*H.* ripe].—Applied to anything of a permanent nature as a stone or brick house, metalled road or iron bridge, etc. (*see kachcha*).

**Panchāyat** [*H.* a council of five (*pānch*) elders].—A council of the chief men of a village or caste community, any similar council or committee.

**Pardānashin** [*P.* lit., seated behind a curtain], secluded ; the ordinary term for women who are secluded in a *zenāna* or harem.

**Pargana** [*H.* from *skt. pragan*=to reckon up].—A revenue and fiscal unit corresponding to a British *tahsīl*, the subdivision of a *sūbah*.

**Patel** [*H.* from *skt. pattākila* by metathesis for *pattālika*, *i.e.*, one in charge of a *pattala* or canton (*see* J. A. O. S. vii, 24-ff)].—The headman of a village often a hereditary official (*see* Colebrooke's "Essays" ii, 303).

**Patta** or **Patti** [*H.* from *skt. patta*=a roll, a list].—The idea of a roll or list of cultivators gradually gave place to that of a tax or cess and a portion of a village. Thence *pattidār*—a holder of such portion for the revenues of which he was

responsible. Thence *patta* came to mean a lease. *Pattī* often means a tax or cess, *e.g.*, *Madarsa pattī*=school tax.

**Patwāri** [*H.* from *skt.* *patra-warin*=a doer of writing].—The village register and accounts keeper, subordinate to the *kānungo* (q.v.).

**Pindārī** [*H.*].—The etymology of this word is uncertain. Malcolm (Central India, I, 433) derives it from *Pendha* an intoxicating drink affected by the Pindārīs, which was made by fermenting *jowār*. This supports the spelling *pendhārī*. Wilson derives from *pendha* a bundle of straw, *i.e.*, a forager or camp follower. Yule and Burnell derive from *pinda-parna*, meaning to follow closely, or *pinda-basne* to stick close to. Irvine (Indian Antiquary, 1900) suggests Pandhar the old name for the tract lying along the Narbadā near Hindia and Nemāwar.

**Pīyat** [*H.* from *skt.* *pia*=anything drunk].—Irrigated land.

**Prānt** [*Skt.*].—A revenue unit equivalent to a Division in British India. It contains several *sūbahs* (q.v.) and is sometimes in charge of a *sar-sūbah*.

## R

**Rabi** [*Ar.* spring].—The spring crop season (October to March).

**Rājput** [*H.* from *skt.* *rāja-putra*=king's son].—The fighting caste among the Hindus; applied particularly to certain well-known classes such as the Rāthors, Kachhwāhas, Sisodias, etc. (*see* Marāthā).

**Ryotwāri** [*P.* *rait-wari*=dealing with the subject].—A *ryotwāri* settlement is made with individual cultivators direct, and not through middlemen.

## S

**Sādhu** [*Skt.* pious].—A holy man; religious mendicant.

**Sadr** [*Ar.* chief].—Used in *Sadr=adālat*, chief's residence, etc.

**Sāgar** [*H.* from *Skt.* Sāgara=a sea].—Used of large lakes, *e.g.*, Jagat-Sāgar.

**Sāhukār** [*H.* from *Skt.* *Sādhukār*=right doer].—A native banker and money-lender.

**Samvat** [*Skt.* a year or era].—Contraction for Vikrama samvat, the era in general use in Central India. Its initial year corresponds to B. C. 57.

**Sanad** [*Ar.* a diploma].—A grant, patent or deed conferring specific titles or rights. Most Chiefs in Bundelkhand hold on a *Sanad*.

**Sarai** [*P.* a palace].—Stage-house for accommodation of travellers.

**Sardār** [*P. Sar*=head].—A noble, leader, officer in the army, person of rank.

**Sardeshmukhī** [*M.* Sar-deshmukh, the headman of a province. Literally a tax levied by the Sardeshmukh].—In practice it was an assignment of 10 per cent. of the assessed revenues of a district after *Chauth* or 25 per cent. had been deducted (*see Chauth* and *Mokāsa*). The claim was always ill-defined. (*See* Grant-Duff History of the Marāthās, I, 385.)

**Sarkār** [*P.* lit., head-workman].—A subdivision of a *sūbah* (q.v.) under the Mughals. It still clings in certain tracts, *e.g.*, *sarkār Bījāgarh* in Indore State.

**Satī** [*H.* from *skt.*; lit., a pure woman, true wife].—Europeans apply this word to the act of immolation, but strictly it applies only to the person.

**Sawain** [*H. Sawa* 1¼].—Technical name for the system followed in making loans in kind in which 1 + ¼ (*i.e.*, interest at 25 per cent.) is taken on settling day.

**Sāyar** [*H.* from *A. Sa'r* Customs dues].—The origin of this term is curious, and interesting being due to a confusion between two Arabic words *Sa'ir*=what is current, and *Sa'ir*=remainder. (*See* Hobson Jobson sub voce.)

**Shia** [*Ar.* Shia=a sect].— Followers of the Musalmān sect which considers Alī, the son-in-law of Muhammad as the rightful successor of the prophet. The Shāh of Persia is the head of the sect (*see* Sunni).

**Sillādār** [*Ar. P.*; Shillah-dār=bearer of arms].—Native trooper (*Sowāri* who provides his own horse, and sometimes arms as well.

**Siyālu.** [*Skt. Shītakāl*].—The cold season.

**Sūbah.** [*Ar.*].—Originally the word meant a province, *e.g.*, the *Sūbah* of Mālwā, in Mughal days. The officer in charge was at first called the *Sipah-sālār* or the commander of the forces; as the land became settled he was designated *Sāhib-i-sūbah*, and *Sūbah-dār*. This ultimately contracted in every day use to *Sūbah*. Native State districts are often

called *Sūbahs*, the official in charge being similarly termed. A *Sar-sūbah* or head *Sūbah* often holds charge of a *prānt* (q.v.) containing several *Sūbahs* (see Blochmann, *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 245).

**Sunni** [*Ar.* The people of the faith].—The prevailing sect of Musalmāns in India, whose members acknowledge the first four *Khalifs*. The Sultān of Turkey is head of this sect (*see* Shia).

## T

**Tahsīl** [*Ar.* Collection].—The revenue units which compose *zila* (q.v.) are called *tahsīls*, the officer in charge being *tahsīldār*. (*See pargana.*)

**Takkāvī** [*Ar.* from *kavī*=strength ; a reinforcement].—Technical term for loans made to cultivators to enable them to cultivate, etc.

**Tānka** [*P.* tankhwāha=pay].—Properly speaking an assignment of part of the revenues of a tract in favour of some magnate. Now applied to cash payments made either as tribute by feudatories or cash grants to feudatories by a superior Darbār. These *Tānkas* in many cases originated as blackmail which was paid to restrain marauding Rājputs from devastating a state.

**Tappa** [*H.* lit., a leap ; distance or range].—A small tract sub-division of a *pargana*.

**Tauzī** [*Ar.* A register].—Technical term for revenue collections.

**Thāna** [*H.* from *skt.*, a station, place of standing].—Now applied to a police station; or revenue sub-division of a *pargana* (q.v.). It originally meant a body of men forming an outpost itself and to small border forts. (See Blochmann, *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 345.)

## U

**Ubāridār** [*H.* lit., one receiving the balance (*ubār*) of the revenue].—A land-holder who pays tribute ; title of certain *jāgīrdārs*.

**Unhālu** [*H.* from *skt.* *ūshna*=heat and *kāl*=season].—The hot season.

## V

**Vakīl** [*Ar.* a representative].—The official deputed by a Darbār to represent it at another Darbār or with the Poli-

tical Agent, etc. General term for a pleader in the courts, who is not a barrister-at-law.

## Z

Zamindār [*P. zamīn* = land].—A land-holder or landlord, cultivating himself or employing others.

Zila [*Ar.* a rib].—A revenue unit corresponding to the "District" in British India. It is subdivided into *tahsīls* or *parganas*.

# INDEX.

Explanation :—r=river ; v=village ; t=town.

## A

## B

## C

## E

## F



## G

## I

## K

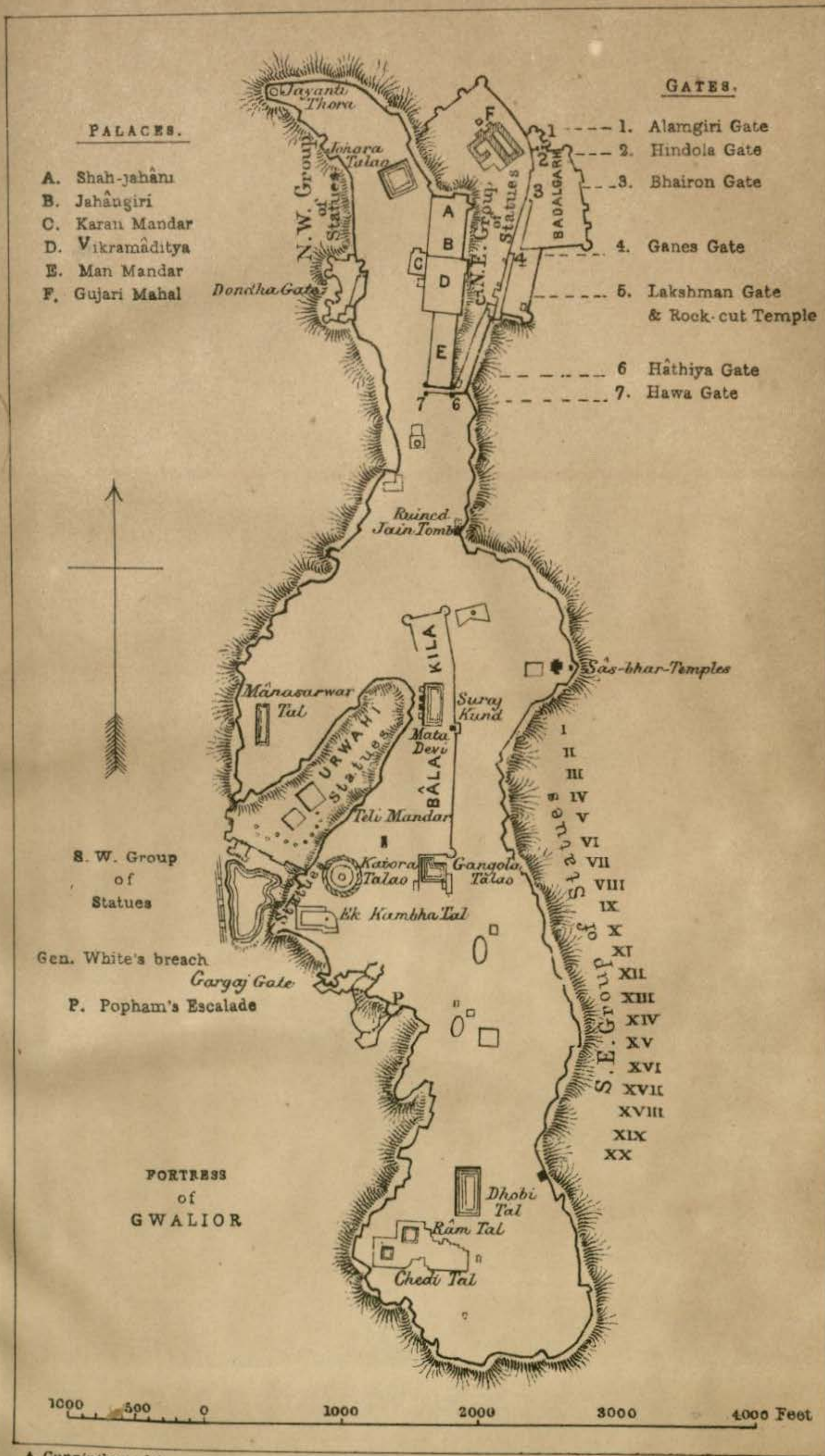
## L

## N

## R


MAP
OF
GWALIOR STATE.
Scale 16 Miles = 1 Inch.
REFERENCES.
1. Archælogical or historical site
2. Battlefield (Important)
3. Camping ground
4. Dâk Bungalow with Khánsámá
5. Dispensary or Hospital
6. Excise Shop
7. Fair of importance only
8 Forest reserved
9. Fort
10. Head-quarters of Jágír
11. Head-quarters of Parganá
12 Head-quarters of Zilá
13. Inspection Bungalow without Khánsámá
14. Jágír or Muáfi Villages
15a 15b. Military Station British Cantonment State Cantonment
16. Petrol depôt (for Motor Cars)
17. Place of Pilgrimage
18. Police Thana
19. Post Office (Imperial)
20 Post Office (State)
21 Railway Station
22. Sarái
23 Sáyar Náká
24 School
25. Shikár preserves
26. State Guest House
27. Tank or Lake of importance
28. Telegraph Office
29 Trigonometrical Survey Station
30. Nos. 5 6, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22. 23 & 24
31 Nos. 1, 6 12, 18, 21, 23 & 24
32. Nos 5 6 11 15a 18, 20, 21 23 & 24
33. Nos 6, 11, 18, 20 & 23
34. Nos. 23 & 24
35 Nos. 6 & 24
Metalled road
Road under construction
Railway
Railway under construction
DHOLPUR
AGRA
ETAWAH
KARAULI
JAIPUR
GWALIOR
MORAR
DATIA
JHANSI
ORCHHA
TEHRI
JHALAWAR
KOTAH
JHALRAPATAN
TONK
INDORE
DEWAS
NARSINGHGARH
RAJGARH
KHILCHIPUR
BHOPAL
SAUGOR
BHILSA
UJJAIN
RATLAM
PARTABGARH
NIMACH
Chitorgarh
Sherpur
Madhopur
Ranthambhor
Bhilwara
Udaipur
Bhopal
Sehore
Raisen
Dhar
Jaora
Ashta
Lalitpur
Mau Ranipur
Kotah
Baran
LIST OF PARGANAS.
Serial No.
Name of the parganas.
District to which the pargana belongs.
Serial No.
Name of the parganas.
District to which the pargana belongs.

# GWALIOR




A Cunningham, del

Zinco, S. I. O., Calcutta

No. 24 E., Supdt., C. I. Gazetteer.—Jan. 07—1,000